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Pay Differentials and the \$1 Minimum Wage

Radiation Hazards and Workmen's Compensation

Nonproduction Jobs in Factories, 1919-56

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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The Labor Month in Review

REVELATIONS by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field—thus far involving certain officials of the Brotherhood of Teamsters—prompted the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, meeting in special session on March 29, to take extreme action. It suspended Teamster President Dave Beck from membership on the Council and from his post as AFL-CIO vice president, pending a hearing, set for May 20, on charges of bringing the labor movement into disrepute. The suspension vote was unanimous among the 21 Council members attending. There were 6 absentees in addition to Beck himself. The Council also ordered its Ethical Practices Committee to determine whether the Teamsters, largest affiliate of the AFL-CIO, is dominated by corrupt influences. A hearing on this matter will be held May 6. If the Committee so decides and the Council concurs, and the Teamsters then should fail to comply with any recommended changes, the matter could be subject to action by the AFL-CIO convention next December. Fiscal officers of AFL-CIO affiliates were called on to meet and establish acceptable standards for union accounting and auditing.

The Council's suspension and investigation orders followed hard on the conclusion of 2 days' testimony by Beck before the Senate Committee. In the face of Committee evidence alleging that he had utilized Teamster funds in a variety of ways for his own benefit, Beck invoked the self-incrimination portion of the Fifth Amendment a number of times.

(The AFL-CIO resolution proscribes use of the Fifth Amendment by union officials in proceedings related to their union functions.)

At the conclusion of the testimony, Chairman John L. McClellan characterized Beck's actions as "theft" and went on to charge him with "arrogant contempt" for the Teamster rank and file and "flagrant disregard and disrespect for honest and reputable unionism." Secretary of

Labor James P. Mitchell termed Beck's behavior "reprehensible."

A comment from the Textile Workers Union of America (one of a score from as many unions) expressed doubt that expulsion would solve any problems. While it unequivocally castigated union corruption and called for "hard-hitting . . . action against dishonesty in labor," it pointed to the continued existence in the face of expulsion of the International Longshoremen's Association from the AFL (for corruption) and of the West Coast Longshoremen from the CIO (for Communist domination).

There were other reverberations. From within the Teamster union came scattered calls for an accounting of funds and a shakeup at the top. But no organized opposition to the present leadership of the union had appeared by mid-April, and Beck maintained he would be a candidate to succeed himself. The Teamsters' convention is in September.

The United Automobile Workers, which opened its biennial convention in Atlantic City on April 7, took cognizance of the accusations which, it held, were straining public confidence in union ethical conduct. It amended its local union trial board procedure so that members would be chosen by lot; and it provided that appeals from international Executive Board rulings affecting individuals might, at the volition of the affected member, be made to a public review board of seven "outstanding citizens" for final adjudication, instead of to the union's convention. The Board would also periodically report to the membership on the "broad question of ethical and moral practices" within the union.

On the same day that Beck was suspended from the AFL-CIO Council, James R. Hoffa, Teamster vice president, pleaded not guilty in Federal court to a charge of bribing an employee of the Senate Select Committee.

The warring factions of the Bakers Union ended another skirmish on March 31. Vice President George Stuart resigned. Three days previously, however, the union's Executive Board had censured Secretary-Treasurer Curtis R. Sims for having publicly accused Stuart and James G. Cross, the president, of misusing the organization's funds. The Executive Board cleared both of the charge, but the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee is investigating the situation.

SOMEWHAT OVERLOOKED as a result of the attention the Senate investigations have aroused are the continuing constructive activities of organized labor in community welfare betterment and its own operational and administrative improvement. One such item was the series of grants, announced March 18, from the William Green Memorial Fund. Nine allocations totaling \$324,000 were made to philanthropic, educational, scientific, and religious institutions, including 2 in foreign countries. Another was the announced policy of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to establish a "reserve" leadership of younger officers for ultimate top leadership. Each officer past 64 years of age will designate an assistant who is under 55. The ILGWU also maintains a leadership training institute.

Three unions in recent weeks have called for a shortened workweek with no loss in earnings. All pointed to increased productive capacity with fewer employees. The Textile Workers Union opened a campaign in the industry for a basic 35-hour week. The Machinists called for a general reduction of hours to "an eventual 30-hour week." The Auto Workers established a new department which, among other functions, will study the problem in preparation for 1958 contract negotiations; and Walter P. Reuther, UAW president, stated that most of industry would be on a 4-day, 32-hour week by 1975, but "the United Auto Workers will get it long before then." The UAW's 2,800 convention delegates voted to meet again in January 1958 when specific demands, based on "the new dimensions of . . . automation [and] atomic energy," will include "a shorter workweek with more take home pay." Major auto companies will be invited to participate in a joint study of the problem.

The convention also indicated that shorter term contracts to meet "accelerated technological changes" would be sought. A dues increase of 50 cents a month was authorized. In other actions the convention approved constitutional changes establishing special organizational identity within the union for white-collar, technical, and skilled trades workers in recognition of recent occupational shifts, technological changes in industry, and the danger of "craft raids." All officers, except the regional director in the South, were reelected.

Meanwhile, the Textile Workers in mid-March

concluded its first major settlement of the year—with Berkshire-Hathaway Inc., current pattern setter for the New England cotton and synthetic textile industry. Pay rates for 10,000 employees were left unchanged, but health insurance benefits were increased.

A Presidential emergency board, reporting on the dispute between the Railroad Trainmen and most of the Nation's operators, recommended the equivalent of hourly wage increases of 26.5 cents spread over 3 successive years.

THE United States Supreme Court, in a 6-2 decision on March 25, declared that States could not assume jurisdiction in labor cases merely because the National Labor Relations Board had decided not to handle cases of a purely local nature. On the same day, the Court unanimously held that a strike to force settlement of grievances currently before the National Railroad Adjustment Board violated the Railway Labor Act.

The Court by a 7-1 decision held on April 1 that when a union strikes one or more establishments of an employers' association acting as a bargaining agency for an association-wide contract, the nonstruck firms may close without violating the Taft-Hartley Act.

In New Hampshire, the State Supreme Court upheld an injunction against Manchester school teachers who had struck in February for higher pay, pointing out that while the motives were reasonable, "public employees have no right to strike against the Government."

IN GREAT BRITAIN, a decision on April 2 to call off, for the present, nationwide strikes of shipbuilding and engineering workers (1.7 million were directly involved) averted a potentially serious economic crisis. The strikes began March 16 and were the most widespread since the general strike of 1926. A threatened strike of 350,000 railway employees was avoided by a 5-percent wage increase on March 22.

The 40 unions participating in the strike had demanded a 10-percent wage rise. Employers had offered 5 percent to shipyard workers and 3½ percent to those in engineering (including auto, aircraft, rail equipment, and other plants). A Government court of inquiry into the dispute formed the basis for the return to work.

Nonproduction Workers in Factories, 1919-56*

PROFESSIONAL, clerical, sales, and administrative workers—workers not directly engaged in goods production—have been increasing both in number and as a proportion of the Nation's work force. From January 1947 to January 1957, employment in these occupations grew from 19.8 million to 26.3 million, or from 36 percent to 42 percent of all persons in the civilian labor force.¹ While much of this increase has been associated with growth in the service and distributive industries, there is also evidence that an increasing number and proportion of employees in manufacturing industries are not directly engaged in goods production.

The trend is reflected in Bureau of Labor Statistics records on factory employment which provide separate estimates for production workers and for all employees, including those not engaged in production activities, who are referred to in this article as nonproduction workers for the purpose of distinguishing them from production workers.

In 1956, an average of 13.2 million production workers and 3.7 million nonproduction workers were employed in manufacturing industries. Since 1947, the rate of growth for the latter group has been about 15 times as great as for the former. The expansion in nonproduction worker employment accounts for three-fourths of the total increase in manufacturing employment in this period. This article discusses and compares the trends in nonproduction worker and total employment in postwar years against a background of their relationship over the entire period from 1919 through 1956.

Production and Nonproduction Workers

In collecting statistics on the number of employees in manufacturing industries, the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes in its definition of production workers all nonsupervisory workers (including working foremen) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, and shipping; also, workers engaged in maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services, product development and auxiliary production for a plant's own use (e. g., powerplant), and record-keeping and other services immediately associated with these production operations.²

In this group is found the bulk of all factory machinists, mechanics, toolmakers and other craftsmen, welders, filers, grinders and other operatives, janitors, charwomen, guards and similar service workers (except, for example, plant cafeteria personnel), and most of the unskilled laborers employed in manufacturing.

Nonproduction workers, defined by process of exclusion from the production worker category, are those engaged in executive, purchasing, finance, accounting, legal, personnel, cafeteria, medical, professional, and technical activities; sales, sales delivery, advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of the firm's own products; routine office functions, factory supervision, and force-account construction.³

*Prepared in the Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. This article is based on material developed by Carol Barry during her employment in the Division. Miss Barry is presently a student at Antioch College.

¹ Based on data from U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-50, No. 13, Annual Report on the Labor Force, 1948 (p. 33), and Series P-57, No. 175, The Monthly Report on the Labor Force, January 1957 (p. 8).

² See Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168, 1954 (p. 43).

The employment data initially collected by BLS concerned "wage earners." The wage-earner definition which was employed conforms in most basic essentials to the current definition of production workers, and little loss of comparability ensued when the formal change in nomenclature was made in 1945.

Before 1943 the Bureau collected data only on wage-earner employment. Therefore, the statistics on nonproduction worker employment for 1919-42 are estimates based primarily on data from the biennial censuses of manufactures. These estimates probably do not possess the same degree of accuracy as the later data, which are based on currently collected information, but they are essentially correct as to trend.

³ Employees hired directly by and on the payroll of the establishment, engaged in construction of major additions or alterations to the plant and utilized as a separate work force.

The bulk of factory management and personnel employees, engineers, scientists, bookkeepers, typists, clerks, salesmen, payroll workers, and employees engaged in similar activities are included in this group.

The ratio of nonproduction workers varies widely among industries—from 8.7 percent in textile-mill products to 35.5 percent in printing and publishing, which has large numbers of editorial workers, and 36.6 percent in ordnance, where many research and development workers are employed.

Proportion of Nonproduction Workers

Over the 38 years between 1919 and 1956 for which data are available, nonproduction workers represented roughly one-fifth of total factory employment. (See table 1.) From the end of World War I up to the end of World War II, the ratio was fairly stable at this level, except under extreme conditions of depression on the one hand and war production on the other. Even during such extremes, changes in the proportion of nonproduction workers were due not so much to the

expansion and contraction of the nonproduction work force as to the considerably larger changes in the numbers of production workers.

Within relatively narrow limits, the proportion of nonproduction workers fell when total employment was on the upswing and rose when total employment declined. Since 1947, however, the ratio of nonproduction workers has shown a tendency to rise, although levels of total employment were rising. This suggests that a basic change in the occupational structure of manufacturing industry is under way, with significant implications for education and training, industrial relations, and for the whole character of our industrial society.

Trends During 1919-46. During the 1920's, the proportion of nonproduction workers to total factory employment remained relatively constant, fluctuating within a range of less than 1 percentage point above and below 19 percent of total factory employment. (See chart 1.) As previously noted, the changes that did occur usually were inversely related to changes in total employment, the proportion falling as employment expanded and rising as employment contracted. During this decade, when the job attachments of production workers appear to have been more fluid than at present, short-run fluctuations in the demand for labor usually resulted in hiring or laying off production workers rather than members of the salaried staff and auxiliary personnel. When an employer temporarily cut back production, for example, he laid off assembly workers, but continued most of his overhead operations. On the other hand, when he had to increase production, he did so by hiring production workers, with a relatively small increase in overhead staff.

When factory employment fell sharply during the depression of the 1930's, there occurred also a sharp increase in the proportion of nonproduction workers (and a correspondingly sharp decline in the proportion of production workers). Between 1929 and 1931, the nonproduction worker ratio (nonproduction workers as a percent of total employment) rose from 19.8 to 22.6; the nonproduction worker ranks were reduced by only 280,000, a 13-percent loss, while 2.2 million production workers, or 26 percent of the total, were cut from factory rolls. The rise in total employment later in the depression was provided mainly

TABLE 1.—Employment in manufacturing and ratio of nonproduction workers to the total, annual averages, 1919-56

Year	Number of workers (in thousands)			Ratio of nonproduction workers to total (percent)
	Total	Production workers	Nonproduction workers	
1919.....	10,534	8,495	2,039	19.4
1920.....	10,534	8,529	2,005	19.0
1921.....	8,132	6,528	1,604	19.7
1922.....	8,986	7,223	1,763	19.6
1923.....	10,155	8,269	1,886	18.6
1924.....	9,323	7,678	1,645	19.4
1925.....	9,786	7,947	1,839	18.8
1926.....	9,907	8,007	1,900	19.0
1927.....	9,839	7,923	1,916	19.5
1928.....	9,786	7,537	1,849	18.9
1929.....	10,534	8,445	2,089	19.8
1930.....	9,401	7,358	2,043	21.7
1931.....	8,021	6,212	1,809	22.6
1932.....	6,797	5,275	1,522	22.4
1933.....	7,258	5,840	1,418	19.5
1934.....	8,346	6,811	1,535	18.4
1935.....	8,907	7,269	1,638	18.4
1936.....	9,653	7,900	1,753	18.2
1937.....	10,606	8,666	1,940	18.3
1938.....	9,253	7,372	1,881	20.3
1939.....	10,078	8,192	1,886	18.7
1940.....	10,780	8,811	1,969	18.3
1941.....	12,974	10,975	2,007	17.0
1942.....	15,051	12,854	2,197	14.6
1943.....	17,381	15,014	2,367	13.6
1944.....	17,111	14,607	2,504	14.6
1945.....	15,302	12,864	2,438	15.9
1946.....	14,461	12,105	2,356	16.3
1947.....	15,290	12,705	2,495	16.3
1948.....	12,321	10,715	2,006	17.0
1949.....	14,178	11,507	2,581	18.2
1950.....	14,967	12,317	2,650	17.7
1951.....	16,104	13,155	2,949	18.3
1952.....	16,334	13,144	3,190	19.5
1953.....	17,238	13,833	3,405	19.8
1954.....	15,995	12,589	3,406	21.3
1955.....	15,327	13,053	3,504	21.2
1956.....	16,893	13,174	3,719	22.0

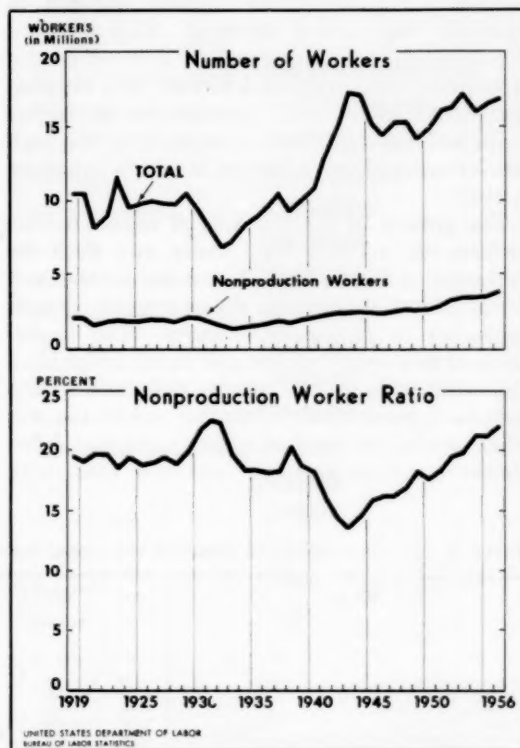
by production workers, so that the proportion of nonproduction workers dropped. Again, from 1937 to 1938, when employment dropped sharply and the nonproduction worker ratio rose, 1.3 million production workers lost jobs, or 15 percent of the number employed; on the other hand, only 59,000 nonproduction workers were laid off—3 percent of the number employed.

The year 1940 marked the beginning of the phenomenally rapid wartime employment expansion which brought greater increases in production workers than other employees. By the peak war year of 1943, manufacturing industries had added 6.2 million production workers, a 70-percent increase over the number employed in 1940. At the same time, nonproduction worker employment increased by less than 400,000, or only 20 percent.

The nonproduction worker ratio fell from 18.3 to 13.6 percent between 1940 and 1943. In part, the smaller increase in the number of nonproduction workers and the consequent decline in their proportion may be accounted for by shortages of highly trained workers such as engineers, who could not be developed rapidly; in part, it was a result of cutbacks in sales staffs, possible because selling effort was not required by firms producing war materiel or trying to meet a demand for goods which far exceeded the supply. Probably the major factor, however, was that only a relatively small increase in overhead staff was required for the immediate and overriding objective of expanding war production. Manufacturing employment fell back sharply from the 1943 peak until the end of the war, while the proportion of nonproduction workers moved upwards.

Trends During 1947-56. Following the war, it became evident that the relative importance of nonproduction workers had begun an upward trend which was to persist even in years of employment expansion. During the 1947-56 period of generally rising employment, the ratio of nonproduction workers rose 5.7 percentage points—from 16.3 to 22.0 percent—a greater rise than during the depression, when the nonproduction worker ratio rose sharply with the fall in total employment. Over the past 10 years, the number of production workers rose approximately 380,000, or only 3 percent, but the smaller group of nonproduction workers increased by 1.2 million, or about 50 percent.

Chart 1. Nonproduction Workers in Relation to Total Employment in Manufacturing, Annual Averages, 1919-56



This increase in the proportion of nonproduction workers was widespread and pervasive. It took place in each of the 21 major industry groups in manufacturing. (See table 2.) However, there were marked variations in the magnitude of the gains reported by different industry groups (chart 2). For example, the number of nonproduction workers showed relatively large increases in chemicals, petroleum products, and transportation equipment between 1947 and 1956, and relatively small increases in leather, tobacco, and apparel. The industries with large gains were among those with the highest proportions of nonproduction workers at the beginning of the period; the industries with the smallest gains had relatively small proportions of nonproduction workers then.

The industries which sharply increased their numbers of nonproduction workers were also those which made huge investment expenditures for new plant and equipment and research and

development activity following the war. Industries which showed only modest increases in the number of nonproduction workers engaged in relatively less capital spending. This relationship between investment and the increasing ratio of nonproduction workers following 1947 suggests that large investment expenditures in earlier years had been a factor in establishing the high ratio of nonproduction workers in certain industries in 1947.

The growth in the numbers of nonproduction workers has actually been under way since the beginning of World War II, but during the war, it was almost obscured by the enormously greater expansion in production workers. The importance of this early wartime gain in the nonproduction work force was its relative permanence; this became apparent only after the end of the war when production worker employment had fallen almost 3 million between 1943 and 1946, with

comparatively little change in the number of nonproduction workers.

The expanded nonproduction worker functions which were called forth by World War II remained, and the group continued to grow as part of the industrial economy following the war. The production worker group, on the other hand, has grown only slightly since the war.

During the postwar recession of 1949, nonproduction employment dipped only slightly, while the number of production workers fell back sharply; in 1954, when production worker employment was reduced 1.2 million, the number of nonproduction workers hardly changed.

Factors in Nonproduction Worker Growth

The increasing proportion of nonproduction workers in the postwar period can be associated with several factors. As already briefly discussed,

TABLE 2.—Employment in manufacturing and ratio of nonproduction workers to total, by industry, annual averages, 1947-56

Industry	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Total employment (in thousands)										
Ordnance and accessories.....	27	28	26	30	77	179	234	163	189	131
Food and kindred products.....	1,545	1,542	1,516	1,523	1,547	1,548	1,538	1,533	1,545	1,578
Tobacco manufactures.....	118	114	109	103	104	106	104	103	104	101
Textile-mill products.....	1,335	1,368	1,223	1,292	1,272	1,196	1,186	1,070	1,075	1,051
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,132	1,109	1,154	1,184	1,190	1,200	1,232	1,170	1,207	1,212
Lumber and wood products.....	842	815	738	805	837	789	708	703	743	724
Furniture and fixtures.....	340	350	321	369	361	361	375	346	366	376
Paper and allied products.....	465	473	455	485	511	504	530	531	550	568
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	711	729	730	738	757	769	792	803	823	854
Chemicals and allied products.....	694	700	663	682	749	770	807	791	811	835
Products of petroleum and coal.....	239	248	240	238	253	254	260	253	253	253
Rubber products.....	270	257	230	246	264	267	278	249	274	276
Leather and leather products.....	409	409	386	392	377	381	386	370	381	374
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	505	516	482	513	550	528	543	515	550	569
Primary metal industries.....	1,231	1,243	1,092	1,200	1,314	1,232	1,333	1,181	1,283	1,310
Fabricated metal products.....	977	967	869	973	1,059	1,042	1,139	1,050	1,108	1,116
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,529	1,528	1,308	1,354	1,605	1,664	1,708	1,556	1,592	1,724
Electrical machinery.....	918	871	767	877	1,007	1,084	1,220	1,086	1,125	1,212
Transportation equipment.....	1,275	1,270	1,210	1,264	1,511	1,608	1,953	1,735	1,822	1,795
Instruments and related products.....	265	260	237	248	292	310	335	319	322	339
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	463	465	424	453	466	457	499	467	485	496
Ratio of nonproduction workers to total employment (percent)										
Ordnance and accessories.....	15.4	14.9	18.6	19.9	20.1	24.5	23.2	28.2	32.6	36.6
Food and kindred products.....	21.7	23.0	23.8	25.0	25.9	26.6	27.1	28.1	28.6	29.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	6.8	7.0	7.3	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.7	7.8	8.7	8.9
Textile-mill products.....	6.2	6.4	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.8	8.7	8.7
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	9.0	9.7	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.8	10.8	10.8
Lumber and wood products.....	7.2	7.4	8.1	7.7	8.1	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	12.8	12.0	13.4	13.0	13.9	14.4	14.7	15.9	15.6	16.0
Paper and allied products.....	12.7	14.0	14.5	14.4	15.1	16.5	17.1	17.1	17.8	18.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	32.8	33.5	34.4	34.3	34.6	34.9	35.2	35.7	35.7	35.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	24.4	25.4	27.0	27.6	28.4	30.3	31.5	32.7	32.7	33.5
Products of petroleum and coal.....	23.0	23.4	23.3	24.4	25.7	28.0	28.1	30.0	31.2	31.6
Rubber products.....	18.5	19.1	20.4	19.5	19.3	20.6	20.5	22.5	21.2	21.7
Leather and leather products.....	9.0	10.3	10.4	9.9	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.5	10.8	10.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	12.5	13.0	14.1	13.8	13.8	15.2	15.3	16.1	16.0	16.2
Primary metal industries.....	12.8	13.0	13.6	13.7	13.8	15.3	15.2	16.4	15.5	16.3
Fabricated metal products.....	15.9	16.8	18.3	17.5	18.6	18.3	19.9	19.4	20.4	20.4
Machinery (except electrical).....	20.7	21.5	23.5	23.0	22.2	23.1	23.7	26.0	26.0	26.2
Electrical machinery.....	23.1	24.6	27.2	23.6	23.6	24.6	24.2	27.0	26.8	27.6
Transportation equipment.....	17.8	18.4	18.7	18.0	19.3	21.2	21.0	23.5	23.2	25.9
Instruments and related products.....	21.9	23.5	25.7	25.8	25.7	26.5	27.2	29.5	30.1	31.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	14.7	15.5	17.0	15.9	16.5	17.3	17.2	18.2	18.4	19.2

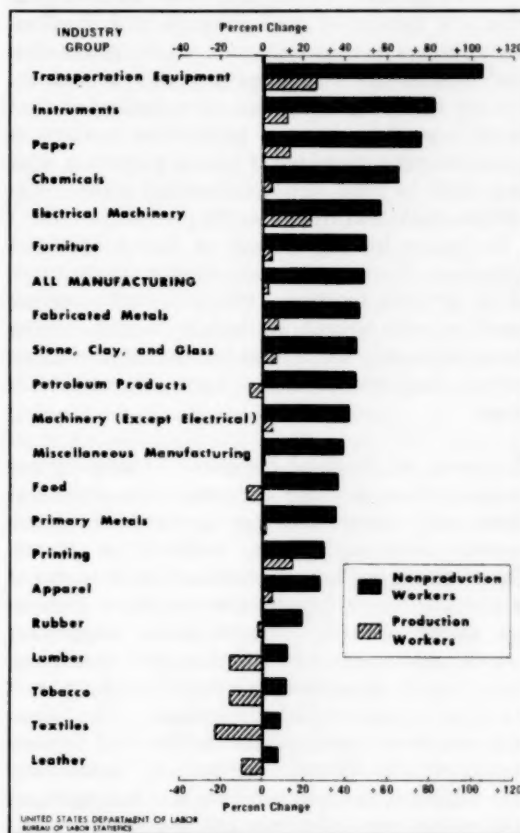
manufacturing industries engaged in large investment expenditures, both for new plant and equipment and for expanded research and development activities. This resulted in a direct increase in nonproduction workers such as engineers, scientists, and other technical workers, as well as employees who were engaged on force-account construction. A great expansion in production became possible with relatively little increase in the numbers of production workers; output by production workers per man-hour increased significantly as a result of research developments and the technological advantages of new plants and equipment. Furthermore, a number of overhead functions were introduced or expanded which led to widespread increases in clerical, professional, sales, personnel, and other nonproduction activities.

Research and Development Activity. One of the outstanding developments of the postwar period has been the great expansion of industrial research and development activity, costing about \$3.7 billion in 1953, with around 95 percent of this expended in manufacturing establishments.⁴ Nearly 14,000 manufacturing firms conducted research and development in January 1954, employing on such work approximately 150,000 out of a total of 440,000 scientists and engineers in manufacturing establishments. In addition, about 100,000 technicians (draftsmen, laboratory assistants, etc.) were employed on research and development.

While no accurate measure of the expansion of research and development activity in manufacturing in the postwar period is available, there are a number of indications that it has been considerable. Statistics from a sample of firms accounting for one-third of all private research and development expenditures indicated an increase of about 45 percent in these expenditures between 1951 and 1953. An even more extensive survey showed an increase of about 12 percent between 1953 and 1954. Another indication of increasing technical activity and employment is the fact that during 1947-56, inclusive, engineering graduates from American colleges numbered 315,000, compared with only 125,000 during 1932-41, inclusive, according to estimates based on data of the Office of Education of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The expansion in research and development and other technical activities probably accounts for a

Chart 2. Percent Changes in Nonproduction and Production Worker Employment in Manufacturing Between 1947 and 1956, by Industry Group



substantial part of the increase in employment of nonproduction workers in manufacturing. The 440,000 engineers and scientists and 100,000 technicians employed in January 1954—nearly all of whom were counted as nonproduction workers—accounted for 16 percent of all nonproduction workers employed at that time.

Productivity and Production Worker Employment. Heavy investment in new plants and equipment in the postwar period was a major factor in rising output per man-hour. In the 10 years following

⁴ This discussion of research and development activity is based largely on Science and Engineering in American Industry—Final Report on a Survey of Research and Development Costs and Personnel in 1953-54, (prepared for the National Science Foundation by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics) Bull. NSF 56-16, 1956.

the war, manufacturing industries invested over \$100 billion in new plant and equipment.⁵

These record levels and the technological advances associated with research and development outlays have greatly reduced the production worker man-hours required per unit of output. Bureau of Labor Statistics data indicated that "output per man-hour of production workers in manufacturing increased 3 to 3.6 percent a year from 1947 to 1953, about 4½ percent a year from 1953 to 1955, and from 1 to 2½ percent in 1956."⁶

Estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate a rise in production worker productivity of 36 percent between 1947 and 1956, making possible a 43-percent increase in manufacturing output with only a 3-percent increase in production worker employment and a 2-percent increase in hours.

Expansion in Overhead Functions. Company activities which received comparatively little emphasis only a short time ago have in recent years become commonplace in well-ordered plants. The emphasis on "human relations" has introduced or expanded such functions as employee counseling, safety education, credit unions, suggestion awards, retirement and supplemental unemployment benefit programs, grievance handling, and the broad complex of labor relations. All of these activities have required the addition of factory personnel not directly engaged in production.

In addition, the systematization of management and production techniques has increased record-keeping activities manifold. The administration of Government programs has required more data from manufacturing concerns for informational, fiscal, and regulatory purposes. In addition, companies have resorted with increasing frequency to personnel testing, job and time studies, and inspection and quality control.

The precise number of professional, clerical, sales, and administrative workers added to manufacturing employment as a result of these new or expanded functions is not known, but the great

increase in the number of workers in these occupations in the overall economy, cited at the beginning of this article, has undoubtedly reflected increases of similar proportions in the manufacturing sector.

The Outlook

Increases in the proportion of nonproduction workers in manufacturing have been associated with expanded research and development activity, which has effected a direct increase in the numbers of such workers; with greater capital expenditures, which increased the productivity (but not the number) of production workers; and with the expansion of recordkeeping and overhead functions. There is nothing on the horizon which suggests an attenuation in these various activities; in fact, the factors which have increased the proportion of nonproduction workers continue to operate with even greater intensity.

It is true that the application of one of these factors—investment expenditures designed to secure greater efficiency—shows promise of being extended to the rationalization of office procedures. The greater use by industry of data-processing machines for clerical operations such as inventory control, payroll preparation, and bookkeeping are likely to offset, to some degree, the increasing need for clerical manpower on these functions. These technological innovations have barely been applied as yet to the office and certainly not to the same extent that mechanization has been applied to the production line. When they come to be applied more widely, the rate of nonproduction worker growth may well slacken, but it seems reasonable to expect a continuation of this relatively rapid growth over the next few years.

⁵ See Higher Investment Programmed for Third Quarter (*in* Survey of Current Business, Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, June 1956, pp. 5-7).

⁶ January 1957 Economic Report of the President. Hearings before the Congressional Joint Economic Committee (85th Cong., 1st sess.), Pursuant to Sec. 5 (a) of Public Law 304 (79th Cong.), Washington, 1957. Statement of Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor (p. 87) and material which he submitted to Joint Economic Committee (p. 96).

Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage in Seven Industries

NORMAN J. SAMUELS*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The first half of this article appeared in the March issue of the Review (p. 323). It summarized the immediate wage effects of the higher minimum wage in seven selected industries.*

AN INCREASE in a statutory minimum wage obviously affects, in an immediate and direct manner, those workers whose rates of pay are raised to the prescribed minimum. For workers at the legal minimum or above, pay adjustments need not be made except as voluntarily decided upon by the employer, or the employer and union jointly where a collective bargaining relationship exists. The extent to which further adjustments are made beyond those legally required generally depends upon a variety of factors, including such important considerations as the amount of the required adjustment to the subminimum group of workers and the number of workers to whom such increases must be granted; the sensitivity of pay to skill relationships among occupations within the employer's labor force; the availability of workers; the ability or the willingness of the employer to make concurrent wage adjustments to his more skilled and higher paid workers; and the pressures of union demands.

Thus, in adjusting to the increase from 75 cents to \$1 an hour in the Federal minimum wage, a variety of discretionary actions were available to employers. For example: (1) Only those workers earning less than \$1 could be raised to that amount, thereby reducing both money and percentage wage differences between the lowest paid workers

and all others in the employer's labor force; (2) all workers could be given the same cents-per-hour increase necessary to raise the lowest paid workers to the new minimum, thereby maintaining money differentials but not percentage differentials; (3) all workers could be given the same percentage increase necessary to raise the lowest paid workers to \$1 an hour, thereby increasing money differentials and maintaining percentage differentials; or (4) workers at or above the statutory minimum could be given varying increases, thereby resulting in similarly varying changes in differentials.

An analysis of the manner in which employers in the seven industries (fertilizer, footwear, processed waste, sawmills, seamless hosiery, wooden containers, and work shirts) surveyed adjusted to the higher minimum indicates that all of the foregoing types of adjustments apparently were made by individual employers. On the whole, however, the data show that many of the initial increases in response to the higher minimum were designed simply to raise the pay of workers earning less than \$1 to that level, although varying types and amounts of further adjustments in pay were made in some cases to selected groups of workers whose earnings exceeded \$1 an hour. The nature and magnitude of these initial adjustments resulted in a substantial concentration of workers at the new statutory minimum of \$1 an hour, with some upward shift in the distribution of rates above that level. The net effect of these adjustments was to reduce job pay differentials—both in absolute and in relative terms. The data reflect the narrowing of differentials between plants as well as within plants.

The narrowing of geographic and interindustry differentials were described in the first half of this article.¹ While these changes in the wage relationships among regions or industries are important as broad economic measures, to the individual worker—and frequently the individual employer—the changes in occupational differentials within the workplace are more significant. The higher paid or skilled worker may feel a loss of status if the differential between his earnings and the pay of unskilled workers is reduced. For the employer, a narrowing of job differentials may affect the morale of his more skilled employees, increase

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¹ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1957 (p. 323).

turnover among such employees, and reduce the incentive of lower paid workers to accept jobs of greater responsibility. The interplay of these factors were not evaluated in the Bureau's studies. However, the Bureau's studies show that job pay relationships were substantially altered in some cases; to a lesser extent in other instances; and to some degree in each of the industries surveyed (chart 1). An examination of the narrowing of job pay differentials in each of the industries² follows.

To provide a common method of analyzing occupational differentials, average hourly earnings for 4 to 6 jobs in each industry, selected to represent various levels of pay, were expressed as a percentage of the average for an unskilled job in the same industry, thus providing an indication of the relative differentials for each of 2 payroll periods.³ The cents-per-hour differences are also shown for the same jobs indicating the money differentials. In virtually all cases, the relative changes were greater than the absolute changes.

Southern Sawmills

The typical sawmill has few skilled jobs and a large proportion of low skilled jobs, and the pay relationships reflect this simple occupational structure. Of the 29 jobs studied, only 3 averaged more than \$1 an hour before March 1, and the workers earning less than \$1 accounted for 74 percent of those in the industry. Increases in the averages of the lowest paid jobs studied were nearly twice those of the highest paid jobs studied, thus narrowing the wage differentials to a marked degree. The extent of the compression of pay differentials is reflected in the following tabulation, which indicates the magnitude of change that occurred not only in the 1955-56 period but also before and after the increase in the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour in early 1950.⁴

	Oct.-Dec. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct.-Dec. 1955	Apr. 1956
Band-head-saw operators.....	216	195	217	187
Circular-head-saw operators...	170	153	169	147
Fallers and buckers, hand...	117	114	121	110
Block setters.....	110	107	116	109
Truckdrivers, logging.....	106	103	109	103
Teamsters, logging.....	105	103	104	100

Immediately after the increase in January 1950, the differentials between machine off-bearers and

each of the 6 higher paying jobs were narrowed. Later, a trend to reestablish "normal" relationships set in, and by April 1953, the differentials began to approximate those existing in 1949.⁵ By late 1955, the general continuation of this trend had resulted in pay differentials slightly above those that prevailed in 1949 for four of the jobs. The increase to \$1 an hour in the spring of 1956 again narrowed the differentials; for all but two of the jobs, relative differentials were less than those immediately following the 1950 increase.⁶

The cents-per-hour differences between occupations from the winter of 1955 to the spring of 1956 were also substantially reduced. For example, band-head-saw operators averaged 95 cents an hour more than off-bearers in 1955 but 87 cents more in 1956. The reductions in money differentials (compared with off-bearers) were less for the lower paying jobs.

Fertilizer

Most of the production occupations in the southern fertilizer industry are unskilled and have relatively minor differences in wage levels. Workers in a few key jobs however, typically receive earnings which are substantially higher than those paid to the bulk of the plant labor force. The key jobs are normally filled by year-round workers, while most of the other jobs are filled by seasonal workers who augment the labor force during the peak producing period (usually March and April). Several other factors also influence occupational earnings in this industry. First, 20 percent of the workers were in plants operating only in intrastate business, and these workers were not generally covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. These intrastate plants were usually lower

² Except processed waste, in which so little variation in occupational pay is found that no occupational wage data were collected.

³ Average hourly earnings, for purposes of this study, exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

The collection of occupational data was limited to 2 payroll periods immediately before and after the effective date of the new minimum. These periods were February and April 1956 except for sawmills (October-December 1955 and April 1956) and fertilizer (April 1955 and April 1956), both of which have seasonal variations.

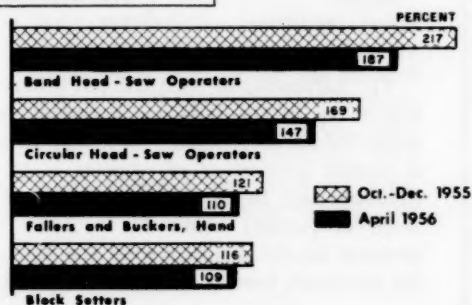
⁴ See Earnings in the Southern Lumber Industry, Monthly Labor Review, October 1953 (p. 1077).

⁵ The Bureau's wage survey of April 1953 showed the following differentials: Band-head-saw operators, 206; circular-head-saw operators, 164; fallers and buckers, hand, 111; block setters, not available; truckdrivers, logging, 106; and teamsters, logging, 104.

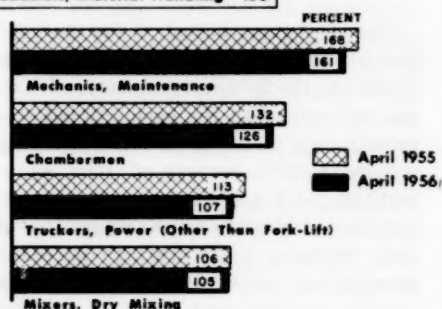
⁶ The degree to which the "normal" relationships among jobs reassert themselves will be examined to some extent in the surveys to be made in 1957, a year following the latest increase in the minimum.

Chart 1. Comparison of Average Hourly Earnings¹ of Selected Jobs in 6 Industries Before and After Effective Date of \$1 Minimum Wage

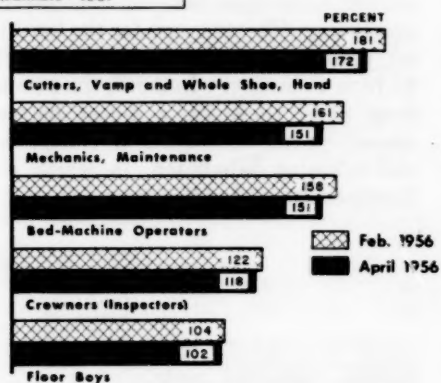
SAWMILLS (South)
(Machine Off-Bearers = 100)



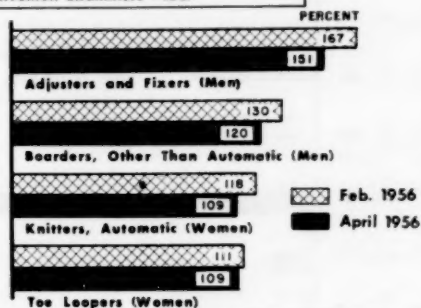
FERTILIZER (South)
(Laborers, Material Handling = 100)



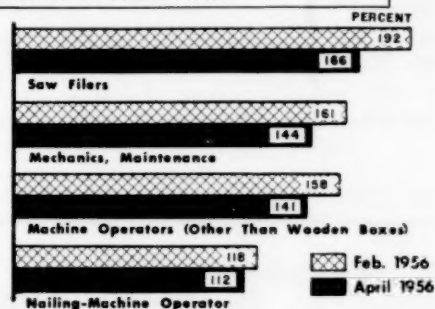
FOOTWEAR (South)
(Janitors = 100)



MEN'S SEAMLESS HOSIERY (U.S.)
(Women Examiners = 100)



WOODEN CONTAINER INDUSTRY (South)
(Machine Off-Bearers = 100)



WORK SHIRTS (Southeast)
(Janitors = 100)

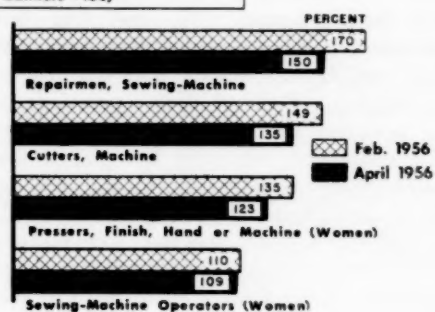
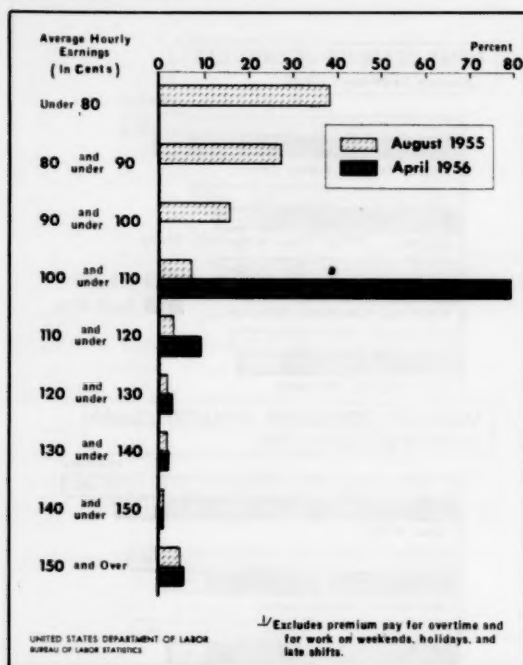


Chart 2. Percent Distribution of Nonsupervisory Workers in the Processed Waste Industry in the South, by Average Hourly Earnings,¹ August 1955 and April 1956



wage plants. Second, different types of plant operations exist. The complete plant not only manufactures, mixes, and bags fertilizers but has its own acidmaking department; superphosphate plants manufacture, mix, and bag fertilizer materials but do not make their own acid; the third type, dry-mix plants, does only the mixing and bagging. Each of these operations has its own occupational structure, with the dry-mix plant employing relatively few skilled workers. Since most of the intrastate plants were dry-mix plants, their greater proportion of unskilled help, together with the fact that they were not required to raise rates to \$1 an hour, tended to reduce the magnitude of the upward adjustment of subminimum rates in the industry. As a consequence, the reduction in differentials between occupational groups was not as sharp as in the other industries studied. The changes in differentials are indicated in the following tabulation in which average hourly earnings for material handling laborers are used as the base.

Comparisons with average earnings for material handling laborers

	Indexes [Earnings for laborers=100]		Cents-per-hour advantage	
	April 1955	April 1956	April 1955	April 1956
Mechanics, maintenance.....	168	161	\$0.66	\$0.65
Chambermen.....	132	126	.31	.28
Truckers, power (other than forklift).....	113	107	.13	.08
Mixers, dry mixing.....	106	105	.06	.05

The narrowing of occupational differentials was less sharp in the fertilizer industry than in the other industries studied. It should be noted that a smaller proportion of workers in the fertilizer industry had to be raised to \$1 an hour (there were 41 percent below \$1 in April 1955), and average hourly earnings were the highest (except for footwear) among the industries studied.

Footwear

The footwear industry (as surveyed in the South) had earnings levels slightly higher but similar to the fertilizer industry. That similarity did not extend to the occupational structure, for present-day methods of manufacturing footwear require a wide variety of jobs and skills. In addition to a specialization of labor, some occupations are almost exclusively composed of hourly paid workers, while workers in other jobs are mostly paid on a piecework basis. Despite the variety of jobs and different methods of pay, wage differentials among jobs were not radically reduced as an immediate consequence of the higher minimum. The averages for the lowest and highest paid jobs studied ranged from 97 cents to \$1.76 in February. In April, the averages ranged from \$1.04 to \$1.79, a 4-cent decrease in the spread. Some indication of change is shown in the following tabulation, in which the average hourly earnings for janitors were used as a base.

Comparisons with average earnings for janitors

	Indexes [Earnings for janitors=100]		Cents-per-hour advantage	
	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, hand.....	181	172	\$0.79	\$0.75
Mechanics, maintenance.....	161	151	.59	.53
Bed-machine operators.....	158	151	.56	.53
Crowners (inspectors).....	122	118	.21	.19
Floor boys.....	104	102	.04	.02

The relatively small decrease in occupational wage differentials appears to be due primarily to two factors. First, wage increases in the footwear industry were spread over a period of months. The increase in average earnings between August 1955 and February 1956 equaled that between February and April, the months for which occupational data were collected. Increases during the former months do not appear to have been related to the \$1 minimum.⁷ Hence, the amount of increase in job averages was not large—janitors' pay, for example, increased 7 cents an hour between February and April. Second, the level of earnings in the industry was relatively high, with only 31 percent of all workers earning less than \$1 in February.

Men's Seamless Hosiery

The general similarity of wage levels in mills in all parts of the country provided the basis for a nationwide survey of men's seamless hosiery mills. The industry was required to raise wages for 40 percent of its workers at a time (February 1956) when the demand for hosiery had faltered—the spring seasonal decline was sharper than usual in 1956. The increase in the minimum was followed by higher wage increases for the lower paid jobs, on the average, and most job pay relationships were altered. For the 4 selected jobs shown in the following tabulation, which uses earnings for women examiners as the base of comparison, hourly earnings differentials were reduced by 1 to 9 cents and 2 to 16 percentage points.

Comparisons with average earnings
for examiners (women)

	Indexes [Earnings for women exam- iners = 100]		Cents-per-hour advantage	
	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956
Adjusters and fixers (men)...	167	151	\$0. 64	\$0. 55
Boarders, other than auto- matic (men).....	130	120	. 29	. 22
Knitters, automatic (wom- en).....	118	109	. 17	. 10
Toe loopers (women).....	111	109	. 11	. 10

⁷ The increases in this industry appeared to be of a two-step character. The first group of increases, occurring between mid-1955 and January 1956, were typically across-the-board wage adjustments and came after several years of little or no change in wages and, in the case of organized plants, upon the termination of long-term labor-management agreements. The second increases, occurring shortly before or at the time of the effective date of the higher minimum, were more selective in application and appeared to relate essentially to those workers whose rates of pay had to be increased to comply with the law.

Women examiners and loopers, among the lowest paid jobs studied, had increases amounting to 12 and 11 cents, respectively, on the average. Much of this increase was required by the law, since nearly three-fifths of the examiners and about two-fifths of the loopers were earning less than \$1 an hour in February. On the other hand, all of the adjusters earned more than \$1 an hour, and their average increased 3 cents.

Wooden Containers

The level of earnings and the changes in the wage structure induced by the \$1 minimum wage in the southern wooden container industry were similar to those in the sawmill industry which provides much of the container industry's raw materials. The immediate effect of the new minimum was a sharp narrowing of occupational differentials, with the workers in the lowest paid jobs receiving the largest increases. The following tabulation reflects this contraction in differentials, using the average hourly earnings for off-bearers as a base. About 82 percent of the workers were earning less than \$1 an hour in February 1956.

Comparisons with average earnings
for machine off-bearers

	Indexes [Earnings for machine off- bearers = 100]		Cents-per-hour advantage	
	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956
Saw filers.....	192	166	\$0. 77	\$0. 67
Mechanics, maintenance....	161	144	. 51	. 45
Machine operators (other than wooden boxes).....	158	141	. 49	. 42
Nailing-machine operators..	118	112	. 15	. 12

The data collected show that, for the industry as a whole, the increases necessary to bring workers to \$1 were substantially greater than those granted to workers at or above the new minimum. Increases for all occupations studied averaging less than \$1 in February ranged from 14 to 21 cents, while increases for jobs averaging \$1 or more ranged from 8 to 18 cents.

Work Shirts

The work-shirt industry was studied only in the Southeast, but this region employed an estimated two-thirds of the industry's labor force. The industry offers an interesting case study of the effects of the \$1 minimum in that it represents a

type of production which requires, for the most part, only one skill level, and the industry is apparently faced with a long-run decline in demand. Thirteen percent fewer work shirts were produced in 1954 than in 1947, according to the Census of Manufactures, Bureau of the Census. Since the last BLS study in 1949, the number of plants in the Southeast whose primary product is work shirts has declined from 46 to 28. Over 60 percent of the workers are sewing-machine operators of one type or another, so that the majority of the work force are of one skill level. Since over 80 percent of the workers earned less than \$1 an hour prior to the minimum, virtually all the workers received increases, and the new minimum decisively raised the level of earnings.

Existing occupational wage differentials were sharply reduced, particularly in relative terms—thus indicating that uniform across-the-board cents-per-hour increases in hourly or piece rates had been granted in a number of instances, as shown in the following tabulation, using average hourly earnings of janitors as the base.

Comparisons with average earnings for janitors

	Indexes [Earnings for janitors = 100]		Cents-per-hour advantage	
	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956
Repairmen, sewing-machine	170	150	\$0. 58	\$0. 51
Cutters, machine	149	135	. 41	. 36
Pressers, finish, hand or machine (women)	135	123	. 29	. 23
Sewing-machine operators (women)	110	109	. 08	. 09

Processed Waste

The manufacturing process in the processed-waste industry is simple and repetitive, as reflected by the employment of a substantial majority of unskilled workers. Operations consist primarily of sorting and garnetting (machine cleaning and combing) or grinding of textile-mill waste and clippings. Because of the similarity in jobs and wage rates, occupational data were not collected in the study of the processed-waste industry. (See chart 2.)

Average hourly earnings in the southern processed-waste industry increased from 90 cents to \$1.09 between August 1955 and April 1956. All but 2 cents of this increase occurred between February and April 1956, indicating a close correlation with the new minimum wage. Comparisons with a previous survey of this industry made by the Bureau in October 1953,⁸ indicate that virtually no changes in the level of earnings or the distribution of workers occurred in the 2-year period to August 1955. All of the workers earning less than \$1 an hour in August (82 percent) earned from \$1 (63 percent) to \$1.15 in April, and there were few changes in the distribution above that amount. Hence, the changes that did occur appeared to be almost solely in response to the \$1 minimum.

⁸ See Wage Structure: Miscellaneous Textile Industries, October 1953, BLS Report 56, which was summarized in the Monthly Labor Review, May 1954 (p. 536).

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Major Wage Developments in 1956

WORKERS in almost every major collective bargaining situation in the United States received wage-rate increases, and frequently liberalized supplementary benefits as well, during 1956, according to a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These changes, affecting about 7½ million workers, came about as a result either of negotiations during the year (affecting 5.7 million workers), or of increases provided for in long-term agreements concluded in earlier years (affecting about 1.9 million workers). Additional millions of workers not covered by the Bureau's survey, including many who were affected by the change in the hourly minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, likewise received upward adjustments in their pay during 1956. For all factory workers combined, average hourly earnings in December 1956 were 12 cents higher than at the close of 1955.

Almost all of the major agreements that were reopened or renegotiated with respect to wages during 1956 provided for increased rates of pay. The soft-goods industries, where wage increases have been relatively infrequent in recent years, shared in the upward wage trend. Among the few major groups that did not receive wage increases during the year were East Coast longshoremen, whose negotiations for new contract terms were not completed until February 1957, and most of the railroad operating brotherhoods, whose negotiations also were not concluded in 1956. A notable feature of the year's bargaining was the widespread adoption of long-term agreements, specifying wage-rate changes for a period of 2 or more years and generally incorporating cost-of-living escalator clauses.¹

With the economy generally continuing to operate at close to capacity, wage increases negotiated during the year were somewhat higher

on the average than those agreed to in 1955.² Moreover, because of cost-of-living escalator increases, the advances in pay going into effect during 1956 in situations covered by long-term agreements negotiated in earlier years were frequently greater than the changes in wage rates put into effect in these situations during 1955.

Negotiations During 1956

A total of almost 1,200 major settlements in which wage rates were an issue were concluded during 1956 in the manufacturing, mining, trade, transportation, communication, and utility industries.³ (See table 1.) These settlements covered about 5.7 million workers. In addition, 13 settlements, accounting for about 93,000 workers, in which wages were not an issue, liberalized supplementary benefits.

Wage rates were advanced in all but 8 of the settlements (affecting 32,000 workers) in which pay was an issue. In the comparatively few settlements which left rates of pay unchanged, supplementary benefits were altered in all but one agreement. In fact, contract changes providing for either rate increases or liberalization of fringe benefits, or both, applied to all but 9,000 of the workers covered by situations in which bargaining occurred over wages.

Among the industries in which wage increases were negotiated during the year were northern

¹ For a detailed summary of deferred wage increases and cost-of-living escalator provisions, see *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1957 (p. 50). Since that summary was prepared, the Bureau has recorded about 127 additional agreements providing for deferred increases and 43 with escalator clauses. Inclusion of these agreements brings the total number of situations providing for wage increases due in 1957 to 661, affecting 5 million workers (excluding those in the construction industry), and the number of workers covered by cost-of-living clauses to 34 million organized workers, plus 300,000 not covered by union agreements.

² See *Labor-Management Contract Settlements, 1955*, *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1956 (p. 527).

³ For purposes of this summary, major collective bargaining settlements are defined as those affecting 1,000 or more workers. This summary, which is based on settlements in the Bureau's monthly report on *Current Wage Developments*, includes all major industry groups except construction, the service trades, finance, and government. Changes in union scales in the construction industry are discussed later in this article.

TABLE 1.—Changes in wages and supplementary practices provided by selected collective bargaining settlements, 1956¹

Industry and type of wage action	Wage actions				Number of settlements											
	Settlements		Workers covered ¹		Establishing or liberalizing supplementary practices											
	Number	Per- cent ²	Approximate number (thousands)	Per- cent	Total ³	Premium pay	Shift differ- entials	Holi- days	Vaca- tions	Pen- sions ⁴	Health and welfare plans ⁵	Supple- mental unemploy- ment benefit plans	Other practices ⁶	Not chang- ing supple- mentary practices	Reduc- ing supple- mentary practices	
<i>All industries studied</i>																
All actions ⁷	1,191	100	5,708	100	926	168	256	386	460	302	535	96	347	265	(7)	
No wage change	8	1	32	1	7			1	2	5	4		3	1		
Increases in hourly wages	1,183	99	5,676	99	919	168	256	385	458	297	531	96	344	264	(7)	
Under 5 cents	12	1	22	(9)	10	1	2	4	5	3	5		1	4	2	
5 and under 7 cents	128	11	387	7	99	5	15	32	44	25	54	15	23	29	(9)	
7 and under 9 cents	194	16	641	11	142	17	21	62	64	40	87	2	47	52	(10)	
9 and under 11 cents	359	30	2,507	44	285	69	103	146	147	125	188	64	131	74	(10)	
11 and under 13 cents	206	17	1,024	18	160	26	51	64	91	52	97	11	69	46		
13 and under 15 cents	86	7	265	5	68	14	23	16	36	18	37	1	25	18	(11)	
15 and under 17 cents	80	7	206	4	65	8	33	22	32	18	23		21	15		
17 cents and over	62	5	442	8	50	11	6	29	24	9	27	1	16	12		
Not specified	56	5	183	3	40	17	2	10	15	7	13	1	8	16		
Decreases in wages																
<i>Manufacturing</i>																
All actions ¹²	915	100	3,406	100	710	111	224	324	370	256	422	96	273	205	(13)	
No wage change	6	1	22	1	6			1	2	4	4		2			
Increases in hourly wages	909	99	3,384	99	704	111	224	323	368	252	418	96	271	205	(13)	
Under 5 cents	10	1	16	(9)	8	0	1	3	3	3	4	1	3	2		
5 and under 7 cents	102	11	284	8	78	1	13	28	35	19	42	15	20	24	(9)	
7 and under 9 cents	135	15	390	11	102	9	17	52	47	27	62	2	29	33	(14)	
9 and under 11 cents	282	31	1,356	40	222	58	91	127	129	113	151	64	106	60	(15)	
11 and under 13 cents	166	18	796	23	126	17	46	52	74	47	81	11	54	40		
13 and under 15 cents	72	8	198	6	57	12	22	13	31	16	29	1	22	15		
15 and under 17 cents	69	8	170	5	57	6	28	18	26	16	19		19	12		
17 cents and over	44	5	110	3	35	7	4	23	15	5	20	1	10	9		
Not specified	29	3	63	2	19	1	2	7	8	6	10	1	8	10		
Decreases in wages																
<i>Selected nonmanufacturing industries</i>																
All actions ¹⁴	276	100	2,303	100	216	57	32	62	90	46	113		74	60	(16)	
No wage change	2	1	10	(9)	1					1			1	1		
Increases in hourly wages	274	99	2,292	100	215	57	32	62	90	45	113		73	59	(16)	
Under 5 cents	2	1	5	(9)	2	1	1	1	2		1		1			
5 and under 7 cents	26	9	103	4	21	4	2	4	9	6	12		3	5		
7 and under 9 cents	59	21	251	11	40	8	4	10	17	13	25		18	19	(17)	
9 and under 11 cents	77	28	1,151	50	63	11	12	19	18	12	37		25	14		
11 and under 13 cents	40	14	228	10	34	9	5	12	17	5	16		15	6		
13 and under 15 cents	14	5	67	3	11	2	1	3	5	2	8		3	3	(17)	
15 and under 17 cents	11	4	36	2	8	2	5	4	6	2	4		2	3		
17 cents and over	18	7	332	14	15	4	2	6	9	4	7		6	3		
Not specified	27	10	120	5	21	16		3	7	1	3			6		
Decreases in wages																

¹ This tabulation relates to settlements involving 1,000 or more workers each, concluded during the 12-month period. It includes all wage changes negotiated during the year 1956 that are scheduled to go into effect during the contract year, i. e., the 12-month period following the effective date of the agreement. In summarizing percentage increases, it has been necessary to estimate their value in terms of cents on the basis of available information on wage levels in the industry. The tabulation excludes: (1) Settlements involving fewer than 1,000 workers; (2) settlements in construction, the service trades, finance, and government; (3) instances in which contract reopening privileges were not exercised; and (4) wage increases and changes in supplementary practices that went into effect during the period but that were negotiated earlier (for example, deferred wage increases, cost-of-living adjustments, or annual improvement factor increases). All changes in supplementary benefits negotiated during the year are included regardless of when they become effective.

² Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

³ This total is smaller than the sum of the individual items since some settlements affected more than one item.

⁴ Includes settlements in which agreement provided for increased contributions to maintain existing benefits.

⁵ The most commonly reported were supplemental jury-duty pay in 112 manufacturing and 4 nonmanufacturing settlements; paid funeral leave in 47 manufacturing and 5 nonmanufacturing settlements; paid sick leave in 27 manufacturing and 20 nonmanufacturing settlements; severance pay in

31 manufacturing and 5 nonmanufacturing settlements; and call-in or reporting pay in 21 manufacturing and 4 nonmanufacturing settlements.

⁶ Excludes 13 settlements (affecting 93,000 employees) in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased.

⁷ 6 settlements that liberalized some benefits reduced other benefits.

⁸ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁹ 1 settlement that liberalized some benefits discontinued payments for doctors' visits.

¹⁰ 2 settlements that liberalized some benefits reduced other benefits.

¹¹ 1 settlement that liberalized some benefits eliminated 2 bonuses totaling \$100 annually.

¹² Excludes 12 settlements (affecting 87,000 employees) in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased.

¹³ 4 settlements that liberalized some benefits reduced other benefits.

¹⁴ 1 settlement that liberalized some benefits discontinued medical-expense benefits.

¹⁵ 2 settlements that liberalized some benefits reduced other benefits (jury-duty pay reduced in one case and company payment of National Service Life Insurance discontinued in the other).

¹⁶ Excludes 1 settlement (affecting 6,000 employees) in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased.

¹⁷ 1 settlement that liberalized some benefits reduced some benefits for some workers as a result of the first uniform area contract standardizing supplementary practices.

cotton and synthetic textiles, where agreement was reached on the first wage increases since 1951;⁴ men's apparel, where the first increases since 1953 were negotiated; and anthracite mining, with the first general wage adjustments since 1952. In bituminous-coal mining and in southern cotton-textile manufacture, wage rates were also raised in 1956; the 1955 advances in these industries had been preceded by a period of years during which there were no general wage adjustments.

Size of Negotiated Wage Increases

Settlements affecting three-fourths of all workers covered by major collective agreements concluded in 1956 provided wage increases averaging 10 cents or more during the first contract year.⁵ The most common increases, negotiated in contracts affecting about 2.5 million or 44 percent of the workers, amounted to 9 but less than 11 cents an hour.⁶ Among the industries in which hourly rate advances of this magnitude were negotiated were basic steel, aluminum, and railroads (nonoperating brotherhoods). One million additional workers—18 percent of the total—were employed under contracts increasing pay 11 but less than 13 cents an hour. The distribution of increases for factory workers was generally similar to that for all industries combined. In the nonmanufacturing industries studied, half of the workers were affected by adjustments averaging 9 but less than 11 cents, but 14 percent (most of them anthracite and bituminous-coal miners) received increases averaging 17 cents or more.

The trend toward special wage increases for skilled workers, evidenced in 1954 and 1955, continued in 1956: about 3 out of 8 agreements dealt with wage differentials between skilled and unskilled workers. Thus the steel, aluminum, copper,

and meatpacking settlements provided for widening the cents-per-hour increments among labor grades. Some agreements maintained percentage wage differentials among the grades by providing uniform percentage adjustments. As the following tabulation shows, others dealt with the problem of differentials through extra increases for skilled workers (in addition to uniform cents-per-hour or percentage wage changes applicable to all employees in the bargaining unit):

Type of increase	Percent of agreements	Appropriate number of workers covered by agreements
Across-the-board cents-per-hour increases, plus widening of cents increments among labor grades.....	10	898,000
Across-the-board cents-per-hour increases, plus extra increases for skilled workers..	6	230,000
Across-the-board percentage increases...	18	604,000
Across-the-board percentage increases, plus extra increases for skilled workers..	3	360,000

Proportionately, many more of the provisions for maintaining or widening percentage wage differences between skilled and unskilled workers were in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing.

By contrast, narrowing or eliminating differences in pay among geographic areas or plants was provided for in a larger proportion of nonmanufacturing agreements. Among the industries in which some major agreements incorporated such provisions were meatpacking, metal containers, and telephones. Altogether, such provisions on differentials were contained in about 3 percent of the settlements, covering about 7 percent of the employees.

Some contracts provided further job classification adjustments or eliminated or narrowed differences in pay between men and women.

Changes in Supplementary Benefits

More than 3 out of 4 of the year's settlements established or increased supplementary benefits. Typically, more than one type of benefit was liberalized.

Health and welfare plans, as in 1954 and 1955, were liberalized or introduced more often than any other type of benefit. Such plans were

⁴ Wages had been reduced in these mills in 1952.

⁵ This discussion is limited to changes effective in the first contract year in the case of long-term agreements. Where settlements (for example, in bituminous coal) provided two increases within the first year of the new or amended contract, the total increase for the year is included. All increases presented (except in the section on construction) represent averages for all workers affected by a settlement. Actually, many settlements provide for varying cents-per-hour increases among occupations so that not all workers receive the average increase.

⁶ It is estimated that almost half a million unorganized southern textile workers also received wage increases averaging 10 cents an hour.

involved in more than two-fifths of the settlements, covering 6 out of 10 workers. Among the major industries changing welfare benefits were basic steel and railroads. The steel contracts provided for an additional 1½-cent contribution per man-hour from both employer and employee, for various welfare benefits; the railroads agreed to pay 2½ cents more a man-hour to extend hospital, medical, and surgical benefits to dependents of nonoperating employees.

About 2 out of 5 agreements liberalized vacations. Most frequently, they added a half week's paid vacation for workers with 10 but less than 15 years of service. In addition to this change, the steel settlement also added a half week of vacation for those with 3 and 4 years' service and for those with 25 or more years' service. The next most common changes were the reduction in eligibility requirements for a third week of vacation, generally from 15 to 10 or 12 years of service, or the addition of a fourth week after 25 years' employment.

Holiday provisions were liberalized in 1 out of 3 agreements affecting the same proportion of workers (numbering 1.9 million); typically, the change involved an additional paid holiday, often Good Friday. In 173 settlements, the new holiday brought the total number of days off to 7; in 55 settlements, an eighth holiday was added.

Pensions were established or increased in a fourth of the contracts; these agreements accounted for 1.6 million workers. In many instances, the entire benefit structure was liberalized, but in other cases, only minimum benefits were changed. A notable development was provision

TABLE 2.—*Wage increases effective in 1956*

Amount of hourly increase	Situations		Workers	
	Number	Percent	Approximate number (thousands)	Percent
Total.....	1,485	100	7,507	100
Under 5 cents.....	33	2	55	1
5 and under 7 cents.....	196	13	562	7
7 and under 9 cents.....	248	17	891	12
9 and under 11 cents.....	395	27	2,624	35
11 and under 13 cents.....	290	20	2,046	27
13 and under 15 cents.....	102	7	334	4
15 and under 17 cents.....	89	6	279	4
17 and under 19 cents.....	42	3	212	3
19 cents and over.....	33	2	316	4
Not specified.....	57	4	189	3

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

TABLE 3.—*Changes in supplementary practices provided by selected collective bargaining settlements, 1955 and 1956¹*

Type of practice	Percent of settlements					
	All industries studied ²		Manufacturing ³		Selected non-manufacturing industries ⁴	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
All settlements.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Settlements establishing or liberalizing one or more supplementary practices ⁵	66	78	66	78	66	78
Health and welfare plans ⁶	39	45	41	46	33	41
Holidays.....	25	32	28	35	16	22
Vacations.....	30	39	29	40	32	33
Pensions ⁷	23	25	25	28	17	17
Shift differentials.....	8	21	9	24	7	12
Premium pay.....	6	14	4	12	13	21
Paid funeral leave.....	4	4	5	5	2	2
Paid sick leave.....	4	4	5	3	2	7
Jury-duty pay.....	3	10	3	12	6	1
Supplemental unemployment benefit plans.....	6	8	8	10	1	1
Other practices.....	10	10	10	9	10	16
Settlements not changing supplementary practices.....	34	22	34	22	34	22
Settlements reducing supplementary practices.....	(7)		(7)			
Number of settlements.....	1,345	1,191	1,030	915	315	276

¹ For coverage, see footnote 1, table 1.

² Excludes 9 settlements (affecting 140,000 employees) in 1955, and 13 settlements (affecting 93,000 employees) in 1956, in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased.

³ Excludes 4 settlements (affecting 30,000 employees) in 1955, and 12 settlements (affecting 87,000 employees) in 1956, in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased.

⁴ Excludes 5 settlements (affecting 119,000 employees) in 1955, and 1 settlement (affecting 6,000 employees) in 1956, in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased.

⁵ This total is smaller than the sum of the individual items since some settlements affected more than one item.

⁶ Includes settlements in which agreement provided for increased contributions to maintain existing benefits.

⁷ Less than 0.5 percent.

for the vesting of pension rights in the steel and related agreements.

Supplemental unemployment benefit plans continued to spread, notably to the steel, aluminum, and rubber industries. Such provisions were incorporated in 96, or 8 percent, of the major settlements summarized. Altogether, these agreements covered over 857,000 workers, most of whom were represented by the United Steelworkers of America and were employed in basic steel and related industries. These plans brought the total number of workers covered by supplemental unemployment benefit provisions to more than 2 million by the end of 1956.

Deferred Wage Increases

Any discussion of wage developments during 1956 must emphasize the significance of deferred wage increases—both those negotiated during the year to go into effect in future contract years

TABLE 4.—Wage changes provided by selected collective bargaining settlements, 1955 and 1956¹

Industry and type of wage action	Settlements				Workers covered			
	Number		Percent ²		Approximate number (thousands)		Percent ³	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
All industries studied								
All actions ⁴	1,345	1,191	100	100	7,122	5,708	100	100
No wage change.....	61	8	5	1	247	32	3	1
Increases in hourly wages.....	1,283	1,183	95	99	6,875	5,676	97	99
Under 5 cents.....	59	12	4	1	147	22	2	(⁵)
5 and under 7 cents.....	312	128	23	11	913	387	13	7
7 and under 9 cents.....	327	194	24	16	1,522	641	21	11
9 and under 11 cents.....	216	359	16	30	1,292	2,507	18	44
11 and under 13 cents.....	80	206	6	17	223	1,024	3	18
13 and under 15 cents.....	84	86	6	7	1,381	265	19	5
15 and under 17 cents.....	124	80	9	7	791	206	11	4
17 cents and over.....	41	62	3	5	469	442	7	8
Not specified.....	40	56	3	5	135	183	2	3
Decreases in wages.....	1	—	(⁵)	—	2	—	(⁵)	—
Manufacturing								
All actions ⁴	1,030	915	100	100	4,446	3,406	100	100
No wage change.....	51	6	5	1	206	22	5	1
Increases in hourly wages.....	978	909	95	99	4,238	3,384	95	99
Under 5 cents.....	39	10	4	1	73	16	2	(⁵)
5 and under 7 cents.....	253	102	25	11	681	284	15	8
7 and under 9 cents.....	241	135	23	15	1,037	390	23	11
9 and under 11 cents.....	162	282	16	31	883	1,356	20	40
11 and under 13 cents.....	57	166	6	18	171	796	4	23
13 and under 15 cents.....	74	72	7	8	535	198	12	6
15 and under 17 cents.....	103	69	10	8	707	170	16	5
17 cents and over.....	22	44	2	5	78	110	2	3
Not specified.....	27	29	3	3	73	63	2	2
Decreases in wages.....	1	—	(⁵)	—	2	—	(⁵)	—
Selected nonmanufacturing industries								
All actions ⁴	315	276	100	100	2,676	2,303	100	100
No wage change.....	10	2	3	1	41	10	2	(⁵)
Increases in hourly wages.....	305	274	97	99	2,635	2,292	98	100
Under 5 cents.....	20	2	6	1	74	5	3	(⁵)
5 and under 7 cents.....	59	26	19	9	232	103	9	4
7 and under 9 cents.....	86	59	27	21	485	251	18	11
9 and under 11 cents.....	54	77	17	28	409	1,151	15	50
11 and under 13 cents.....	25	46	7	14	52	228	2	10
13 and under 15 cents.....	19	14	6	5	846	67	32	3
15 and under 17 cents.....	21	11	7	4	84	36	3	2
17 cents and over.....	19	18	6	7	391	332	15	14
Not specified.....	13	27	4	10	62	120	2	5
Decreases in wages.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ For coverage, see footnote 1, table 1.² Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.³ Excludes 9 settlements (affecting 149,000 employees) in 1955, and 13 settlements (affecting 93,000 employees) in 1956, in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased.⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.⁵ Excludes 4 settlements (affecting 30,000 employees) in 1955, and 12 settlements (affecting 87,000 employees) in 1956, in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased.⁶ Excludes 5 settlements (affecting 119,000 employees) in 1955, and 1 settlement (affecting 6,000 employees) in 1956, in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased.

and those effective during the year as a result of negotiation of deferred wage increases and cost-of-living escalator provisions in 1955. The spread of long-term contracts specifying increases for 2 or more years and incorporating escalator clauses

⁷ In addition, it is estimated that over 350,000 construction workers were covered by contracts specifying the size of increases to go into effect in the 1957 contract year.

also appears to have reduced the proportion of workers affected by negotiations providing for wage-rate increases of 13 cents or more an hour in 1956 as compared with 1955. The fact that in some of the key situations only wage rates were changed in 1955, whereas in 1956 both rates of pay and supplementary benefits were liberalized, may also explain this development.

Deferred Increases Effective After 1956. A record was set in 1956 both for the number of major agreements that specified wage changes for a period of more than a single contract year and for the number of workers affected by such increases. Of the contracts included in this summary, 468 (two-fifths of the total), covering about 2.9 million workers (one-half of the total), contained such provisions.⁷ Included were agreements in basic steel and related industries, railroads, and meatpacking—the first such contracts to be negotiated in these industries.

Cost-of-living escalator clauses were either renewed or established in at least 180 settlements covering about 2 million workers, including the nonoperating railroad workers and employees in the steel, aluminum, and meatpacking industries. About 24,000 workers were covered by contracts which discontinued escalator clauses.

Deferred Increases Effective in 1956. About 1.9 million workers received wage-rate increases in

TABLE 5.—Changes in union wage scales in 7 construction trades in major cities,¹ 1955 and 1956

Amount of hourly increase	Percent of scales in—	
	1955	1956
All scales.....	100	100
All increases.....	77	87
Under 5.0 cents.....	2	1
5.0 cents and under 10.0.....	18	12
5.0 cents.....	8	5
7.5 cents.....	7	5
10.0 cents and under 15.0.....	38	30
10.0 cents.....	23	17
12.5 cents.....	11	9
15.0 cents and under 20.0.....	12	24
15.0 cents.....	9	19
20.0 cents and under 25.0.....	4	9
20.0 cents.....	3	7
25.0 cents and over.....	4	11
25.0 cents.....	3	8
No change.....	21	13

¹ The 7 trades studied were bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, painters, plasterers, plumbers, and building laborers. The information relates to changes effective during the year regardless of when they were negotiated. Information for 1955 refers to 85 cities; that for 1956 to 100 cities.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

1956 as a result of major negotiations during 1955,⁸ thus bringing to approximately 7½ million the number in major collective bargaining situations actually receiving wage increases during 1956.

Increases that became effective during 1956 as a result of earlier negotiations were somewhat greater on the average than those negotiated during 1956. This disparity grew out of the fact that deferred increases were generally supplemented by substantial cost-of-living adjustments. As a result, 27 percent of all the workers receiving wage increases during 1956, including those resulting from negotiations in the earlier year, received increases averaging 11 but less than 13 cents an hour, as compared with 18 percent of those affected by negotiations concluded during the year. Many of these workers were employed in the automobile, farm-equipment, and related industries, where deferred wage increases amounted to slightly more than 6 cents an hour, with cost-of-living adjustments adding 6 cents an hour to this amount. Wage increases effective during 1956, regardless of when they were negotiated, are summarized in table 2.

Comparison With 1955

Whether measured in terms of increases negotiated during the year or all increases effective during the period, 1956 witnessed greater average wage-rate increases than did 1955, and in addition, a higher proportion of the 1956 negotiations provided for changes in supplementary benefits. Thus, 3 out of 4 of the 1956 agreements (compared with 2 out of 3 of the 1955 contracts) liberalized supplementary benefits (table 3).

Wage increases averaging 10 cents or more were provided during the first contract year by settlements accounting for 3 out of 4 workers in 1956 negotiations, compared with about half in 1955.⁹ However, for reasons described earlier, the proportion of workers receiving increases of 13 but less than 17 cents an hour was much greater in 1955 than in 1956 (table 4). In 1955, the wage increases negotiated under contract reopenings in the steel industry amounted to 15 to 15.5 cents an hour, while the 3-year agreements concluded in 1956 provided for increases averaging about 10.5 cents during the first contract year. Similarly, the long-term railroad and meatpacking contracts

negotiated during 1956 provided first-year increases of 10 and about 12 cents, respectively, contrasted with 1955 increases averaging 14.5 and 14 cents.

The total number of workers in major collective bargaining situations receiving increases during 1956 was about 400,000 higher than the comparable number for 1955. On the other hand, since many of the increases effective during 1956 resulted from earlier negotiations, the number of workers receiving wage increases in 1956 as a result of negotiations during the year was about 1¼ million below the corresponding total for 1955.

Union Scales in Construction Trades, 1956

The construction trades, which were not included in the previous discussion, also experienced widespread increases in pay rates during 1956. During the year, union scales in seven trades in major cities rose approximately 14 cents an hour, as compared with 10 cents in 1955. Over 4 out of 10 of these scales were increased at least 15 cents an hour as compared with 1 out of 5 in 1955 (table 5). The most common increase in 1956 was 15 cents an hour, the change in about 1 out of 5 union scales; in 1955, the most frequent increase amounted to 10 cents an hour.

Unlike most years, 1956 evidenced a change in almost a fifth of the scales in the fourth quarter of the year. The increase in average hourly rates during that quarter amounted to 2.8 cents, approximately twice that registered in the corresponding quarter of 1955.

This summary of the construction trades is based on quarterly surveys by the Bureau of all union scales for the seven trades in major cities, whether or not these scales were renegotiated during the year. It thus differs from the information presented for other industries, which is limited to situations in which contracts were reopened or renegotiated. The construction data relate to changes effective during 1956 regardless of when they were negotiated.

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⁸ Most of these workers were employed in the automobile, farm-equipment, and related industries, in electrical manufacturing, and in trucking.

⁹ In the construction trades, not included in this section of the analysis but discussed later, the most common scale increase was 15 cents, compared with 10 cents in 1955.

Industrial Personnel Security Review Operations, 1955-56

THE 500 individuals concerned in the first 16 months' operations under the 1955-56 centralized Industrial Personnel Security Review Program were aided by the improved methods of screening, hearing, and review.¹ At all levels, the individuals had the benefit of collective judgments. The new arrangements kept proceedings before the Screening Board entirely confidential; avoided unnecessary suspension of clearance; and when clearance was tentatively denied or suspended pending hearing and review, minimized the consequences in terms of financial expense to the individual and reaction at job, family, and community levels. In all but a minority of cases, the substance of the information underlying both the proposed denial of clearance and final determination was known to the individual and there was less and less reliance on anonymous sources. In addition, decisions by the Screening Board were more consistent and were sustained more frequently than before. In the days ahead, the Director predicted, further progress can be expected in perfecting the balance between our traditional liberties and the requirement that the national security be preserved.

Current Program

The Industrial Personnel Security Review Program forms one part in a selective process concerned with determining, in the interests of national security, who shall and who shall not have clearance for access to classified defense information. Clearance is required for contractors performing work for the Department of Defense, and whose activities involve access to such information, and also for their employees and certain other individuals (e. g., consultants and regular plant visitors).

General Organization and Procedure. The present program, contrasted with the 1953-55 program, provides for centralized supervision and direction, central screening and review, and review of past clearance denials.² The Office of Industrial Personnel Security Review, in Washington, headed by a Director, supervises the entire program, which includes a central Screening Board and a

central Review Board. Three regional Hearing Boards are located in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. Cases reach the Office of Industrial Personnel Security Review only when a Military Department recommends denial of an initial request for clearance or has recommended suspension or revocation of an individual's existing clearance.

When one of the three Military Departments recommends denial and/or revocation of clearance, the Office of Industrial Personnel Security Review refers such recommendation to the Screening Board.³ This Board decides whether or not clearance is warranted without resort to formal hearing and review. When the case is closed by a clearance at this level, the entire process is held confidential between the individual and his Government.

If clearance is not considered to be warranted, the Screening Board prepares a Statement of Reasons, which the Director issues to the individual concerned—the beginning of formal proceedings—at the same time suspending any outstanding clearances which the individual may have at any level—Confidential, Secret, or Top Secret. “. . . the uniform practice is to issue Statements of Reasons which are full, informative, and detailed,” the report stated. Prepared collectively by the Screening Board, this Statement of Reasons sets out the information supporting the decision that a clearance is not warranted, and states the issues in the case.

The individual concerned has the opportunity to respond and to request a review. His complete failure to respond will result in a denial or revocation of clearance. The review will be on the record or by a hearing, at his option. All hearings are held before one of the Hearing Boards³ and the individual is free to choose his legal counsel.

The Program Director examines the Hearing Board's determination for completeness and pro-

¹ This summary is based on, and excerpts material from, Industrial Personnel Security Review Program, First Annual Report (Office of Personnel Security Policy, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense—Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve, 1956), covering operations between April 2, 1955, and July 31, 1956, under Department of Defense Directive 5220-A, Industrial Personnel Security Review Regulation, dated February 2, 1955.

² The program immediately preceding the present one was set up under a May 4, 1953, Directive from the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. It was administered by 3 regional Boards, each consisting of a Screening Division and an Appeal Division. A decision by the Appeal Division was final. Centralized direction and supervision were not emphasized and there was no central Review Board.

³ Made up of one or more members, military or civilian, appointed by the Secretary of each Military Department, as the case load requires.

cedural compliance. If the decision was divided, he must refer the case to the central Review Board,³ and he may do this in any case if unusual circumstances or novel issues are involved. The Review Board's decision is final.⁴ The Director notifies the person concerned (as well as the activity initially referring the case and other interested agencies) of the final determination.

Thus, every individual whose case reaches the Office of Industrial Personnel Security Review receives at least one collective judgment at the Screening Board level. By replying to a Statement of Reasons, he receives a second such judgment from the Hearing Board level. He may receive a third collective judgment at the Review Board level.

Summary of Operating Statistics. During the year beginning in July 1955 and ending July 31, 1956, 418 cases were considered. Clearance was granted by the Screening Board in 250 cases, after consideration and clarification, where necessary, of the evidence. In the remaining 168, as far as the cases had been processed up to July 31, 1956, clearance was subsequently directed in 20 cases and final denials in 31 cases; in 45, the individual elected to default, with final denials thereupon issued. Review of 38 past determinations affirmed 14 and reversed or modified 24.

Progress Under New Program

Excerpts follow from the Director's report, regarding progress on key points in the program.⁵

Concerned solely with determining who shall have access to the Nation's defense secrets, [the Program] seeks to preserve for this country the integrity of its own councils, and the benefits which flow from American inventions and accomplishments.

In achieving this protection, we are not required, nor must we permit ourselves, to jettison our traditional liberties. As the Committee on the Federal Loyalty-Security Program of the Bar of the City of New York aptly stated, "We can and will protect ourselves and, at the same time, continue to hold high the truths on which our country was founded. There is no irreconcilable conflict between liberty of the citizens on the one side and national security on the other."⁶

Two factors must mold decisions: First, we must provide a program which enforces the highest standards of procedural fairness consistent with the genuine needs of the investigative agencies which provide the information. Second, we must continue to man the adjudicative process with dedicated, trained and able men.

Time Requirements. We have given special attention to speeding up decisions. Hearings are scheduled within 30 days after a Statement of Reasons has been served on the individual, if he so requests. Where circumstances such as the presence of witnesses warrant, and if the individual requests, the Hearing Boards will convene at a location convenient to him. This minimizes financial expense to the individual concerned, and encourages the production of better evidence, and the making of a more satisfactory record upon which to base a decision.

[**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—The report presented tabular data indicating that from the individual's receipt of notice of suspension to the hearing date, 46½ days elapsed in 12 cases processed between April 2 and September 1, 1955, when the new program was taking shape, compared with 41½ days in 17 cases handled between September 1, 1955, and June 30, 1956, during which period the new program was well under way. Between the hearing date and announcement of the decision, the 12 cases showed a lapse of 88 days, compared with 69½ for the 17.]

Employer Education. A few Department of Defense contractors have been unnecessarily harsh in treating adverse decisions at any level as grounds for dismissal, rather than as a mandate to limit such an employee's access by transfer, another job, or in other ways. We have at least an educational role to play. Conferences have been held between various segments of industry and Government officials interested in industrial security. In addition, in March 1956, a series of management courses in the security field were inaugurated to acquaint contractors with the Department's policies and problems. They are of 1-week duration and are attended by contractor officials directly concerned with security.

Screening. Trained for the task and devoting their full time to the work, the Screening Board members have developed a degree of proficiency, and a level of knowledge and understanding which insures that each individual case will be decided at that level on the merits and with full consideration of the effect of the decision on the individual and on the Nation.

[The central Screening Board, located in Washington,] is able to draw upon the Government's investigative resources. Since all cases flow through this central Screening Board, we have attained a high degree of consistency in decisionmaking. Approximately 60 percent of all the cases considered by [the Screening] Board have resulted in a clearance for the individual concerned at that level. Decisions reached by the Screening Board are sustained more frequently [in subsequent hearings and review]: 60 percent sustained in the last year, against 44 percent

³ The Regulation provides that the determination may be reconsidered by the Review Board (on its motion or at the request of the individual, the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary of any Military Department) or reversed (by Secretary of Defense or by joint agreement of the Secretaries of the 3 Military Departments, upon the request of 1 of the Secretaries).

⁴ In the excerpts, to permit easier reading, suspension marks to denote unused portions of the text have not been indicated.

⁵ Report of the Special Committee on the Federal Loyalty-Security Program, Association of the Bar of the City of New York (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1956).

under the program in effect from 1953 to 1955. The foregoing figures reflect, among other things, the increased flow of information available to the Screening Board. Hearings, when they are necessary, are not simply extensions of the investigative arm; rather, they fulfill their rightful role of providing a proper forum for adjudication.

Suspension of an individual's clearance unnecessarily is avoided [through careful screening of the initial determination], and the serious reactions to such a suspension, in terms of earning power, family tension, respect in the community, and other adverse factors, are minimized.⁷ Neither the fact that the Government has questioned an individual's security status nor the specific information which has provoked these doubts, escape from the hands of the Department of Defense.

Statement of Reasons. We have made striking progress in this area, principally [because of] more complete techniques, and the greater knowledge and skill of a centralized, professionally qualified Screening Board. Significantly, in only a minority of cases processed have security considerations made it necessary to withhold from the individual the substance of any of the information available to the Screening and Hearing Boards and upon which the decision in the case is ultimately made.

Witnesses. We have made progress in resolving the problems which arise from an inability to produce witnesses. The accuracy and completeness of the information in the Statement of Reasons is rarely in issue. An area of contested facts, of course, remains. Within this area, we have found methods to reduce the amount of information which must remain "anonymous." The Hearing Boards not only invite the witnesses, but urge them to appear, and seek to impress upon each of them the importance of his role as a witness. Obviously, this sharpens the general instruction to the Boards that, in evaluating the probative effect of information attributed to an informant, they shall take into account his refusal to appear. [Instructions to the Hearing Boards on this point state: The lack of subpoena authority and of other procedures impose a special responsibility upon the Government to assist the employee wherever possible. All Boards are instructed to invite, in all cases whenever practicable, every witness who (a) is personally identified in the investigative file, (b) has given the investigative agency pertinent information adverse to the appellant, and (c) has not expressly indicated his unwillingness to appear at the hearing and to testify in appellant's presence and to subject himself to cross-examination. The refusal of such witnesses to cooperate with the Board will be taken into consideration in determining the probative value of any information attributed to them in the file.]

Association Problem. We have found no simple formulas which will solve cases of this type. Each individual application for clearance must be decided individually on all of the facts available. There is no substitute for the long hard look, coupled with an unceasing effort to obtain all of the relevant facts.

⁷ A respondent who ultimately receives a determination in his favor is reimbursed for loss of earnings during the period his clearance was suspended.

Workmen's Compensation and Radiation Hazards

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The AFL-CIO Conference for Affiliated Unions on Atomic Radiation Hazards was held in Washington, D. C., on February 27 and 28, 1957. The following paper was one of several delivered at the 2-day meeting of experts in various fields of atomic science and of union leaders associated with the industrial application of atomic energy. In the interest of easy reading, suspension marks to denote unused portions have been omitted.*

NEW INDUSTRIAL METHODS and materials are frequently accompanied by new job hazards—for example: enameling processes and the danger of lead poisoning; fluorescent lighting and beryllium-caused death and disease; increasing industrial uses of atomic energy and radiation injury and disease. As the industrial uses of atomic energy develop, the possibility that [more] workers will be exposed to disabling ionizing radiation makes urgent a reexamination of what protection is available to them.

In only 15 States (California, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin) can we say with certainty that [such] cases will receive full coverage, unlimited medical benefits, and in general, the same protection offered all other injured workers. The other State laws offer combinations of uncertain coverage, limited medical benefits, and indefinite recovery.

Beyond the general weaknesses in the compensation protection of some States are others which have special significance for radiation cases. And unless many States make significant legislative changes, workers suffering radiation-caused disability will join a group of second-class beneficiaries under a system whose first-class citizens are not to be envied.

Basically, the radiation hazard of atomic energy is an occupational disease problem. Disability or death due to explosion or burn are clearly covered under all laws. But for those persons who escape death or immediate injury from atomic blast and who are subsequently afflicted, the prob-

lem of tracing disability to the accident and of gaining coverage may be more difficult. These persons, as well as those disabled from chronic exposure to ionizing radiations (a more significant group numerically), [will] likely encounter barriers to compensation for their disabilities.

Chronic exposure, either externally or through inhalation or ingestion, [may] cause injury or disease if it exceeds permissible safety limits. But, as experience with cases of tissue damage or ulcer from over-exposure to X-rays or radium rays has taught, radiation-caused disease or injury may not develop its symptoms or create disability until months or even years after the harmful exposure.

Bone tumors suffered by young women working with radium dial paint in the 1920's were discovered as early as 2 years after exposure; yet new ones have been discovered as late as 1954, some 36 years after exposure.¹ Data from the [National] Cancer Institute, U. S. Public Health Service,² reveal that although the average latent period of occupational skin cancers due to X-radiation is 7 years, this period ranges from 1 to 12 years. Lung cancer from ionizing radiation has an average latent period of 25 to 30 years, and a latent period range of from 7 to 50 years.

Hopefully, there is much that can be done in the prevention of disability due to chronic exposure to ionizing radiation. With the aid of its Labor Advisory Committee, and the published radiation protection standards of the Atomic Energy Commission, New York State has developed and put into effect a pioneering safety code for atomic radiation covering industry in that State.³ Recommendations for legislative action in this field are available,⁴ as are details for procedures, evaluation, and control of radiation hazards.⁵ Even more encouraging, where such procedures and precautions have been used, safety records, such as those reported by the Atomic Energy Commission, have been very good.⁶

But sometimes exposures within permissible safety limits can later prove harmful. Industrial cases in which workers are not protected by safety standards must look to workmen's compensation laws for their economic rehabilitation. But they will find that disability due to occupational disease does not receive as good coverage or protection as does disability due to accidental injury under our compensation laws.

No one would seriously argue that a worker suffering bone destruction or a tumor due to chronic job exposure to radioactive material is less a casualty of industry than a coworker who loses a hand in a machine tool mishap, yet the compensation laws of many American jurisdictions will deny these workers equal treatment. There are three barriers to equal treatment: (1) failure to cover occupational disease; (2) time barriers to occupational disease claims; and (3) poorer medical benefits than those provided for the accidentally injured.

Coverage Failure

Two States, Wyoming and Mississippi, provide no workmen's compensation coverage for injury or death due to occupational disease. By contrast, full "blanket" coverage of all occupational disease is provided by 33 compensation laws.⁷ The remaining 19 jurisdictions⁸ offer the limited "schedule" type of coverage—that is, compensation only for certain stated diseases. The number of diseases covered ranges from 6 in Louisiana to 46 in Texas.

Experience under the laws of those States which have provided full coverage for some years seems to indicate quite clearly that [despite fears to the contrary] the costs of such coverage have actually proved to be remarkably small and have created no great problems of abuse or administration.⁹ Even when a flood [of accrued liability cases] has been threatened, such as in nontraumatic occupational loss of hearing, the provision of adequate

¹ Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions (IAIABC), 1955, Bureau of Labor Standards, Bull. 186, 1955 (p. 192).

² Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the IAIABC, 1954, Bureau of Labor Standards, Bull. 180, 1954 (pp. 126-144).

³ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1956 (p. 62).

⁴ Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the IAIABC, 1955, Bureau of Labor Standards, Bull. 186, 1955 (pp. 195-198).

⁵ Ibid. (pp. 180-186).

⁶ Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the IAIABC, 1949, Bureau of Labor Standards, Bull. 119, 1949 (p. 68).

⁷ Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Federal Employees Compensation Act, and Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

⁸ Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont.

⁹ Herman M. Somers and Anne R. Somers, *Workmen's Compensation*, New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1954 (pp. 50-53).

protection has proved neither burdensome nor beyond administrative solution.

In defense of schedule coverage, it is sometimes maintained that a list of covered diseases can be fairly complete, without risking great sudden cost burdens to the compensation system. Quite aside from the fact that experience has proved such precaution unnecessary, it seems questionable compensation policy to ignore occupational disease and shift its cost to the workers rather than to the social insurance system which was created to assume and distribute it.

Schedules of occupational disease coverage tend to become inflexible; change is resisted; and even when schedules are revised, they very quickly become obsolete as the processes of work change. Most States with occupational disease schedules include radiation-caused disability. But after a study of these schedules, Ashley St. Clair, an official of a leading compensation insurance carrier, concluded that "In a number of these laws, . . . the description used is so restrictive that some workers in those States who hereafter suffer radiation diseases as a result of work exposure to radioactive isotopes or to other forms of atomic energy will not be entitled to compensation benefits. In short, a schedule of compensable occupational diseases, even a schedule as complete as that of Texas, is an unsatisfactory device."¹⁰ We can readily agree with Mr. St. Clair's conclusion that there is no ". . . good reason to give compensation benefits to one man suffering from an occupational disease and deny them to another, merely because the latter is suffering from a disease not known when the schedule was drawn." But unless the occupational disease coverage is made general, that is precisely what may happen in radiation cases.

Time Barriers

The statutes of limitations which many jurisdictions maintain are only slightly less serious in their effect of barring compensation for disability due to occupational diseases. In all States, a

claim will be denied unless two notices are filed within a specified time after the disability. Although these requirements vary from State to State, the first notice, that to the employer, must be given usually within a month of injury; and the second, that for filing a claim, must be made within 1 year. Students of workmen's compensation seem agreed that the principle of a statute of limitations is justifiable. Without notice of claim, employers might be prejudiced. In addition, these bars tend to prevent easy abuse of benefits and reduce the possibility of a sudden flood of cases that could come from newly compensable hazards. And finally, to leave out a limitations statute makes it difficult if not impossible to write workmen's compensation insurance that is actuarially sound.

But a limitations statute can deny disabled workers benefits that are rightfully due them. This problem could be particularly acute in cases of radiation injury and diseases where the latent period may range as long as 50 years. Failure to give timely notice to the employer has in the past proved a minor problem since it has been easily excused. But for many jurisdictions, such a waiver is not likely under the second time limit—that for filing claims. In general, these statutes of limitations can be grouped into two types—those which run from the date of last exposure (or last day of work for the employer) and those which do not run until the date of disability. It is the former type of bar which, unless changed, will operate to preclude claims of many (perhaps most) radiation cases.

Eighteen¹¹ laws today bar compensation claims to workers whose disability occurs from 1 year to 5 years after exposure, with the most frequent period being 1 to 2 years.¹² Since the average latent period of skin cancers due to X-radiation is 7 years, and lung cancer about 30 years, the possible effect of these time bars in denying coverage is obvious. Those who change jobs, either within their company, or who take work elsewhere, and later develop radiation injury or disease may be barred from filing a compensation claim. They are neither entitled to indemnity, medical, nor rehabilitation benefits, although the causal relation to their employment would not be hard to identify. Furthermore, since their disability would be clearly occupationally caused, these

¹⁰ Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the IALABC, 1949, Bureau of Labor Standards, Bull. 119, 1949 (p. 76).

¹¹ Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, and West Virginia.

¹² Only 4 jurisdictions have more than 2 years: Florida and Oregon, 3 years; and Delaware and Hawaii, 5 years.

workers could not benefit from group liability plans in effect today in many companies.

One approach, taken by a majority of American jurisdictions [to mitigate the effects of time barriers], is to specify a time bar which runs only from the date of disability, or from the time when the employee first found symptoms of the disease, or reasonably should have found them. Twenty-eight States¹³ [have] such statutory provisions presently in effect. These time bars range from 60 days to 3 years.

This more flexible type of claims time limit was recommended by the U. S. Department of Labor "model bill." Section 28 (a) [of that bill] provided: "... the right to compensation for disability shall be barred unless a claim therefor is filed within 1 year after the injury or the manifestation of the disease claimed to have resulted from the employment . . . the time for filing claim shall not begin to run in cases of latent or undiscovered physical or mental impairment . . . until (1) the person claiming benefits knew, or by exercise of reasonable diligence should have known, of the existence of such impairment and its causal relationship to his employment and (2) he incurs loss of wages or has impaired capacity to earn . . ." ¹⁴

Fortunately, the harsh effects of the statutes of limitations have been reduced through liberal court interpretation. Case law has in several jurisdictions stated that the time bar will not run until the disease is reasonably discernible,¹⁵ or until the first manifestations of the disease, or until it is reasonably discernible that the disease is due to the employment. Although liberal court interpretation has brought many welcome changes to workmen's compensation laws, it is no substitute for adequate legislation.

Medical Benefits

Some victims of radiation disease will be denied equal treatment with accidental injury cases because of the statutory limits on medical benefits for occupational disease. Like the occasional indemnity benefit limits found in the laws, most of these apply to silicosis and asbestosis cases only. Nevertheless, they are part of the larger problem of limits on medical benefits under compensation laws. Perhaps the easiest way, briefly,

to examine the amount of medical care which radiation cases will receive under present-day workmen's compensation is to divide the laws into two groups. In the first group are those compensation laws which offer both full occupational disease coverage and unlimited medical benefits; in the second group are laws which limit either occupational disease coverage or medical benefits to the occupationally diseased, or both.

Twenty-five¹⁶ of our 54 workmen's compensation jurisdictions¹⁷ provide complete protection. Radiation cases, as well as all other occupational disease victims in these jurisdictions, will be assured of coverage as well as of unlimited medical benefits. Only one thing mars the admirable record of these 25 laws—7 of them also provide for time bars to recovery which run from last date of exposure (or employment). These are Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, and South Carolina.

The second group—those that limit coverage and/or medical benefits to occupational disease cases—[is composed of 29 laws]. Radiation disease victims in these jurisdictions will face a wide range of situations—most of them undesirable. First, in only seven of these laws—those offering full coverage of occupational disease—is it certain that radiation cases will be covered. Arkansas and Illinois provide radiation cases unlimited medical benefits (if claims are filed within 2 years and 1 year, [respectively], of last exposure). Alaska (for 4 years), and Nevada and Virginia (for 1 year), will cover these cases and provide full medical benefits. None of these laws has a time bar linked to exposure date alone. Utah covers all injuries and disease, and pays accidental injury cases unlimited medical benefits, but limits medical

¹³ Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

¹⁴ Draft Provisions for a Comprehensive Workmen's Compensation Law, U. S. Department of Labor, November 1955 (p. 40).

¹⁵ See William R. Schneider, *Workmen's Compensation Text*, St. Louis Thomas Law Book Co., 1943, Vol. III (pp. 519-520).

¹⁶ California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Washington, Wisconsin, Federal Employees Compensation Act, and Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

¹⁷ 48 States, Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Federal Employees Compensation Act, and Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

benefits to occupational disease cases at \$1,600. West Virginia has a limit of \$2,400 (plus a 2-year time bar after exposure).

For the other 22 laws, a discussion of medical benefits for radiation cases is somewhat premature, since in many of these jurisdictions they will not be covered by the law. Mississippi and Wyoming make this certain by covering no occupational diseases—even though both States offer full medical benefits to the accidental injury cases that they do cover. But even if radiation disease coverage is somehow achieved in the other 20 laws, and time limits do not bar claims, only in 6 of these jurisdictions, will radiation cases get unlimited medical benefits: Idaho, Maine, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Puerto Rico. In the other States, their benefits will range from \$1,000 in Colorado to \$2,500 in Iowa or full benefits for 91 days in Texas.

To anyone who has had experience with the treatment of radiation cases, the meaning of these limits on medical benefits is devastatingly clear. Treatment may require months, sometimes years, and often, many thousands of dollars. There has been an encouraging trend toward unlimited medical benefits, but until the remaining 17 jurisdictions¹⁸ who limit them revise their laws, it is clear that radiation cases stand a poor chance of getting adequate medical care in these States.

¹⁸Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Special Problems

Radiation cases raise other important workmen's compensation issues. Since radiation hazards are likely to produce cases with long latent periods, the question of how their liability should be apportioned between employers is bound to become an important one. So will the long-debated issue of the right to select a physician for medical care. Efficient administration of the specialized medical care needed for radiation cases may require a greater degree of supervision over medical care than now exists under our workmen's compensation laws. In fact, it is sometimes suggested that because of their somewhat unique nature these cases be given separate and special administration under the laws. Methods of insuring workmen's compensation liability may also be outmoded for this new hazard.

Summary

Regardless of the level of this protection, radiation cases can be assured equal protection with victims of accidental injury when all States: (1) adopt full coverage of occupational diseases; (2) adopt flexible statutes of limitations on claims filings; (3) remove barriers to equal medical benefits; and (4) where they exist, remove other special requirements for occupational disease benefits.

—EARL F. CHEIT
St. Louis University

In a large measure, injuries and diseases arising in the course of atomic energy operations are similar to other occupational diseases and injuries, particularly those liable to occur in the inorganic chemicals industries. This, however, is not the case in regard to radiation injuries [which are] undetectable by the bodily senses. Against most types of exposure, work clothing cannot provide adequate protection. The worker in an area of possible exposure is thus to a large extent at the mercy of protective devices and instrumentation provided by the employer. His safety is at all times predicated upon the proper operation of these devices. He can receive mortal injury without suspecting that something is amiss.

—Report of the U. S. Department of Labor Atomic Energy Study Group on Labor Implications of Atomic Energy, 1956 (pp. 57-58).

Wage Chronology No. 24: North American Aviation¹

Supplement No. 2—1953-57

In July 1953, the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America served notice on North American Aviation, Inc., that it would terminate its collective bargaining agreements with the company upon expiration, October 22, 1953, and expressed a desire to negotiate new agreements. Formal negotiations began September 1. When the parties failed to reach agreement by midnight, October 22, a strike occurred at plants in Los Angeles, Calif., and Columbus, Ohio, and a day later in Fresno, Calif.

Negotiations prior to the strike had resulted in a company offer that included a 4-percent general wage increase; an additional 4 cents an hour to employees in the highest labor grade; an increase in the maximum differential for leadmen; a revised cost-of-living escalator formula; upgrading of a number of job classifications; and liberalized holiday, vacation, and health and welfare benefits. The terms of this offer were put into effect by the company on October 26 for all employees at work.

On December 13, 1953, the stoppage was settled substantially on the terms just outlined. This settlement, approved by the union membership on December 15, was embodied in a 1-year national contract that extended to plants in

Columbus and Fresno, as well as to the Los Angeles facilities.² Some additional jobs were upgraded.

A year later (December 14, 1954), a 15-month contract was agreed to, providing for a 2.5-percent general wage increase after incorporation of the existing 3-cent cost-of-living allowance into basic wage rates. It also established a noncontributory pension plan, effective April 1, 1955, with the provision that there should be no further negotiations on the plan for 5 years.

In mid-March 1956, a settlement was reached calling for immediate general wage raises ranging from 7 to 15 cents an hour and an additional wage advance of 3 percent, but not less than 6 cents an hour, a year later. In addition, the contract contained a revised cost-of-living escalator formula; increased the premium for second-shift work; liberalized vacation benefits for certain employees; improved the insurance plan; and established jury-duty pay. A joint committee was established to "discuss, investigate and agree upon a new or modified wage plan," subject to instructions and prohibitions contained in the agreement. The 2-year agreement, which was to be in force through March 5, 1958, without any reopening, covered approximately 33,000 workers—about 21,200 in Los Angeles, 9,600 in Columbus, and 2,200 in Fresno.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1952 (p. 683) and May 1953 (p. 514), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 24.

² Formerly, separate agreements were signed for the Columbus and Fresno plants, but the terms were almost identical with the southern California agreement. Strictly speaking, this chronology relates only to the Los Angeles plant.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
July 27, 1953	No change	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.
Dec. 15, 1953 ¹ (by agreement of same date).	Increase averaging 8.5 cents an hour.	Includes 4-percent general increase and additional increases of: 4 cents an hour in top labor grade; 5 cents in leadmen's maximum differential; and upgrading of some job classifications.
Dec. 15, 1953 ¹	2 cents an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Jan. 25, 1954	No change	The new agreement provided for quarterly adjustments in the cost-of-living allowance of 1 cent for each 0.6 point change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index (revised series). If the CPI fell below 113.5, the cost-of-living allowance would be 0. ²
Apr. 26, 1954	No change	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.
July 26, 1954	No change	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.
Oct. 25, 1954	No change	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.
Dec. 20, 1954 (by agreement of Dec. 14, 1954).	2.5-percent general wage increase, averaging 5 cents an hour.	2.5-percent increase applied after incorporating former 3-cent cost-of-living allowance into base rates. The starting point of the escalator provision was accordingly increased; if the CPI fell below 115.3, the cost-of-living allowance would be 0. ²
Jan. 24, 1955	No change	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.
Apr. 25, 1955	No change	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.
July 25, 1955	No change	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.
Oct. 24, 1955	No change	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.
Jan. 23, 1956	No change	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.
Mar. 19, 1956 (by agreement of Mar. 15, 1956).	Increase averaging 10 cents an hour.	Increases to employees varied from 7 to 15 cents an hour. ³ Maximum and minimum rate of each job classification was increased by the same formula, except minimums of jobs in the 5 lowest labor grades were increased by 6 cents. In addition, some job classifications were upgraded.
Apr. 23, 1956	No change	Added: 1 labor grade (total 17).
July 23, 1956	1 cent an hour increase	The new agreement provided for quarterly adjustments in the cost-of-living allowance of 1 cent for each 0.5-point change in the CPI. ²
Oct. 29, 1956	2 cents an hour increase	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.
Jan. 28, 1957	2 cents an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Mar. 4, 1957 (by agreement of Mar. 15, 1956).	3-percent general wage increase, with minimum of 6 cents an hour (estimated average 7 cents).	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Apr. 29, 1957	2 cents an hour increase	All minimum rates increased by 3 percent.
		Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.

¹ Effective October 26 for bargaining unit employees at work during strike.² The cost-of-living adjustment formulas were:

Cost-of-living allowance	BLS Consumer Price Index (1947-49=100) during term of agreement of—		
	Dec. 15, 1953	Dec. 14, 1954	Mar. 15, 1956
None	113.5 or less	115.3 or less	115.3 or less
1 cent an hour	113.6 to 114.1	115.4 to 115.9	115.4 to 115.8
2 cents an hour	114.2 to 114.7	116.0 to 116.5	115.9 to 116.3
3 cents an hour	114.8 to 115.3	116.6 to 117.1	116.4 to 116.8
4 cents an hour	115.4 to 115.9	117.2 to 117.7	116.9 to 117.3
5 cents an hour	116.0 to 116.5	117.8 to 118.3	117.4 to 117.8
6 cents an hour	116.6 to 117.1	118.4 to 118.9	117.9 to 118.3

and so forth, with a 1-cent change for each 0.6-point change in the index (1953 and 1954 agreements); for each 0.5-point change in the index (1956 agreement). The base index months were February, May, August, and November.

³ Rates of individual workers were increased according to the following schedule:

Rate range as of Mar. 14, 1956	Amount of increase	Rate range as of Mar. 14, 1956	Amount of increase
\$1.54 to \$1.82	7 cents an hour.	\$2.20 to \$2.28	12 cents an hour.
1.83 to 1.91	8 cents an hour.	2.29 to 2.37	13 cents an hour.
1.92 to 2.00	9 cents an hour.	2.38 to 2.46	14 cents an hour.
2.01 to 2.10	10 cents an hour.	2.47 to 2.53	15 cents an hour.
2.11 to 2.19	11 cents an hour.		

B—Hourly Rate Ranges, by Labor Grade¹

Labor grade ² and selected job classifications	Effective date							
	Dec. 15, 1953 ³		Dec. 20, 1954 ⁴		Mar. 19, 1956		Mar. 4, 1957	
	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum
Grade 17 (I) Crew chiefs, flight-line; layout men, machine tools, Sr.; machinists—jigborer, maintenance; patternmakers, metal and wood, Sr.; tool and die makers, Sr.	\$2.18	\$2.44	\$2.27	\$2.53	\$2.39	\$2.68	\$2.46	\$2.76
Grade 16 (II) Machine rebuilders; machinists—horizontal boring-mill, lathe, milling-machine, planer; mockup men, electrical and radio.	2.09	2.35	2.17	2.44	2.28	2.58	2.35	2.66
Grade 15 (III) Grinders, machine tools and precision cutters; inspectors, final assembly—electrical, mechanical; instrument technicians, aircraft; mechanics, flight-line engine-checkout; mockup men, wood.	2.04	2.30	2.12	2.39	2.23	2.53	2.30	2.61
Grade 14 (IV) Heat treaters, steel, Sr.; inspectors, welding, Sr.; machinists, shaper; metal fitters, developmental and experimental; mockup men, tube.	1.99	2.25	2.07	2.34	2.17	2.47	2.24	2.54
Grade 13 ⁵ Mechanics, air conditioning and refrigeration; stationary engineers, high pressure.	1.93	2.19	2.01	2.28	2.14	2.40	2.20	2.47
Grade 12 (V) Die makers, nonferrous, Sr.; mechanics, final assembly electronics checkout; molders, closed-molds; operators, grinder (production), Sr.	1.93	2.14	2.01	2.22	2.11	2.34	2.17	2.41
Grade 11 (VI) Die finishers, precision; inspectors—fabrication, Sr., templates, Sr.; mechanics, flight-line, Sr.; layout men, template; operators—engine lathe, Sr., jig-borer, milling-machine, Sr., power-hammer, turret-lathe, Sr.; tool and die makers.	1.88	2.09	1.96	2.17	2.05	2.28	2.11	2.35
Grade 10 (VII) Assemblers, aircraft structures (precision); heat treaters, steel; mechanics—aircraft structures, metal fitting, sheet metal; molders, Sr.; mockup and tooling builders, wood; operators—power brake, Sr., punch press, Sr.	1.83	2.04	1.91	2.12	1.99	2.23	2.05	2.30
Grade 9 (VIII) Coremakers; grinders, machine tools and cutters; machinists, bench, Sr.; mechanics, compressor; painters, aircraft, Sr.; platers, chrome.	1.83	1.99	1.91	2.07	1.99	2.17	2.05	2.24
Grade 8 (IX) Die makers, nonferrous; heat treaters, aircraft parts; mechanics, portable tool and equipment; operators—drill press, Sr., stretch-press and setup men; welders, spot, Sr.	1.78	1.93	1.86	2.01	1.94	2.11	2.00	2.17
Grade 7 (X) Die finishers; inspectors—fabrication, processing, welding; operators—forming-roll, Sr., grinder (production), punch-press, shear-square, tooling band-saw, Sr., turret-lathe; power-hammer men; template makers; truck drivers; tube benders.	1.73	1.88	1.80	1.96	1.87	2.05	1.93	2.11
Grade 6 (XI) Assemblers—aircraft structures, metal fitting; electroplaters; installers, aircraft; operators—milling-machine, lift-truck, Sr.; painters, aircraft; stationary engineers, low pressure; tool-crib men; welders, spot.	1.67	1.83	1.74	1.91	1.81	1.99	1.86	2.05

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Hourly Rate Ranges, by Labor Grade ¹—Continued

Labor grade ² and selected job classifications	Effective date							
	Dec. 15, 1953 ³		Dec. 20, 1954 ⁴		Mar. 19, 1956		Mar. 4, 1957	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Grade 5 (XII)..... Assemblers, tube; buffers and polishers; machinists, bench; oilers, maintenance; operators—drill press, engine lathe; utility men—foundry, tooling.	\$1. 62	\$1. 78	\$1. 69	\$1. 86	\$1. 75	\$1. 94	\$1. 80	\$2. 00
Grade 4 (XIII)..... Assemblers, electrical bench; coverers, fabric layout men; operators—sewing machine, Sr., shear, tooling bandsaw; power-truck drivers, dispatch; repairmen, portable tool and equipment; riveters, machine.	1. 57	1. 73	1. 64	1. 80	1. 70	1. 87	1. 75	1. 93
Grade 3 (XIV)..... Burrers, hand and power; fabricators, template; inspectors, utility; laborers; tool-crib attendants; tube benders, small.	1. 52	1. 67	1. 59	1. 74	1. 65	1. 81	1. 70	1. 87
Grade 2 (XV)..... Assemblers, aircraft (production); carton maker; installers, aircraft (production); paint-shop preparation men; utility men—machine shop, plastics, sheet metal; wire workers, electrical-bench.	1. 47	1. 62	1. 54	1. 69	1. 60	1. 76	1. 65	1. 82
Grade 1 (XVI) ⁵ Coil preparation men; janitors; operators, elevator.	1. 47	1. 57	1. 54	1. 64	1. 60	1. 71	1. 65	1. 77

¹ Progression from minimum to maximum rate is in the form of automatic 5-cent-an-hour increases every 16 weeks until the maximum of the job classification is reached; however, the company may grant more frequent merit increases to individual employees. The 1954 agreement provided that employees receiving 6 or 7 cents an hour below the maximum of the rate range would have their wages increased to the maximum of the appropriate rate range at the end of the final 16-week period. In 1956, this was changed to include employees receiving 6 to 9 cents less than the maximum. Also in that year, the minimum rate for beginners was to be no lower than 25 cents below the minimum of the rate range of the job classification into which he was hired. (Formerly, it was any rate set by U. S. Secretary of Labor for beginners and learners in the aircraft industry.) Beginners' rates were to be increased 5 cents an hour every 4 weeks until they reached minimum of job range.

See table A for any cost-of-living allowance in effect which, while not changing

these rate ranges, would be added to the employee's base rates and hence increase his individual earnings.

² In the 1956 negotiations, the numerical designations of the labor grades were reversed so that labor grade 1 became the lowest and 17 the highest paid. The former numbers are shown as Roman numerals in parentheses.

³ These rates were put in effect Oct. 26, 1953, by unilateral company action for workers who remained on the job or returned to work during the strike.

⁴ The rates shown include the 3 cents an hour formerly paid as a cost-of-living allowance in addition to the 2.5-percent general wage change.

⁵ Labor grade 13 was established in March 1956 to cover a few classifications in labor grade 12 (formerly grade V) that had been paid a premium rate 5 cents above the maximum. (See general wage increase of Oct. 23, 1956, Monthly Labor Review, June 1957, p. 683.)

⁶ Labor grade XVII merged with grade XVI in 1953. There were no employees in grade XVII in Los Angeles.

C—Number of Labor Grades and Hourly Rates ¹ for Lowest and Highest Grades, 1953–57

Effective date	Number of grades	Lowest grade		Highest grade		Rate range	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Lowest grade	Highest grade
Dec. 15, 1953 ²	16	\$1. 47	\$1. 57	\$2. 18	\$2. 44	\$0. 10	\$0. 26
Dec. 20, 1954.....	16	1. 54	1. 64	2. 27	2. 53	. 10	. 26
Mar. 19, 1956.....	17	1. 60	1. 71	2. 39	2. 68	. 11	. 29
Mar. 4, 1957.....	17	1. 65	1. 77	2. 46	2. 76	. 12	. 30

¹ Cost-of-living allowances were not added to labor grade minimums and maximums but were added to rates of workers on the payroll at their effective dates; consequently, changes resulting from these adjustments are not shown here.

² These rates were put in effect Oct. 26, 1953, by unilateral company action for workers who remained on the job or returned to work during the strike.

D—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
Mar. 19, 1956 (by agreement of Mar. 15, 1956).	Increased to: 12 cents an hour for work on second shift.	
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
Dec. 15, 1953 ¹ (by agreement of same date).	-----	Added: If any paid holiday fell on Saturday, the company had option of scheduling or not scheduling work on the preceding Friday; however, Saturday to be observed as the holiday and paid for as such. (Previously no pay provided for holidays not worked, falling on Saturday.)
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Dec. 15, 1953 ¹ (by agreement of same date).	Added: 40 hours' vacation with pay after 15 years' accumulated service. (Total, 120 hours.)	
Mar. 19, 1956 (by agreement of Mar. 15, 1956).	Changed to: 120 hours' vacation with pay after 15 years' accumulated service or 12 years' uninterrupted service.	
<i>Jury Duty Pay</i>		
Mar. 19, 1956 (by agreement of Mar. 15, 1956).	Employees who performed jury duty on a regularly scheduled workday received straight-time pay ² less jury duty fees.	Allowance limited to 25 days in any 2-year period. First shift employee required to report for work if excused from jury service in time to perform at least 3 hours' work during his regular shift. Second shift employee excused from jury service by 1 p. m. to work first half of his regular shift. First shift employee who reported for jury examination on a regularly scheduled workday received 4 hours' pay at straight-time rate and was excused from work for maximum of 4 hours.
<i>Insurance Benefits</i>		
Mar. 3, 1953-----	Added: <i>Poliomyelitis insurance</i> , reimbursement for hospitalization and other covered expenses incurred within 2 years of contraction of disease, up to \$5,000 for employee and each dependent.	Put into effect during term of agreement.
Jan. 1, 1954 (by agreement of Dec. 15, 1953).	Increased to: <i>Life insurance</i> , \$5,000----- <i>Accidental death or dismemberment</i> , \$5,000. <i>Hospital expenses</i> , up to 70 days (maternity benefits unchanged, up to 14 days). <i>Special hospital services</i> , up to \$120 plus 75 percent of next \$1,200 (maximum of \$1,020). Maternity benefits unchanged, up to \$120. <i>Surgical insurance</i> , up to \$350 (maternity benefits increased, up to \$175).	Employee monthly contributions ³ remained at \$2.05; remainder of cost borne by company.

See footnotes at end of table.

D—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Insurance Benefits—Continued</i>		
May 1, 1956 (by agreement of Mar. 15, 1956).	<p>Added: <i>Supplemental nonoccupational accident insurance</i>, up to \$300 for expenses incurred within 90 days of injury and not otherwise payable by the basic plan for employees and dependents.</p> <p><i>Special hospital services</i>—increased to maximum of \$240 for employee only (maternity benefits unchanged). Eliminated for employees only: Provision for reimbursement of part of expenses in excess of \$120. Provision continued for dependents.</p> <p>Added: <i>Excess coverage</i>—Payment, for employees only, of 80 percent of medical, surgical, hospital, and other designated expenses incurred during any 1 period of nonoccupational sickness or injury in excess of \$100 and any other benefits payable under the basic plan or any other plan. Maximum excess coverage benefits for all injuries or sicknesses, \$5,000.</p>	<p>If \$1,000 or more total benefits have been paid, full maximum of \$5,000 can be reinstated on date the insurance company accepts as satisfactory evidence of complete recovery and insurability. Not applicable in maternity cases except where there were severe medical or surgical complications.</p>
<i>Retirement Plan</i>		
Apr. 1, 1955 (by retirement plan agreement dated Dec. 14, 1954).	<p>Noncontributory retirement plan established to provide:</p> <p><i>Normal retirement benefits</i>—Employees aged 65 or over with at least 10 years' credited service to receive \$1.75 a month for each year of service up to 30 years (to be supplemented by Federal social security benefits). Plan included a joint and survivor option.</p> <p><i>Early retirement</i>—Employees aged 60 but under 65 with at least 15 years of credited service could retire at the option of the company, with pensions reduced 0.6 percent for each full month under 65.</p> <p><i>Disability benefits</i>—Employees aged 50 but under 65 with 10 years' credited service who had been totally and permanently disabled for 6 months to receive \$70 a month less any other disability benefits. At age 65, regular retirement pension to apply.</p> <p><i>Death benefit</i>—\$1,000 benefit paid beneficiary if death occurred while employee was receiving a retirement or disability benefit.</p>	<p>Joint board established to make findings of fact with respect to individual employee's eligibility for benefits and the amount of his benefits under the plan, with recourse to medical umpire or impartial chairman. Starting in 1958, retirement to be automatic at age 68 regardless of eligibility for benefits.</p> <p>Not applicable where death benefit payable under the company's group life insurance plan.</p>

¹ Effective Oct. 26, 1953, for bargaining unit employees at work during strike.

² Defined as 8 hours' straight-time pay for first- and second-shift workers and straight-time hours times straight-time rate for third-shift workers.

Union Wage Scales in the Printing Industry, July 1, 1956

PAY SCALES for union printing-trades workers continued to advance in cities of 100,000 or more population during the year ending July 1, 1956. Hourly rates increased an average of 7.1 cents, or 2.6 percent, between July 1, 1955, and July 1, 1956, according to the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics annual survey of union scales in the printing trades.¹ The advance amounted to 6.9 cents an hour (2.7 percent) in book and job print shops and to 7.5 cents (2.5 percent) in newspaper establishments.

Rates were adjusted upward during the 12-month period for 7 of every 8 workers surveyed. The increase ranged from 4 to 8 cents an hour for three-tenths of the printing tradesmen, 8 to 10 cents for a slightly smaller proportion, and to 10 cents or more for a fourth.

Wage scales in effect on July 1, 1956, averaged \$2.81 an hour for all trades studied—\$2.66 for book and job shops and \$3.09 in newspaper establishments.² Printing-trades workers on day-shift work in newspaper plants averaged \$2.98 an hour, 12 percent more than in commercial (book and job) print shops. Half of the printing-trades workers included in the study had negotiated rates ranging from \$2.70 to \$3.20 an hour.

Among the important jobs common to both commercial and newspaper printing, no consistent pattern of rate differences was manifest. Day-work scales for photoengravers and stereotypers were higher in book and job printing shops, averaging 16 and 22 cents, respectively, above those in newspaper establishments. Scales for hand compositors, however, averaged 6 cents an hour higher on newspaper work.

Straight-time weekly work schedules averaged 37.0 hours on July 1, 1956. Standard workweeks of 37½ hours were stipulated in labor-management contracts affecting slightly over half of the union printing tradesmen. Schedules of 35 hours or less prevailed for 1 of every 10 workers, while those of 40 hours were in effect for 1 of every 20.

Health and insurance plans developed through collective bargaining covered two-thirds of the printing-trades workers. Pension programs were

provided in contracts covering almost a fourth of the organized workers in the printing crafts.

Trend of Union Scales, 1907-56

The Bureau's series of studies of union wage rates in the printing trades began with data for 1907. In the initial survey, information was obtained for 7 book and job and 4 newspaper occupations in 39 cities. The current survey, which presents data for 12 occupations in book and job shops and 8 in newspaper establishments in 53 cities, rounds out 50 years of scale information for printing-trades workers.

During the half century, wage scales of union printing-trades workers advanced steadily except in the depression years of 1932 and 1933. According to the Bureau's indexes, the increase since 1907 has been at the annual rate of 4.6 percent for book and job printing and 4.0 percent for newspaper printing. The index for book and job work rose from 15.0 in 1907 to 134.9 in 1956, and for newspaper work, from 19.4 to 132.1 (table 1). Scale indexes for the two groups combined were not maintained prior to 1911. Since then, the index advanced from 19.9 to 134.1 in 1956, or at an annual rate of 4.3 percent.

The rate of increase, however, has varied widely throughout the years. Increases, moderate prior

¹ Union scales are the minimum wage scales or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between trade unions and employers. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum, which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons, are not included.

The information presented in this report was based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1956, and covered approximately 125,000 printing-trades workers in 53 cities with populations of 100,000 or more. Data were obtained primarily from local union officials by mail questionnaire; in some instances, Bureau representatives visited local union officials to obtain the desired information.

Mimeographed listings of union scales are available for each city included in the survey. BLS Bull. 1207 will contain more detailed information.

The current survey was designed to reflect union wage scales in the printing industry in all cities of 100,000 or more population. All cities with a half million or more population were included, as were most cities in the population group of 250,000 to 500,000. The cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 group selected for study were distributed widely throughout the United States. The data for some of the cities included in the study in the two smaller size groups were weighted to compensate for cities which were not surveyed. In order to provide appropriate representation in the combination of data, each geographic region and population group was considered separately when city weights were assigned.

² Average hourly scales, designed to show current levels, are based on all scales reported in effect on July 1, 1956. Individual scales are weighted by the number of union members having each rate. These averages are not designed for precise year-to-year comparison because of fluctuations in membership and in job classifications studied. Average cents-per-hour and percent changes from July 1, 1955, to July 1, 1956, are based on comparable quotations for the various occupational classifications in both periods weighted by the membership reported for the current survey. The index series, designed for trend purposes, is similarly constructed.

to World War I, rose sharply during and immediately after the war. The level of rates for the industry as a whole in 1921 was more than double that of 1911. The steady upward movement of rates in the next 10 years was followed by a moderate setback in 1932 and a sharp decline in 1933. Rate decreases in the depression years were not fully offset until 1936. In 1941, the level of rates was approximately 12 percent above the 1931 level. The Bureau's index showed a similar advance during World War II (1941-45). Successive increases in the 1946-56 period resulted in a doubling of the scale levels. Most of the gain in the postwar years was recorded in the period prior to July 1, 1949. Since that date, yearly increases have ranged between 2 and 6 percent.

Scale Increases, 1955-56

Changes in wage rates for organized workers in the printing industry result primarily from labor-management negotiations. Many contracts currently in effect were negotiated for 2 years—a few were for longer periods. Contracts of more than 1 year's duration frequently provided for wage reopenings or specified interim or deferred increases to become effective on stated dates. Only those scale changes that actually became effective between July 1, 1955, and July 1, 1956, were included in the current survey. Some of these wage adjustments were negotiated prior to July 1, 1955. Deferred scale advances, effective after July 1, 1956, were excluded from the survey. Thus, the scale changes presented in this report do not reflect total wage advances negotiated in individual contracts during the survey year.

Scale increases which became effective between July 1, 1955, and July 1, 1956, advanced the average hourly wage rate 2.6 percent, slightly less than the 2.8- and 2.9-percent gains registered in the 2 preceding 12-month periods. Advances during the year ending July 1, 1956, represented gains of 2.7 percent for printing-trades workers in book and job shops and of 2.5 percent for those in newspaper plants (table 2).

In terms of cents per hour, scales rose an average of 7.1 cents for all printing trades combined, 6.9 cents in book and job (commercial) shops, and 7.5 cents in newspaper establishments. The average

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of union wage scales and weekly hours in the printing trades, 1907-56*

[Jan. 2, 1948-July 1, 1949=100]

Date	Index of wage scales			Index of weekly hours		
	All printing	Book and job	Newspaper	All printing	Book and job	Newspaper
1907: May 15.....	(1)	15.0	19.4	(1)	144.8	123.5
1911: May 15.....	19.9	19.3	22.4	133.2	136.5	122.3
1916: May 15.....	21.4	20.8	23.7	132.9	136.4	121.5
1918: May 15.....	24.0	23.9	25.5	132.9	136.4	121.5
1919: May 15.....	29.4	29.4	30.8	132.9	136.3	121.7
1920: May 15.....	37.7	38.4	37.6	129.0	131.2	121.6
1921: May 15.....	41.3	42.2	40.9	121.2	120.7	121.3
1922: May 15.....	41.8	42.4	41.3	120.8	119.2	123.6
1926: May 15.....	46.8	47.4	46.1	119.6	118.4	121.6
1931: May 15.....	50.8	51.1	50.1	119.2	118.2	120.6
1932: May 15.....	50.5	50.6	50.0	115.2	113.6	117.5
1933: May 15.....	47.5	47.8	46.8	114.3	112.5	116.9
1936: May 15.....	51.5	51.6	51.0	106.2	107.0	104.5
1941: June 1.....	56.8	56.6	56.9	104.6	105.8	101.8
1942: July 1.....	59.3	59.1	59.4	104.3	105.8	101.7
1943: July 1.....	61.1	60.7	61.9	104.6	106.1	101.7
1944: July 1.....	62.6	62.3	63.3	104.6	106.1	101.7
1945: July 1.....	63.5	63.1	64.1	104.6	106.1	101.7
1946: July 1.....	74.3	74.2	74.5	102.0	102.4	101.3
1948: Jan. 2.....	94.3	94.3	94.3	100.1	100.1	100.3
1949: July 1.....	105.7	105.7	105.7	99.9	99.9	99.7
1950: July 1.....	107.9	108.2	107.4	99.8	99.8	99.5
1951: July 1.....	112.4	112.1	112.7	99.7	99.5	99.4
1952: July 1.....	118.8	119.3	117.6	99.5	99.2	99.3
1953: July 1.....	123.5	124.0	122.3	99.5	99.2	99.3
1954: July 1.....	127.1	127.6	125.9	99.4	99.1	99.2
1955: July 1.....	130.7	131.4	128.9	99.2	98.9	99.1
1956: July 1.....	134.1	134.9	132.1	99.1	98.7	99.0

¹ Combined data for year 1907 not available.

advance in newspaper plants was greater for night-work than for daywork—7.8 compared with 7.1 cents.

Regionally, the increase in average scales varied by type of printing. In book and job shops, the range was from 2.2 cents in the Southwest to 8.1 cents in the Middle Atlantic States. The rise varied from 4.7 cents to 7.4 cents in all other regions except the Mountain States, where the advance was 8 cents. Printing-trades workers in newspaper plants recorded their greatest advances in the Mountain and Border States, 10.1 and 10.5 cents, respectively. The only region to show a gain of less than 6.3 cents was the Southwest, where the rise amounted to 4.3 cents. In the heavily populated and industrialized Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions, the respective advances were 8.1 and 6.6 cents in commercial printing, and 6.6 and 8.0 cents in newspaper printing. Percentagewise, the gain, by region, varied from 0.9 to 3.4 in book and job shops and from 1.5 to 3.5 in newspaper establishments.

Advances in average hourly scales were substantially uniform among the individual trades in both commercial and newspaper printing. They

TABLE 2.—Average union hourly wage rates in the printing trades, July 1, 1956, and increases in rates, July 1, 1955, to July 1, 1956

Trade	Average rate per hour, July 1, 1956 ¹	Amount of increase, July 1, 1955, to July 1, 1956 ²	
		Percent	Cents per hour
All printing trades.....	\$2.81	2.6	7.1
Book and job.....	2.66	2.7	6.9
Bindery women.....	1.55	2.9	4.3
Bookbinders.....	2.71	3.1	8.2
Compositors, hand.....	2.96	2.4	7.0
Electrotypers.....	3.19	3.4	10.6
Machine operators.....	2.94	2.3	6.7
Machine tenders (machinists).....	2.94	2.5	7.1
Mailers.....	2.43	2.9	6.9
Photoengravers.....	3.45	2.2	7.3
Press assistants and feeders.....	2.40	2.8	6.5
Pressmen, cylinder.....	2.95	2.6	7.4
Pressmen, platen.....	2.66	2.9	7.5
Stereotypers.....	3.20	2.9	9.2
Newspaper.....	3.09	2.5	7.5
Daywork.....	2.98	2.5	7.1
Nightwork.....	3.20	2.5	7.8
Compositors, hand.....	3.12	2.5	7.6
Daywork.....	3.05	2.4	7.0
Nightwork.....	3.21	2.6	8.1
Machine operators.....	3.13	2.3	7.1
Daywork.....	3.03	2.3	7.0
Nightwork.....	3.22	2.3	7.2
Machine tenders (machinists).....	3.14	2.3	7.0
Daywork.....	3.05	2.3	6.9
Nightwork.....	3.22	2.3	7.2
Mailers.....	2.79	2.9	8.0
Daywork.....	2.66	3.1	8.0
Nightwork.....	2.90	2.8	7.9
Photoengravers.....	3.41	2.2	7.4
Daywork.....	3.29	2.5	7.9
Nightwork.....	3.53	2.0	6.9
Pressmen (journeymen).....	3.14	2.5	7.8
Daywork.....	3.00	2.6	7.5
Nightwork.....	3.30	2.5	8.2
Pressmen-in-charge.....	3.39	2.4	8.0
Daywork.....	3.25	2.4	7.5
Nightwork.....	3.56	2.5	8.6
Stereotypers.....	3.09	2.2	6.6
Daywork.....	2.98	2.0	5.7
Nightwork.....	3.20	2.5	7.9

¹ Average rates are based on all rates in effect on July 1, 1956; each union rate was weighted by the number of union members reported at each rate.

² Based on comparable quotations for 1955 and 1956 weighted by the number of union members reported at each quotation in 1956.

varied from 6.5 to 9.2 cents for 10 of the 12 book and job trades studied; for the other 2 trades, bindery women and electrotypers, the gains were 4.3 and 10.6 cents, respectively. In newspaper establishments, all trades recorded average rises of 6.6 to 8 cents. Scales for night-shift workers generally increased slightly more than for day-shift workers.

The percentage increase during the 12 months ending July 1, 1956, was also consistent among the individual crafts in both commercial and newspaper printing. It varied from 2.2 to 2.9 percent for each of the trades studied except bookbinders and electrotypers in book and job shops. These trades advanced their average scale 3.1 and 3.4 percent, respectively.

Wage scales were adjusted upward during the year for nearly nine-tenths of the union printing-trades workers in commercial shops and for almost seven-eighths of those in newspaper plants. The proportion of workers benefiting from rate revisions, however, varied among the individual trades. Increased scales were reported for at least 82 percent of the workers in each of the covered trades. Nine-tenths or more of the workers in 7 trades (5 commercial and 2 newspaper) had their scales adjusted upward during the year.

Of the printing-trades workers affected by scale revisions in book and job shops, 35 percent had advances of 4 to 8 cents an hour; another 35 percent, 8 to 10 cents; 14 percent, 10 to 12 cents; and 7 percent, 12 cents or more. For newspaper workers, the comparable percentages were 33, 23, 31, and 10. The increases represented gains of 2 to 4 percent for approximately two-thirds of the workers whose scales were raised in each branch of the industry. Advances of 5 percent or more affected about 1 of every 8 workers in commercial shops and about 1 of every 16 in newspaper plants.

Rate Variations by Type of Work

Book and job (commercial) shops produce many different items in varying quantities; newspaper establishments, on the other hand, are engaged in the mass production of a single, recurring item at regular predetermined intervals. Because of these variations, the labor force differs materially in each type of printing establishment. In commercial shops, a substantial proportion of the labor force is comprised of bindery women, mailers, and press assistants and feeders who typically perform routine and less skilled tasks; in newspaper printing, however, greater proportions of journeymen are required to meet daily demands. These different labor-force requirements are reflected in the average rates, which take into account the number of printing-trades workers at the various rates of pay in each type of establishment.

On July 1, 1956, union hourly scales of printing-trades workers averaged \$2.66 in commercial shops and \$3.09 in newspaper plants. Union rates for day-shift work in newspaper plants averaged \$2.98 and for night-shift work, \$3.20 (table 2). The average daywork scale on news-

papers was 12 percent above that of commercial shops, and 7 percent below that for nightwork on newspapers. Because the number of workers normally employed on night-shift work in commercial shops is relatively small, information for such workers was excluded from the survey.

Wage rates differed widely in labor-management contracts covering printing-trades workers of varying skills in cities with populations of 100,000 or more. For all trades combined, negotiated hourly scales for book and job shop work varied from \$1.10 for bindery women in San Antonio, Tex., to \$3.98 for some photoengravers in Detroit, Mich. Contract provisions specifying hourly rates of \$2.50 to \$3 were applicable to 37 percent of the printing-trades workers in commercial shops. Scales of \$3 to \$3.50 were reported in effect for 29 percent, and \$3.50 or more for 4 percent. Negotiated rates of less than \$2 an hour were indicated for about 20 percent of the workers, which included all of the bindery women, about three-tenths of the mailers, and a twelfth of the press assistants and feeders. Among bindery women, slightly over three-fifths had scales varying from \$1.40 to \$1.60 an hour, and a fourth had rates of \$1.60 or more. All contract rates reported for photoengravers ranged upward from \$2.60 an hour and exceeded \$3.60 for 2 of every 5 workers in this trade.

In newspaper establishments, hourly scales varied from \$1.90 for mailers on day-shift work in New Orleans to \$4.15 for compositors setting Hebrew-American text on the night shift in New York City. Rates of \$2.50 to \$3 were specified for approximately half of the workers on the day shift and for slightly over a fifth of those on the night shift. Negotiated scales of \$3 to \$3.50 were applicable to 47 percent of the day-shift workers and to 66 percent of the night-shift workers. Hourly

rates of \$3.50 or more were reported for some workers in all but one of the newspaper printing crafts; nearly 30 percent of the photoengravers on daywork and over 40 percent of the photoengravers, pressmen, and pressmen-in-charge on nightwork had such scales. Contracts providing for rates of less than \$2.50 an hour prevailed for 9 percent of the mailers and for less than 1 percent of the workers in 3 other printing trades.

By craft, hourly scales averaged highest for photoengravers in both book and job shops and in newspaper establishments—\$3.45 and \$3.41, respectively. The lowest averages recorded were \$1.55 for bindery women in commercial shops and \$2.79 for mailers in newspaper work. Scales averaging in excess of \$3 an hour also prevailed for stereotypers and electrotypers in book and job shops and for all other newspaper printing trades. Among important trades common to both types of printing, no consistent pattern of rate differentials was evident. Daywork scales for hand compositors averaged 6 cents higher on newspaper work than on book and job shop work. Stereotypers and photoengravers in book and job shops, however, averaged 22 and 16 cents, respectively, above those on daywork in newspaper plants.

Scales for nightwork on newspapers were, on the average, 22 cents, or 7.4 percent, above those for daywork. The differential favoring night-shift workers amounted to 16 cents for machine tenders (machinists), 19 cents for hand compositors and machine operators, and varied from 24 to 31 cents for the other trades. Percentagewise, the differentials ranged from 5 to 10 percent.

City and Regional Variations

Hourly rates were adjusted upward between July 1, 1955, and July 1, 1956, for some printing-trades workers in each of the 53 cities surveyed. In Little Rock, Ark., scale revisions were reported only for book and job shop work. Some trades in the newspaper branch of the industry, however, were negotiating new scales at the time of the survey. In about three-fifths of the cities, the increase in average hourly scales varied from 4 to 8 cents for book and job printing, and from 6 to 11 cents for newspaper printing.³ Percentagewise, the advances represented gains of 2 to 3 percent

³ The city and regional averages presented in this report are designed to show current levels of rates. They do not measure differences in union scales among areas. Scales for individual crafts do, of course, vary from city to city. The city and regional averages, however, are influenced not only by differences in rates among cities and regions but also by differences in the proportion of organized workers in the various crafts. Thus, a particular craft or classification may not be organized in some areas or may be organized less intensively in some areas than in others; and, also, certain types of work are found in some areas but not in others, or to a greater extent in some areas than in others. These differences are reflected in the weighting of individual rates by the number of union members at the rate. Hence, even though rates for all individual crafts in two areas are identical, the averages for all crafts combined in each area may differ.

TABLE 3.—Average union hourly wage rates in the printing trades, by region,¹ July 1, 1956

Region	Average union hourly scales in—		
	All printing	Book and job printing	Newspaper printing
United States.....	\$2.81	\$2.66	\$3.09
New England.....	2.71	2.54	2.97
Middle Atlantic.....	2.82	2.67	3.17
Border States.....	2.67	2.42	3.10
Southeast.....	2.68	2.40	2.80
Great Lakes.....	2.85	2.71	3.16
Middle West.....	2.69	2.49	3.08
Southwest.....	2.68	2.37	2.89
Mountain.....	2.77	2.47	3.00
Pacific.....	2.95	2.84	3.13

¹ The regions referred to in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

for commercial and newspaper work in 1 of every 3 cities, and of 3 to 4 percent for commercial work in 1 of every 4 cities and for newspaper work in 3 of every 10.

When the cities included in the survey were grouped according to population size, the average union hourly rate for book and job printing in the group of cities with a million or more population was \$2.84, and in those with 100,000 to 250,000 population, \$2.45. For newspaper printing, the comparable averages were \$3.26 and \$2.89. The average scale for the group of cities with 250,000 to 500,000 population was 7 cents higher than the average for the cities with 500,000 to 1,000,000 population for book and job printing—\$2.59 as compared with \$2.52. Both groups had scales averaging \$3.08 for newspaper printing. Scale levels overlapped among cities in the different size groupings. For example, the scale level for book and job printing in Providence, R. I. (100,000–250,000), was higher than the level for such workers in all but one city in the next larger size group and for all cities in the 500,000 to 1,000,000 group.

On a regional basis, union hourly scales for all printing-trades workers combined in cities of 100,000 or more population averaged highest (\$2.95) on the Pacific Coast and lowest (\$2.67) in

the Border States (table 3). The Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions were the only other regions to have levels exceeding the national average of \$2.81. Average hourly rates in book and job shops ranged from \$2.37 in the Southwest to \$2.84 in the Pacific region, and in newspaper plants from \$2.80 in the Southeast to \$3.17 in the Middle Atlantic States.

Standard Workweek

Straight-time weekly hours for union printing-trades workers in cities of 100,000 or more population decreased slightly during the year. On July 1, 1956, standard weekly schedules averaged 37.0 hours, as compared with 37.1 hours which had prevailed for the preceding 5 years. Workweeks for day-shift workers averaged 37.1 hours in commercial establishments and 37.2 in newspaper plants. Night-shift workers on newspapers had an average schedule of 36.3 hours.

A standard workweek of 37½ hours predominated. This schedule was specified in labor-management contracts applicable to a majority of the printing-trades workers in both commercial and newspaper plants. Workweeks of 36½ hours prevailed for approximately a third of the book and job shop workers and for slightly more than a fifth of those in newspaper establishments. Weekly schedules of 35 hours or less were more common in newspaper plants than in book and job shops. Such schedules were negotiated for 17 percent of the newspaper printing-trades workers and for 6 percent of the commercial shop workers. Conversely, standard workweeks of more than 37½ hours were more prevalent in book and job shops where such schedules were applicable to 9 percent of the workers as compared with 2 percent in newspaper plants.

Labor-management contracts for newspaper work usually specify shorter work schedules for nightwork than for daywork. Schedules of 36½ hours prevailed for 28 percent of the night-shift workers as compared with 16 percent of the day-shift workers; workweeks of 35 hours or less were in effect for 27 percent and 6 percent, respectively, of workers on the night and day shifts.

Straight-time schedules of 37½ hours were stipulated for two-fifths of the night workers and nearly three-fourths of the day workers.

Insurance and Pension Plans

Negotiated health, insurance, and pension programs in the printing industry have increased in recent years, although at a less rapid rate than in some other industries. The rate of development has undoubtedly been influenced by programs operated for many years by a number of printing-trades unions which provide members with one or more types of benefits, such as death, old-age, sickness, and disability.

On July 1, 1956, labor-management contracts providing for health and insurance plans affected two-thirds of the union printing-trades workers, and those containing pension provisions were applicable to nearly a fourth. The proportion of workers covered by each of these programs increased slightly during the year.⁴ Health and insurance programs were slightly more prevalent for printing-trades workers in book and job shops than in newspaper plants—71 percent as compared with 62 percent. Pension plans were in effect for 17 percent of the commercial shop workers and for 37 percent of those on newspapers.

About 90 percent of the workers provided with health and insurance protection were covered by plans financed entirely by employer contributions. Such plans were applicable to 95 percent and 77 percent, respectively, of the protected workers in commercial and newspaper printing establishments. Employer-financed pension programs prevailed for three-fourths of the printing-trades workers affected by pension plan provisions. Included in such programs were seven-tenths of the covered workers in book and job shops and eight-tenths of those in newspaper plants.

—JOHN F. LACISKEY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

⁴ The prevalence of negotiated health, insurance, and pension programs in the printing industry was first studied by the Bureau in July 1954. Information for these plans was restricted to those financed entirely or in part by the employer. Plans financed by workers through union dues or assessments were excluded. No attempt was made to secure information on the kind and extent of benefits provided or on the cost of plans providing such benefits.

Preliminary Estimates of Work Injuries in 1956

THE preliminary 1956 estimate of 1,990,000 disabling on-the-job injuries¹ was 2 percent above the 1955 total. However, total employment rose somewhat more during 1956 than did the volume of injuries, resulting in a slight net improvement in the injury record.

Deaths resulting from work injuries were estimated at 14,300. This was only 100 more than during the previous year, and was the third lowest figure since such estimates were first compiled in 1936. Approximately 81,700 injuries resulted in some permanent physical impairment of the workers, ranging from the amputation or partial loss of use of a finger or toe to complete inability to engage in any future gainful employment. The other 1,894,000 injuries disabled the workers only temporarily—for 1 full day or more. The average length of disability for temporary cases was 18 days.

No accurate measure of the total resultant dollar losses is available. However, the total man-days of disability resulting from these injuries during 1956 alone are estimated at 40 million. When the future time loss due to the deaths and permanent impairments are evaluated and added to the immediate loss, the total attributable to 1956 work injuries will amount to approximately 195 million man-days.

Some increase in the volume of injuries occurred in 5 of the 8 industry divisions for which estimates

¹ These estimates of work injuries were compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collaboration with the National Safety Council. They are based upon all available data from various Federal and State agencies and upon sample surveys in some industries. Data on the exact distribution of cases by type of disability are not available for some industries; in these, approximations of the breakdowns of cases have been made for inclusion in the grand totals, but have not been shown for the individual industries. See footnotes to table for specific sources and limitations.

A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of, and arising out of, employment which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, which is open and available to him throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any 1 or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational disease.

Estimated number of disabling work injuries, by industry division, 1955-56

[Data for 1956 are preliminary]

Industry division	All disabling injuries		Deaths		Permanent impairment		Temporary-total disabilities	
	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955
<i>All workers¹</i>								
All industry divisions.....	1,990,000	² 1,950,000	14,300	14,200	³ 81,700	³ 79,800	1,894,000	³ 1,856,000
Agriculture ⁴	300,000	310,000	3,600	3,700	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining ⁴	54,000	² 54,000	800	800	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Contract construction ⁷	225,000	² 220,000	2,600	² 2,500	6,800	6,700	215,600	³ 210,800
Manufacturing ⁴	420,000	² 418,000	2,600	² 2,000	22,000	² 22,000	396,000	³ 394,000
Transportation ⁴	175,000	170,000	1,300	1,300	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Public utilities ⁷	17,000	18,000	200	200	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Trade ⁷	370,000	360,000	1,400	1,400	8,300	8,200	360,300	350,400
Finance, service, government, and miscellaneous industries.....	429,000	400,000	2,400	2,300	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
<i>Employees only</i>								
All industry divisions.....	1,550,000	² 1,500,000	10,400	10,200	65,600	² 62,800	1,474,000	² 1,427,500
Agriculture ⁴	58,000	58,000	1,000	1,000	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining ⁴	51,000	² 51,000	700	700	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Contract construction ⁷	180,000	² 175,000	2,100	² 2,000	5,300	² 5,200	172,600	³ 167,800
Manufacturing ⁴	410,000	² 408,000	1,900	² 1,900	21,500	² 21,500	386,600	³ 384,000
Transportation ⁴	155,000	150,000	1,200	1,200	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Public utilities ⁷	17,000	18,000	200	200	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Trade ⁷	290,000	280,000	1,100	1,100	6,500	6,400	282,400	272,500
Finance, service, government, and miscellaneous industries.....	389,000	360,000	2,200	2,100	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

¹ Includes proprietors, self-employed, and unpaid family workers as well as employees, but excludes domestic service workers.

² Revised.

³ Includes approximately 1,500 permanent-total disabilities.

⁴ The total number of work injuries in agriculture is based on cross-section surveys by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1947 and 1948, with adjustments for changes in employment. These are considered to be minimum figures; injuries experienced in performing chores are excluded; and there are some indications of underreporting. The estimates of fatalities are based on vital statistics figures from those States which provide the necessary detail.

⁵ Data not shown separately, but included in grand total.

⁶ Based largely on data compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior.

⁷ Based on small sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁸ Based on comprehensive survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁹ Data for railroads are based on Interstate Commerce Commission reports; data for other transportation are based on small sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

were prepared—contract construction; manufacturing; transportation; trade; and finance, service, government, and miscellaneous. The volume of injuries in mining remained unchanged, and in agriculture and public utilities decreased slightly.

The largest injury increase was in the finance, service, government, and miscellaneous division. This increase was attributable mainly to higher levels of employment, particularly in State and local government, and in finance, insurance, real estate, and service industries. The volume of injuries arising from State and local government activities, however, increased more than did employment. Injuries to Federal employees increased only slightly, in about the same proportion as did employment.

Injuries in trade increased in about the same proportion as did employment. In transportation, increased employment in trucking, warehousing, and air transportation contributed to the increase in the volume of injuries. Injuries

to railroad workers increased, despite a slight decrease in employment.

In contract construction, the increase in injuries was much smaller than the increase in employment, indicating a net decrease in the injury rate. Preliminary reports indicate the injury rate for manufacturing is holding at the record lows established during the previous 2 years.

The volume of injuries in most mining industries remained about the same, despite increases in employment in these fields. The one exception was in anthracite mining, where both employment and injuries declined, but the volume of injuries declined less than did employment. The injury total for all mining remained virtually unchanged from 1955.

There was a slight decrease in injuries in public utilities despite an increase in employment. In agriculture, both the volume of work injuries and employment decreased, but injuries decreased less than did employment.

Foreign Labor Briefs*

Free Movement of Labor in the Benelux Countries

THE LABOR GOALS of the Benelux Economic Union moved a step nearer accomplishment on June 7, 1956, when the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg signed an agreement calling for the free movement of workers between these countries, including the abolition of work permits, and a common policy in all matters of employment and social security. The protocol is not expected to come into force, however, until the full Economic Union¹ is established. Since that date is indefinite, an informal interim agreement eliminating the need for work permits for nationals of the Benelux partners on a reciprocal basis has been concluded.

A labor protocol of the type signed on June 7 was seriously discussed by the three countries as early as 1948, but the wide disparity in their wage levels ruled out any possibility of such an agreement and was for many years one of the prime threats to not only a free labor market but the entire Economic Union. In 1938, Dutch wages were about 50 percent higher than Belgian wages, but the situation was reversed in 1952 and 1953. Belgium-Luxembourg wages were among the highest in Europe, whereas Dutch wages were among the lowest. The Belgians maintained that the Dutch Government's policy of austerity (supported by the trade unions) had depressed wages to a degree not possible in Belgium. The Dutch, on the other hand, refused to raise wages, fearing reduced exports and an increase in existing unemployment; they claimed that Belgium's high cost of production was mainly due to that country's failure to modernize its industries after World War II.

The broad upsurge in the European economy in 1954 and 1955 produced some of the conditions which were formalized by the recently signed labor protocol. Belgian industries, which after the immediate postwar years of capacity production had found demand for their high-cost commodities decreasing, again prospered and became less fearful of Dutch competition. Unemployment diminished in both the Netherlands and Belgium, and labor shortages in all three Benelux countries tended to remove in practice existing barriers to the free movement of labor. Dutch trade unions, furthermore, began to press for a greater share in the nation's growing prosperity. As a result, Government-controlled wages were increased and the Dutch-Belgian wage differential was narrowed. The following tabulation² shows, however, that, whereas the differential between Dutch and Belgian average hourly earnings has decreased during the past few years, earnings in October 1955 were still considerably higher in Belgium than in the Netherlands:

	Average hourly earnings [In Belgian francs]		Difference in level (Percent)
	Netherlands	Belgium	
October 1953.....	14.95	23.06	54
October 1954.....	17.48	24.14	38
October 1955.....	18.19	24.89	37

Since then, additional wage increases in the Netherlands have to a great extent been offset by a reduction in hours (without loss of pay) in Belgium.³

*Prepared in the Division of Foreign Labor Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Based on Foreign Service reports and information from other American and foreign sources.

¹ The Benelux Economic Union, envisioning the free circulation of goods, capital, and labor within the boundaries of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg, was conceived in London during World War II by the governments-in-exile of the 3 countries. The first agreement implementing the Union was signed on September 5, 1944, but this agreement establishing a common tariff could not be put into effect until January 1, 1948. Although consistent progress has been made in achieving the full Economic Union, the various problems arising from the 3 divergent economies have thus far prevented a treaty acceptable to all 3 governments.

² Benelux, *Enquête sur les Salaires, Situation en Octobre 1954*, Secrétaire Général de l'Union Douanière Néerlandaise-Belgo-Luxembourgeoise, Brussels; *ibid.*, Octobre 1955.

³ For a discussion of the shorter workweek in Belgium, see *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1957 (p. 73).

Year-End Bonus Payments to Workers in India

DIVERGENT TRENDS in the payment of year-end bonuses to workers in India appeared during 1955 and 1956. In private industry, key collective bargaining contracts now guarantee bonuses whether or not a profit is made, thus going further than required by legal decisions¹ which make such payments obligatory in concerns having an "available surplus." In Government enterprises, on the other hand, the Indian Supreme Court ruled that bonuses are not mandatory even if income exceeds expenditures.

During 1955-56, textile unions and management in the 2 important textile cities of Ahmedabad and Bombay,² concluded collective bargaining agreements which ensure bonuses to the 125,000 workers covered for a 5-year period. These agreements provide for a minimum bonus of 15 days' basic wages, and a maximum of 3 months' basic wages,³ the actual amount to be decided each year on the basis of profits shown by individual mills. They also provide for a system by which mills may set up reserves for bonus payments. During July and October 1956, bonuses were paid for the years 1954 and 1955, respectively, on the basis of the agreements.

Following the example of the Bombay and Ahmedabad textile industry, a number of unions in other industries such as petroleum and engineering have either concluded similar agreements with management or are now negotiating such agreements, to eliminate expensive and generally prolonged arbitration proceedings over bonuses.

Workers employed by the Government and civic organizations found they had no legal grounds for demanding year-end bonuses, when the Supreme Court of India, in a judgment on November 13, 1956, stated that workers in the electric utility department of Baroda Municipality were not

entitled to a bonus although that particular department was showing a surplus.

This dispute was first arbitrated by a labor court (the Industrial Tribunal of Bombay State) which rejected the workers' demand for a bonus equivalent to 3 months' wages on the grounds that (1) the Baroda Municipality as a whole was not a profitmaking concern, (2) the balance of income over expenditure of the electric utility department was not "profit" as that word was usually understood, and (3) as Baroda Municipality consisted both of earning and spending departments it was not permissible to grant bonuses to workers in some departments and not to those in others.

Dissatisfied with this judgment, the workers appealed to the Labor Appellate Tribunal, India's highest labor court, which upheld the workers' claim of bonus rights and sent the case back to the Industrial Tribunal for further consideration. Baroda Municipality then appealed to the Supreme Court which reversed the appellate decision.

The Supreme Court decision adds weight to an announcement made earlier by the Government-owned Life Insurance Corporation of India informing employees of life insurance companies, which were nationalized in 1956, that they would no longer be paid year-end bonuses. In view of the Government's announced policy of gradually nationalizing more industries in basic sectors of the economy, the divergent trends in bonus payments have reportedly made some trade union leaders question the wisdom of supporting nationalization.

¹ For example, see report of the award of the Labor Appellate Tribunal relating to the bonus for Bombay textile workers, summarized in the Indian Labor Gazette, Indian Ministry of Labor, December 1950 (p. 429).

² Labor-management relations in the textile industry of Ahmedabad are regarded as a model for industry in India. See Monthly Labor Review March 1956 (p. 304).

³ The basic wage in the textile industry constitutes about one-third of the total monthly earnings of production workers, the other two-thirds consisting of a cost-of-living allowance.

Technical Note

The British and the United States Consumer Price Indexes

PUBLICATION of descriptive information about the recently revised British Index of Retail Prices¹ has afforded an opportunity to compare the concepts and methodology followed in preparing the Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics with those by which the Ministry of Labor and National Service computes the Index of Retail Prices for the United Kingdom.² Although the objectives of these two indexes are essentially the same, and the same general techniques are used in their construction, the areas in which they differ in concept and methodology emphasize significant differences in the basic economic structures and consumption patterns of the United Kingdom and the United States. An examination of the two indexes, therefore, is a necessary first step in the evaluation of their meaning and interpretation of their movements.

Concept

Both indexes purport to measure the same thing: change from one time to another in prices of goods and services bought by consumers in the market place.³ Both the British Ministry of Labor and National Service and the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics emphasize that their indexes do not measure changes in the "cost of living," which is a vague term and means different things to different people. "But whatever meaning is attached to this term, one of the most important factors determining changes in the cost of living is the extent to which retail prices of goods and services change from month to month."⁴ Both indexes cover *all* goods and services purchased directly by the families they represent. They are not limited in coverage, on the one hand, to only those things which might be considered "necessities," nor do they include, on the other hand, goods and services which are obtained in return for payments such as personal

income tax, personal insurance premiums, gifts and contributions to religious, charitable, and educational institutions, and personal savings.

The indexes are concerned with changes in the retail prices of foods, clothing, housing, house-furnishings, fuel and utilities, transportation, and other goods and services that consumers purchase directly, and they, therefore, measure changes in the purchasing power of income available to the consumer for distribution to these things. For each index, prices compared from month to month are for the same kinds, qualities, and quantities of items. The indexes thus measure only price change, and do not reflect changes in family expenditures which occur when families buy different things as they receive more or less real income to spend.

Although the goods and services covered by each index are basically the same, several interesting differences exist. The British index excludes payments for fire, burglary, and similar types of insurance in addition to life insurance premiums, on the grounds that they are "largely in the nature of savings or deferred expenditures . . . balanced by the expenditures on specific goods and services of money derived from claims which have been met in the same period."⁵ The Consumer Price Index of the United States includes these payments as current expenditures for specific insurance "services." A closely related conceptual difference exists in the treatment of home purchase, which is regarded in the U. S. index as the same as the purchase of consumer durable goods.⁶ In the British index, capital sums and mortgage

¹ Methods of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices, Ministry of Labor and National Service, London, H. M. S. O., 1956.

² For a description of the Consumer Price Index, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168, 1954, ch. 9 (p. 63).

³ The indexes cannot be used to measure differences in prices or living costs between the two countries. Such a measurement would require the determination of the costs of goods and services which provide equivalent levels of living in both places.

⁴ Methods of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices, op. cit. (p. 5).

⁵ Report on Proposals for a New Index of Retail Prices, Ministry of Labor and National Service, Cost of Living Advisory Committee, London, H. M. S. O., March 1956 (p. 7).

⁶ Housing Costs in the Consumer Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1956 (p. 189) and April 1956 (p. 442).

payments for house purchase are regarded primarily as investment outlays rather than consumer expenditures, and hence, are omitted from the index coverage. An allowance for the net rental equivalent of owner-occupied dwellings is included in the housing weights.

Population Coverage

Families represented by the 2 indexes are not the same segments of the respective total populations of the 2 countries. The U. S. index represents urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families of 2 or more persons whose annual family net income did not exceed \$10,000 in 1952. Such families constitute about 65 percent of all families living in urban places and about 40 percent of the total national population. Their average family size was 3.3 persons, and their 1952 average family income after payment of taxes was \$4,160. The British index represents a much broader and more diverse group, accounting for about 90 percent of all households in the United Kingdom. It excludes only two classes of households, almost entirely on the basis of income considerations: (a) those in which the head of the household received gross income in 1953 of 20 pounds a week (\$2,912 a year) or more and (b) those in which at least three-fourths of the total family income was derived from National Insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or National Assistance. Households covered by the British index, including those consisting of persons living alone, had an average of 3.3 persons, living in both urban and rural areas and working in all occupations or retired, with incomes amounting to at least 10 shillings per week (\$73 per year).⁷

The price indexes represent these population groups "on the average," but do not necessarily represent any one family or small group of families included in the total. The population group covered by the U. S. index appears more homogeneous than that covered by the British index with respect to those characteristics related to family spending. However, the Ministry of Labor and National Service states that household expenditures on which the index weights are based give "an average picture of the expenditure pattern of practically all wage earners' households and most households of small and medium salary earners."⁸ British economic, social, and fiscal

policy has had a leveling effect on family incomes that has considerably improved the workers' income status relative to that of other groups in the population. It might be assumed, therefore, that in spite of the much broader population coverage of the British index, exclusion from its basic structure of the highest and lowest income groups results in a homogeneous population base fairly comparable with that of the U. S. index. Nevertheless, it is clear that an average spending pattern for United States families which would include, as the British index does, the farm population of the Nation in addition to urban families, would be quite unrepresentative of any specific group in the population of the United States and difficult to rationalize as an acceptable base for index construction.

Weight Structure

Information about family expenditures used in developing weights for both indexes was obtained through field surveys in which large representative samples of families reported their expenditures in detail. Expenditure data for the U. S. index were obtained for the year 1950 and adjusted for price and income changes to 1952. The British weight data were obtained for the year 1953 and adjusted for price changes to January 1956. For the extensive lists of items for which families reported expenditures, selections of goods and services to be priced for the indexes were made using the same sampling procedures in both countries. The principle followed in selecting these items was to choose those commodities and services which, because of their importance in total family spending and their representative nature pricewise, would in combination show the average changes in prices of all items in the family market basket. About 300 items are priced for the U. S. index, while 350 "price indicators" are used in the British index. Several important differences in pricing

⁷ These dollar equivalents of British incomes, based on the international exchange rate of \$2.80=1 pound, are somewhat misleading. A recent study shows that the domestic purchasing power of U. K. currency is much greater than the exchange rate suggests. Based on the results of this study, the purchasing power equivalent of the British pound to buy consumer goods and services would be about \$4.40=1 pound; 20 pounds per week = \$4,575 per year; 10 shillings per week = \$115 per year. See Milton Gilbert and Irving B. Kravis, *An International Comparison of National Products and the Purchasing Power of Currencies*, Paris, Organization for European Economic Cooperation, 1954.

⁸ *Methods of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices*, op. cit. (p. 9).

methods, however, in combination with the conceptual differences mentioned above and basic differences in the economic structures and consumer spending habits of the two countries, are reflected in the comparative weighting patterns shown in table 1.

The exclusion of a large portion of home-owner outlays for house purchases, as previously indicated, and for property insurance, operates to reduce the weight assigned to the housing group in the British index below that in the U. S. index. In addition, a considerable number of households in Great Britain rent their dwellings from local authorities at rates well below rents that would be charged for comparable dwellings by private landlords, and these "subsidies" tend to reduce shelter costs of British tenant families relative to the "economic rents" paid by most American renters. Within the housing group, the allowance for rental values of owned homes is distributed proportionately to rents, repairs, and other shelter costs in the British index, while the weight for home purchase in the U. S. index is assigned to the direct pricing of houses. The relative importance of rents and other shelter are, therefore, significantly different in the two indexes.

The importance assigned to foods in the two indexes also differ significantly, but reflect primarily the variations in spending patterns in the two countries rather than methodological differences in index construction. British households devote proportionately more of their budget to foods than do U. S. urban wage- and clerical-worker families, even to a greater degree than the index weight structure implies. The costs of many food products to the British consumer are lowered through Government subsidies to agriculture (paid for through direct taxation not reflected in the index), while foods in the United States are sometimes maintained at higher than "free market" prices through the farm price support programs. In addition, part of the expenditure for foods eaten "away from home" is assigned to commodities and services other than foods in the British index, for measurement purposes explained subsequently, so that the differences in the relative importance of foods in the two indexes would be greater if comparable treatments were employed.

Family expenditures for transportation, of course, differ considerably in the two countries.

TABLE 1.—Comparative weights¹ of Consumer Price Indexes, United States and United Kingdom

Item	United States Consumer Price Index	United Kingdom Index of Retail Prices
All items.....	100.00	100.00
Total food.....	29.84	35.00
Food (at home):		
Cereals and bakery products.....	3.08	5.20
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	7.70	9.80
Dairy products.....	4.18	5.80
Fruits and vegetables.....	4.55	5.20
Other.....	5.77	9.00
Food (away from home).....	4.56
Total housing.....	32.19	21.30
Rent.....	5.46	3.60
Other shelter.....	12.00	5.10
Gas and electricity.....	1.93	2.40
Fuels.....	1.32	3.10
Household furnishings.....	6.45	9.10
Total apparel.....	9.41	10.53
Men.....	2.55	3.28
Women.....	3.46	3.55
Boys.....	.45	.55
Girls.....	.70	.55
Footwear.....	1.44	2.40
Other.....	.81	.80
Total transportation.....	11.33	6.50
Automobiles.....	4.95	.35
Repairs.....	1.08	.70
Tires.....	.35	.35
Gas and oil.....	2.44	.80
Insurance.....	.95	.20
Registration.....	.28	.20
Local public transportation.....	.99	2.70
Rail.....	.28	.40
Bicycles.....50
Medical care.....	4.78
Personal care.....	2.12	1.40
Reading and recreation.....	5.32	3.47
Total other.....	5.01	13.80
Cigarettes.....	1.65	7.00
Cigars.....	.15	1.00
Beer.....	1.50	1.00
Whisky.....	.88	.70
Miscellaneous.....	.83

¹ The U. S. index classification has been used although the groups are not strictly comparable. The British weights are, therefore, approximate. See *Methods of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices*, op. cit. (p. 26), for detailed weights.

² Pipe tobacco.

In the United States, purchase and operation of automobiles command more of total family expenditures than clothing and represent by far the greatest part of transportation costs. The British family uses public transportation primarily. As in most European countries, the bicycle is an important mode of travel in the United Kingdom, in contrast to its use almost exclusively by children in the United States.

Subsidies and other benefits which accrue to the consumer through Government-operated programs affect the weighting patterns because community services paid for by direct taxation are excluded from the indexes, and these services differ considerably in the two countries. The most obvious difference of course is in medical care services which the British family receives without charge through the National Health Service. Medical care accounts for almost 5 percent of U. S. family spending. Substantial quantities of milk are ob-

tained by British families without payment or at prices considerably below the ordinary retail price, while only a very small proportion of milk consumed by families in the United States is dispensed free or at nominal cost through school lunch programs. It is possible to extend the list of such differences to the granting of family allowances and other community services paid for out of direct taxes.

Nature of Prices

Prices used for both indexes are those actually charged in cash transactions. They include indirect taxes such as sales and excise taxes in the United States and purchase taxes in the United Kingdom. Since British taxes of this type yield about 35 percent of the total revenue of the central and local governments, and the equivalent figure for the United States is less than 20 percent, the British index is probably influenced more by governmental fiscal policies. Credit charges are ignored in pricing for both indexes, and discounts and sales prices are used only when they are available to all customers over a reasonable length of time and apply to items in good supply and condition.

For the U. S. index almost all prices for commodities and services are obtained from a representative sample of stores and service establishments and rents from a representative sample of tenants, by personal visits of trained agents. Items to be priced are described by written specifications which include considerable detail about style, size, and quality, so that prices for the same qualities and quantities are collected each month. In the event that any particular item is unavailable, a substitution is made of another item which fits the exact specification or, if this is not possible, of one which serves the same purpose to the consumer. In the latter case, a linking procedure is followed which relates the current price of the substitute to its price of the previous period. By using this technique, quality is held as nearly constant as possible.

For the British index, this pricing procedure is followed only to a limited degree. Most food prices and prices of durable housefurnishings and equipment items are collected by personal visits to stores. Information about changes in prices

of proprietary (standard brands) foods and medicines, alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and tobacco, tires, batteries, gasoline and oil, cosmetics, newspapers, books, and other items for which prices are fairly uniform throughout the country, are obtained through correspondence with manufacturers, trade associations, and market publications. Prices of textile housefurnishings, clothing, and footwear are collected by correspondence with retailers. These items are only broadly defined in mail questionnaires, but retailers are asked to select types of products predominantly sold by them and to quote prices insofar as is possible for the same types in each successive pricing period. Transportation fares, and prices of fuels and other selected items are provided by local authorities. Rents for privately owned dwellings are collected by visits to households, but public housing unit rates are obtained from local authorities.

The method of specification pricing used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics insures a high degree of comparability in the quality of goods and services priced from month to month. It provides detailed information about quality differences, and about prices of different qualities, so that substitute items can be introduced into the index calculation without reflecting price differences owing to quality change. The British pricing practices are probably less successful in this respect, even though goods in consumer markets may be more uniform and subject to less frequent change than American products. Experience with mailed questionnaires in the United States shows that price changes, especially on apparel items, are often missed, since the respondent is inclined to report prices for "price lined goods" within which qualities frequently vary.

The Ministry of Labor and National Service makes use, for some items, of direct price adjustments for quality differences not attempted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices of alcoholic beverages, especially beer, are adjusted for changes in alcoholic content, and adjustments are made for variations in the nutritive value of new and old potatoes. Although these special techniques are not used for the U. S. index, in general the effort to maintain constant quality of goods priced for the indexes is emphasized equally in both countries. It is interesting to note that in the British index "no allowance is made for the fact that new

dwelling is generally of better quality than the average of other dwellings. On the other hand, no allowance is made for the fact that the age depreciation of the older dwellings represents some fall in quality. If these two factors can be assumed roughly to offset one another, the index of rents can be said to approximate to a measure of changes in rents for a representative group of dwellings of constant age and quality distribution and thus to harmonize with the general principle underlying the retail price index."⁹ These same assumptions are adopted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The lists of items priced for the 2 indexes are strikingly similar, although a few interesting differences point up variations in the importance of goods made available to consumers in the 2 economies. The British index, for example, includes only used automobiles; and rentals of television sets are priced in addition to purchases. The pricing list includes books and admissions to dance halls and football matches, and made-to-measure suits in addition to readymade apparel. Refrigerators are an outstanding omission.

Index Formula and Measurement

The same statistical formula is used for both indexes:

$$R_t = \frac{\sum Q_a P_t}{\sum Q_a P_o}$$

where (R_t) is the current index, the (Q_a)s are average annual quantities of each item estimated from expenditures reported by families in the survey periods; the (P_o)s are the prices in the base periods; and the (P_t)s are prices in the current period. The base period for the U. S. index is 1947-49=100, and the British index uses January 1956=100. Unlike the classical Laspeyre's formula, the base periods of these indexes are independent of their weighting bases and can be shifted without violating the index structures. In practice, the calculations of the two indexes employ variations of this formula for convenience in computations. For the most part, value weighted relatives of price changes are calculated.

⁹ Ibid., p. 17.

¹⁰ The importance of each size class of cities in the total population determined the number of towns (or areas) included in the self-weighting sample; 25 of these towns (or "local areas" in which offices of the Ministry of Labor and National Service are located) are in Greater London.

The British index is calculated only as a national average. Prices of most foods are collected in about 200 towns throughout the country. These towns were selected to give equal representation to all types of localities in which both urban and rural consumers make purchases. For index calculation purposes, they are grouped into five classes of cities, according to the size of their populations, in a manner which makes differential weighting unnecessary.¹⁰ Prices for each food item are averaged for each town and expressed as a percentage of the average price of the previous period. A simple average of the resulting price relatives is then calculated for each of the 5 population groups, and the price relatives for the separate groups are in turn combined by calculating an average of the 5. The resulting figure is the price index for the item for the country as a whole. For items of clothing, furnishings, and other commodities, prices which are not obtained directly from manufacturers and trade associations are collected in about 25 urban areas. Price relatives are calculated for each reporter, and these relatives are combined for each of four types of retailers; (a) multiple undertakings, (b) department stores, (c) cooperatives, and (d) other retailers. The four groups are then combined into a single average relative for the country. Only selective weighting is used in this averaging. For most items, relatives which compare prices in the previous period and current period are linked together to form a "long-term relative" based on the January 1956 price. Similarly, price relatives are calculated for items for which prices are reported by manufacturers, and trade associations and in trade publications. The individual item price relatives for the country are then combined by the index formula.

In contrast, the U. S. index is calculated separately for each of 20 large cities, and for 26 small- and medium-sized cities using an aggregative method in which relatives of average prices are combined with value weight factors. Index aggregates for the 46 cities are then combined with population weights to calculate the U. S. average index. Calculations for smaller cities are not carried through to complete indexes because the data obtained in these places are not considered a sufficient basis for index calculation; the Bureau of Labor Statistics places major importance on the

national average. Prices of foods and a limited number of other items, such as local transportation, are collected each month in all 46 cities. Apparel, housefurnishings, medical care, and other goods and services are priced each month in the 5 largest cities and each quarter in the other 41. Changes in prices of these items in cities where they

are priced quarterly are estimated, in the intervening months, by observed changes in the five largest cities. Accumulated errors of estimates are corrected each third month when the items are priced in successive sets of cities, and no error remains in the index over the long run because of this estimating procedure. Thus, by pricing most

TABLE 2.—Groups and subgroups of Consumer Price Indexes published by the United States¹ and the United Kingdom

United States Consumer Price Index Monthly	United Kingdom Index of Retail Prices	
	Monthly	Quarterly
Food (including restaurant meals).....	Food.	
Food at home.....		Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits, and cakes.
Cereals and bakery products.....		Meat and bacon.
Meats, poultry, and fish.....		Fish.
Dairy products.....		Butter, margarine, lard, and cooking fat.
Fruits and vegetables.....		Milk, cheese, and eggs.
Other foods at home.....		Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.
		Sugar, preserves, and confectionery.
		Vegetables.
		Fruit.
		Other food.
Housing.....	Housing.	
Rent.....		
Gas and electricity.....	Fuel and light.	Coal and coke.
Solid fuels and fuel oil.....		Other fuels and light.
Housefurnishings.....	Durable household goods.	Furniture, rugs, and soft furnishings.
		Radio, television, etc.
		Pottery, glass, and hardware.
Household operation.....	Miscellaneous goods.	Medicines and toilet requisites, soap, other cleaning materials, matches, etc.
	Services.	Postage and telephone.
Apparel.....	Clothing and footwear.	
Men's and boys'.....		Men's outer clothing.
Women's and girls'.....		Men's under clothing.
Other apparel.....		Women's outer clothing.
		Women's under clothing.
Footwear.....		Children's clothing.
		Other clothing including hose, haberdashery, millinery, and materials.
		Footwear.
Transportation.....	Transport and vehicles.	
Private.....		Motoring and cycling.
Public.....		Travel and other transport ² .
Medical care ²		
Personal care.....	Services.	"Other" services including hairdressing, shoe repair, laundry and dry cleaning, domestic help, and miscellaneous.
Reading and recreation.....	Miscellaneous goods.	Books, newspapers, and magazines.
	Services.	Other goods including stationery, travel and leather goods, sports goods, toys, and photographic and optical goods.
		Entertainment.
Other goods and services.	Tobacco.	
	Alcoholic drink.	

¹ The quarterly breakdown of the Consumer Price Index is too detailed and lengthy to be included in a table of comparisons. See Price Indexes for Selected Items and Groups, published quarterly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Includes doctor and other professional services, hospital services, and group hospitalization, as well as costs for medicines.

items every month in all areas, the British index measures month-to-month-changes more accurately than its United States counterpart.

In combining items to the "all items" index level, another interesting variation between the two index procedures is noted. The British index classifies commodities and services into 91 "sections" under the major groups, within which item price relatives are averaged, for the most part without weights. Differential weighting of items based on expenditures patterns only begins when the section indexes are combined into main group indexes and these in turn into the all items index. For example, 8 items of men's outerwear, which represent 2 percent of the total index, are combined in a simple average of their price relatives. In effect, therefore, each of the eight items is given an importance in the index equal to one-eighth of the sum of their weights plus the weights of other items whose price movements are imputed to the section. In calculating the U. S. index, each priced item is assigned a weight representing the combined relative importance of the item and other items of consumer expenditures whose price movements are imputed to it. It appears, therefore, that, although the same principles of estimating price movements of unpriced items are employed, the U. S. index attempts to follow a more precise estimating technique by assigning the expenditure weights of unpriced items to more closely defined price indicators. On the other hand, the larger sample of items priced for the British index contributes to a better estimate of overall price change.

The measurement of changes in prices of restaurant meals is one of the more difficult problems of index calculation since variations in the quantity and quality of foods served from month to month are hard to evaluate. Until the 1952 revision of the U. S. index, restaurant meals were assumed to move, pricewise, with foods purchased in stores. After considerable experimentation and testing, however, the Bureau of Labor Statistics devised a system for direct pricing of restaurant meals based on the examination of a large sample of menus, and the procedure appears to give satisfactory results. The Ministry of Labor and National Service, at the last revision of the British index, was still of the opinion that a sufficiently reliable indication of

price change for meals bought away from home could not be obtained by direct measurement. It therefore adopted a procedure which assumes that about one-half of family expenditures for restaurant meals is accounted for by the retail value of foods, and the balance, in the absence of any satisfactory information to the contrary, is best represented by all other goods and services. Meals away from home are, therefore, not priced directly, but their movement is estimated by combining changes in food prices and changes in all items other than foods, equally weighted. The treatment of restaurant meals is among the more significant differences in measurement techniques between the two indexes. It is estimated that if the British procedure were used in calculating the U. S. index, the all-items index would have increased by only 2.9 percent rather than 3.2 percent between December 1952 and October 1956.

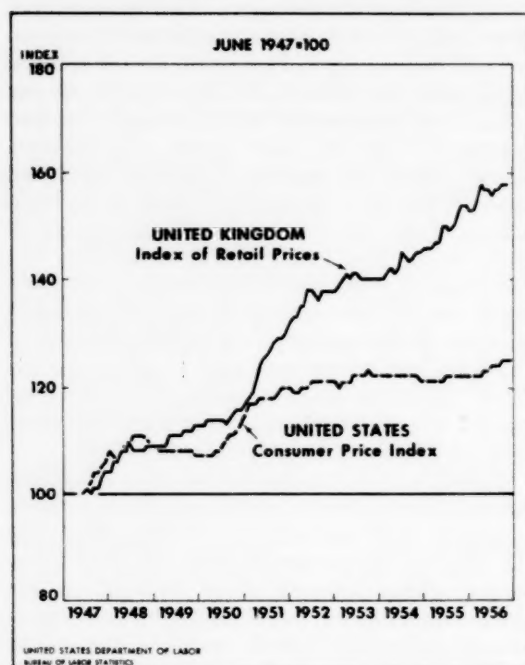
Neither of the two indexes attempts to adjust for seasonal variations in the quantities of goods, especially food and clothing, purchased during the year, nor to correct for seasonal price movements. When selected items included in the index structures are "out of season," their weights are assigned proportionately to related year-round items, and adjustments for price trends are made when the items next appear in the markets. The British purposely avoided the inclusion in the index of many such items, and the index contains fewer seasonal items in its pricing list than are priced for the U. S. index.

Classification and Publication

The grouping of goods and services for purposes of index calculation are based on a "use" classification for both indexes, the main groups being foods, housing, apparel, transportation, and so on. The British index, however, includes only commodities in these groups, and places all types of services in a separate category.¹¹ Certain minor differences occur in the classification of individual items; for example, radios and television sets are included in the British index under "durable and household goods" rather than recreation, but these differences are easily reconciled. Tobacco and alcoholic beverages are two major index groups in the British index, but individual items of "reading, recreation, and education" are classified as "miscellaneous goods" or "services."

¹¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently instituted publication of a special index for consumer services.

Trends in Consumer Price Indexes, United States and United Kingdom, June 1947–December 1956



Indexes for the 10 main groups of the British index are published each month to 1 decimal place, and 30 subgroup indexes are published at quarterly periods to the nearest whole number. The Bureau of Labor Statistics presents relatively more information to index users. The U. S. city average index and indexes for the five largest cities are presented monthly. With each publication, indexes are shown to 1 decimal place for 8 major groups and 16 subgroups of goods and services. Price indexes are also published at quarterly intervals for each of the items priced, and special indexes are shown for other levels of item classification. (See table 2.)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has regularly published average prices of food items, and in recent years has infrequently published average prices for selected other commodities for which specifications are uniform over long periods and for which quality variations can be minimized. The method of tabulating and summarizing price information for the British index is such that no price averages emerge during the calculation.

However, even if average prices were easily computed, the Ministry of Labor and National Service is of the opinion that, because of wide variations between the kinds and qualities of goods for which prices are reported by different retailers from month to month, the data would not be suitable for publishing averages.

Comparison of Index Movements

At the time of the last revisions, in 1953 for the U. S. index and in 1956 for the British index, the revised indexes were linked to the earlier indexes to form continuous series. The index for the United Kingdom is thus available for comparison with the U. S. index from June 1947 through 1956. (See chart.) Although the 2 index series are not strictly comparable, it can be safely assumed that they present a reliable picture of at least the overall differences in movements of price and reflect primarily the fundamental differences in characteristics of the 2 economies. This contrast is apparent in the movement of the two indexes after the outbreak of the Korean hostilities when world prices of primary commodities rose considerably under the influence of stockpiling and "scare buying." Retail prices in the United Kingdom increased about 19 percent from December 1950 to June 1952, while the level of consumer prices in the United States advanced 11 percent. Thereafter, the British index rose steadily, with food prices increasing more than 20 percent by 1955. The U. S. index, on the other hand, leveled off in 1952 and maintained relative stability until 1956, on the average, as retail food prices, influenced by falling prices of agricultural commodities, decreased sufficiently to offset rising costs of other commodities and services.

Rising costs of materials and labor, which have been significant in both countries in postwar years, were translated into higher consumer prices in the United Kingdom to a greater degree than in the United States where expanding production and competitive consumer markets prevailed. With wage rates advancing more rapidly than production and high level demand for consumer goods exerting increasing inflationary pressures, prices in the United Kingdom increased sharply in the past 3 years. The British purchase tax, originally designed as a wartime deterrent to consumption of goods in short supply and now an important part

of the Nation's fiscal system, is also reflected in higher prices in the United Kingdom, while related excise and sales taxes imposed on commodities and services in American markets have remained relatively stable. Indirect taxes less subsidies in the British index represent about 12 percent of the total. A sharp increase in such taxes and reduced subsidies between 1949 and 1950 contributed almost 1 percent to the 3-percent increase

in the index over this period, and another sharp increase in existing rates of purchase taxes became effective in 1955.¹²

The influence of these factors accounts for most of the significant variation in movement of the 2 index series, and no doubt far outweighs the effects of structural and methodological differences between the 2 measurements.

—ABNER HURWITZ AND WARREN BLACKMAN
Division of Prices and Cost of Living

¹² See Disinflationary Policy and Wages in Great Britain, *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1956 (p. 269).

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Failure to Meet Filing Requirements. A Federal district court, in dismissing a union complaint upon the motion of the National Labor Relations Board,¹ held in effect that the NLRB had discretion to dismiss a union's pending petition for certification as a bargaining agent when facts revealed that the union had temporarily failed to meet the filing requirements concerning financial reports, according to section 9 (g) of the Labor Management Relations Act.

The NLRB, during a hearing on a union petition for a representation election, ordered a dismissal because of a temporary failure of the union to meet all the necessary filing requirements of the act. The union had filed the required statements with the Secretary of Labor as directed in section 9 (g) of the act, but had not furnished financial reports to its members until 40 days after the expiration of the time period, which in this instance was a 90-day extension beyond the statutory limitations. (In this case, the Board had followed its usual practice of administratively extending the time limit after the union notified the Board of its intention of compliance.) The union explained its reasons for not acting within the time period, but the Board affirmed its dismissal order deciding that its longstanding practice of merely withholding certification only as long as the delinquent union was out of compliance had not proved effective.

In upholding the discretion of the Board to dismiss a union petition for failure to meet all the filing requirements, the court commented that the Board action was harsh in reversing a customary policy but the facts in the case did not reveal an abuse of the discretionary power the Board possesses. The court also pointed out that the Board's dismissal of the union petition would not cause an irreparable injury since a new petition

may be filed without substantial delay and the record already established in the first petition hearing could be used at the Board's discretion.

Breach of a Picket Line. A Federal district court upheld² the issuing of a temporary injunction requiring motor carriers to deliver goods to the premises of a company around which unions had established an organizational picket line. Prior to the granting of the injunction, the employees of the carriers had refused to cross the picket lines.

On December 21, 1956, a wholesale distributor of automobile parts secured a mandatory injunction from a Federal district court ordering two common carriers of goods in interstate commerce to deliver materials consigned to him. The court issued the injunction because the wholesaler demonstrated that an inability to supply customers was ruining his business and the lack of business was forcing him to discharge over one-third of his nonsupervisory employees. The picket line around the premises of the wholesaler was maintained by persons who were not employees of either the wholesaler or the carriers and who were not members of any union representing these employees. The members of the picket line were acting for two unions which had disclaimed representation of the wholesaler's employees and which had refused to agree to an NLRB-conducted election to determine representation.

In upholding the issuance of the injunction, the district court pointed out that Congress, in enacting the Interstate Commerce Act, had previously expressed the legislative intent that persons engaged in the public transportation business affected with the public interest have to make delivery to their consignees.³ The court further stated that there was no indication of Congress' overruling this previously expressed intent by passage of the LMRA or by its prede-

*Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts, to the issue presented.

¹ Local 562, . . . *Journeyman and Apprentices of Plumbers and Pipefitting Industry*, . . . v. Leedom, et al. (U. S. D. C., D. C., Jan. 18, 1957).

² *Quaker City Motor Parts Co. v. Interstate Motor Freight System* (U. S. D. C., E. Pa., Jan. 21, 1957).

³ 49 U. S. C. A. 316(b).

cessors. The court also emphasized that the Supreme Court had repeatedly recognized organizational picketing as being subject to limits.⁴ Examining the particular circumstances of this case, the court concluded picketing would deny to the employees of this wholesaler their right to refrain from collective bargaining found in both the LMRA and the Norris-La Guardia Act.⁵ Citing several cases,⁶ the court also stressed that proceedings directly before the courts, as well as before the NLRB, are permissible where irreparable injury will result from the failure to grant judicial relief.

"Punitive" Reinstatement Order. A Federal appellate court held⁷ that an NLRB order⁸ requiring an employer to offer reinstatement without back pay to an active union employee who had quit her job was punitive and did not constitute a valid remedial order.

In the course of an organizing campaign in the plant of the employer, supervisors opposed unionization by interrogating employees, utilizing threats, and ridicule. One of the first employees to join the union was one of its most active supporters in the plant. After frequent unpleasant vocal exchanges with the supervisors, the employee arrived at work 4 days after the union election to find her spinning frames so tangled and dirty that they were inoperative. Added to the threats and arguments, this tangle provided the employee with the impetus to quit her job as not being able "to take it any longer."

The Board had reasoned in this case that there was not a "constructive discharge" in violation of section 8 (a) (3) of the act, which forbids discrimination in employment conditions to "discourage membership in any labor organization," since the harassing tactics of the supervisors were only a contributing factor to the employee's quitting, and the immediate precipitating situation, the

dirty spinning frames, was not one for which the employer was responsible or whose outcome he could have anticipated. The Board, nevertheless, ordered the employee reinstated, without back pay, on the basis that a cease and desist order usually appropriate following employer interference with the right of employees to engage in concerted activities (section 8 (a) (1)) would not provide a sufficient remedy here, since the employer's harassment was a psychological factor entering into the decision to quit and contributed a form of employer coercive conduct.

Pointing out that judicial precedent has not supported the Board's power to issue punitive orders,⁹ the court examined closely the Board's theory that a remedial order may be issued not only to repair the damage done to the injured party but also to prevent the violator from benefiting by his misdeed. The court held that the employee was not entitled to reinstatement since she quit her job voluntarily, rather than remaining at work and charging the employer with an unfair labor practice. The court then decided that there was no demonstrated employer advantage gained through the termination of the employee's services. The court emphasized that the employer lost a skilled worker and that the only basis for finding the employer desired the termination was his "attitude toward unionization" and the employee's "known prounion proclivity."

Finding that neither criterion of a remedial order was met in this factual situation, the court concluded that part of the Board order reinstating the employee was a nonpermissible punitive action but that the portion of the order holding the employer in violation of 8 (a) (1) of the LMRA was valid.

Unlawful Employer Conduct. The National Labor Relations Board held¹⁰ that an employer violated 2 provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act by promising benefits in speeches to assembled employees, by polling and interrogating employees about union affiliation and activities, and by discharging 4 active union members for allegedly engaging in union activities on company time.

In this case, union organization activity had commenced on the premises of the employer in June 1955 at which time four employees, who were

⁴ See, for example, *Giboney v. Empire Storage Co.*, 336 U. S. 490, 500-503 (1949).

⁵ 29 U. S. C. A. 157; 29 U. S. C. A. 102.

⁶ *United Construction Workers v. Laburnum Construction Corp.*, 347 U. S. 656, 665-667; *Steele v. Louisville & Nashville RR. Co.*, 323 U. S. 192, 205-207; *Amazon Cotton Mill Co. v. Textile Workers Union*, 167 F. 2d 183, 190.

⁷ *NLRB v. Coats & Clark, Inc.* (C. A. 5, Feb. 13, 1957).

⁸ *Coats & Clark, Inc.*, 113 NLRB 29 (July 22, 1955). See *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1955 (p. 1160).

⁹ *Republic Steel Corp. v. NLRB*, 311 U. S. 7, 11-12 (1940).

¹⁰ *Old King Cole, Inc.*, 117 NLRB No. 41 (Feb. 5, 1957).

discharged at a later date, signed union authorization cards. Union solicitation, including meetings, was carried on during working and nonworking time. However, there were no plant rules against employees engaging freely in talking and visiting. On July 5, the employer assembled the employees 15 minutes before the lunch hour and read a prepared statement pointing out present company policies toward employees and possible disadvantages of employee representation by a third party. Later that day, the employer's foreman polled each employee as to whether the employee wanted a union. Of the 4 later-discharged employees, 3 answered affirmatively and 1 indicated no position on the question. After later discussing employee demands with an employee committee, the employer left for a 2-week vacation, leaving the impression that a reply would be forthcoming upon his return, but that if a union organization activity persisted there would be no further negotiations. Returning, the employer announced his agreement to all employee demands in a speech to the assembled employees and confirmed this position by letter to each employee. After receiving reports that the four employees in question were continuing union activities on company time, the employer posted their discharge notices because of participation in union activities on company time. On August 1, after 2 of the 4 employees had been released,¹¹ the employer posted the first set of company rules, which provided a 3-day layoff as a penalty for violation of a major rule. About the same time, the employer also announced to his assembled employees that if they continued union activities on company time they would be discharged.

Pointing out that production efficiency became and remained normal throughout the period of union organization activity, the NLRB did not accept the employer claim that the discharged employees were engaged in "something" which interfered with plant production. Instead, the Board concluded that the four employees were discharged when the employer realized that his promised benefits had not caused them to renounce their efforts to obtain union representation. It further concluded that the employer's speeches, polling, and interrogating of employees constituted interference with the rights of employees to parti-

cipate in union activities and that the discharge of the four employees resulted in discriminatory treatment, all these activities being in violation of the LMRA.

Veterans' Reemployment

Practice Sufficient for Missed Promotion. A Federal district court, rejecting the motion of an employer to dismiss a veteran's claim,¹² held that the complaint was sufficient because, under its allegations, facts might be proved upon which the veteran could be upheld.

The veteran, who had been employed as a laborer on February 1, 1950, had left this position for military service on December 6, 1950. After an honorable discharge, he made timely application for statutory reemployment rights and, on December 1, 1952, was reemployed as a carman helper. The veteran claimed that the position of a carman helper is superior to that of a laborer in a line of promotion established by the employment policies of the employer and that under established practice, laborers advance to vacant helper positions in strict accord with their seniority as laborers; their helper seniority dates from the promotion.

The veteran alleged that but for military service he would have been eligible for a carman helper's vacancy filled on January 20, 1951, and would then have had carman helper's seniority as of that date. The employer did reemploy him in that position and with that seniority; but, on January 16, 1953, changed the seniority to the date of his reemployment after military service, December 1, 1952. This lower seniority caused the veteran to be demoted to an inferior position at lower pay in a later layoff which was governed by relative seniority. Thus, the veteran said, the employer had violated his right to restoration without loss of seniority.

Supporting his motion to dismiss, the employer pointed out that the veteran had not referred to any contract which established the senior laborer's right to the promotion and argued that "practice" is not within the protection of the reemployment

¹¹ The other two employees were discharged a week later.

¹² *Wilson v. Illinois Central Railroad Co.* (U. S. D. C., Chicago, Jan. 16, 1957).

statutes. In rejecting this argument, the court held that it is immaterial whether "the status which would have been attained if the employee had remained on the job would have resulted from the compulsions of a legally binding collective bargaining contract, from an established employment practice, known to the employee, becoming an implied term of the employment agreement, or whether from a consistent practice followed voluntarily" by the employer. The court further stated that evidence will disclose whether the alleged practice is "sufficiently settled" to link the 2 positions in a single chain of seniority, or whether the 2 positions are so far separate that no loss of seniority is involved.

When in the course of a reduction in force there is a demotion directly attributable to the claimed wrongful denial of seniority rights as distinguished from a layoff in accordance with admittedly proper seniority, said the court, a cause of action under the reemployment statutes appears.

Wages and Hours

Coverage of Auto-Rental Company Employees. A Federal appellate court held¹³ that the Fair Labor Standards Act does not apply to driver employees of an auto-rental company principally engaged in transporting airline and steamship passengers when they were not engaged in interstate commerce within the meaning of the act.

The employees in this case were hired to drive 11-passenger "stretchout" limousines for the purpose of carrying airline and steamship passengers to and from the Honolulu International Airport or Port of Honolulu, Hawaii, to downtown Honolulu. Approximately 50 percent of the rental company's customers prearranged local transportation prior to their arrival in Hawaii. A smaller percentage prearranged transportation from Honolulu to the International Airport. No contractual agreement existed between any of the airlines and the transportation company for the use of the limousines except for deplaning passengers, who had not made city travel arrangements, and some of the airline crews. Other crew members, credit passengers who belonged to tour groups, and "walk in" cash passengers comprised the remainder of the company's limousine customers.

The court based its decision not to apply the Fair Labor Standards Act to these limousine drivers on the ground that their activity was not engaging in interstate commerce as defined by statute. "It is not enough that the activity affect commerce; the employee must actually be engaged in interstate commerce." The court also considered as irrelevant those cases interpreting the "production of goods for commerce" provision. The court emphasized that of the 3 different phrases defining interstate commerce, it would apply only the 1 narrowest in scope, "engaged in commerce."

In reaching its decision, the court stated that the ultimate test in applying the law to the particular facts is whether the local transportation service forms an "integral step in the interstate movement."¹⁴ Dismissing the proposition that rules applicable to shipment of merchandise were also applicable to transportation of passengers,¹⁵ the court considered the present factual situation as a twilight zone between two sets of facts regarding which the Supreme Court had previously rendered a decision while interpreting the scope of the Sherman Act. In one instance, the Supreme Court held that local taxi cabs transporting passengers from railroad stations to their homes or vice versa were not in interstate commerce but that a system which operated shuttle service between railroad stations in Chicago and which transferred through passengers under exclusive contractual arrangements with railroad companies was engaged in interstate commerce.¹⁶

Distinguishing this case from the *Capital Transit* case,¹⁷ on the ground that the customers were a "virtual captive group of passengers" in the latter, the court determined that, as commonly understood, the auto-rental company employees who furnished the arriving Honolulu passengers with transportation were engaged in activity of a purely local nature. To extend FLSA coverage to the drivers who provided this form of local transportation, the court concluded, would transgress the intent of Congress.

¹³ *Mateo, et al. v. Auto Rental Co., Ltd., et al.* (C. A. 9, Jan. 23, 1957).

¹⁴ *United States v. Yellow Cab Co.*, 332 U. S. 218 (1947).

¹⁵ *Walling v. Jacksonville Paper Co.*, 317 U. S. 564 (1943).

¹⁶ *United States v. Yellow Cab Co.*, op. cit.

¹⁷ *United States v. Capital Transit Co.*, 325 U. S. 357 (1945).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

February 2, 1957

THE PRESIDENT of the International Chemical Workers suspended the officers of its New York City Local 587 and put a supervisor in charge, pending investigation of alleged relationships between the local and underworld elements. On February 5, the ICW president appointed, for purposes of investigation, supervisors for all locals in the New York City area with more than one contract.

February 4

IN the Nation's worst mine disaster in over 5 years (see Chron. item for Dec. 21, 1951, MLR, Feb. 1952), 37 miners perished in a gas explosion in the Bishop, Va., mine of the Pocahontas Fuel Co.

A new 2-year agreement, retroactive to January 2, was announced by the Upholsterers' Union and the Kroehler Manufacturing Co., providing for an hourly wage-rate increase of 12 cents for timeworkers and an equivalent increase of 8 cents for pieceworkers, and other benefits. (See also p. 494 of this issue.)

THE Operating Engineers and the Associated General Contractors of Minnesota announced a 3-year contract providing for hourly wage-rate increases ranging from 12 to 23 cents immediately, from 12 to 22 cents on next January 1, and from 12 to 15 cents a year later. About 6,000 highway workers are affected.

February 5

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization, meeting at Miami Beach, Fla. (see Chron. item for Jan. 28, 1957, MLR, Mar. 1957), ordered 3 unions—the Laundry Workers, the Allied Industrial Workers, and the Distillery Workers—to get rid of corrupt officials and to eliminate unethical practices in union affairs within 90 days or face suspension, and possibly expulsion, from the Federation. (See Chron. item for Aug. 30, 1956, MLR, Oct. 1956.)

THE United Auto Workers announced the formation of an Aircraft and Avionics Engineering Council within its National Aircraft Department to organize engineers and other professional employees in the aviation and guided missile industry.

CONTINUATION of a strike of public school teachers in Manchester, N. H., in a salary dispute was enjoined by a

State superior court, which held that teachers had no right to strike. Although the court did not specifically order resumption of work, the teachers returned to their jobs.

On the same day, Boundary County, Idaho, public school teachers staged a 1-day walkout to "dramatize the need for higher salaries."

February 6

IT was announced that employees of Hammond Standish & Co., a meatpacking concern in Detroit, had agreed to "lend" the company, over the next 5 years, 10 percent of their pay, to be used for expanding sales and buying new machines. (See also p. 494 of this issue.)

A 15-month agreement was reached by the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania and the Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania (Ind.), providing for wage increases ranging up to \$5 a week, for about 11,000 plant workers.

A new 1-year contract was signed by the Machinists with National Airlines, retroactive to October 1, 1956, providing for wage increases ranging from 13 to 21 cents an hour for about 1,200 mechanics and other ground personnel throughout the carrier's system.

February 7

THE Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. announced a \$315,000 out-of-court settlement of its \$5 million suit against the Communications Workers for property damage that resulted from strike violence in 1955. (See Chron. item for July 12, 1956, MLR, Sept. 1956; also p. 493 of this issue.)

February 10

THE Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. and the United Rubber Workers announced a master agreement on non-wage items, to run until April 15, 1959. (See also p. 493 of this issue.)

AN 18-month agreement, retroactive to February 1 and providing for increased pay, additional expenses away from home, and other benefits for 1,650 domestic and international pilots, was announced by the Trans World Airlines and the Air Line Pilots.

February 11

WILLIAM M. LEISEN, a well-known labor mediator and arbitrator who had held many Government labor posts, died in Washington, D. C., at the age of 73.

THE Internal Revenue Service ruled that back-wage payments to employees, pursuant to NLRB orders, are taxable wages if the Board ruling runs against the employer alone or against the employer and union jointly, but are not considered wages and are tax free if the Board ruling is solely against the union.

THE Federal Wage and Hour Administrator signed an order, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, raising the minimum wage rates for two industries in Puerto Rico, effective March 3. The industries and their new hourly rates are—cement, \$1; clay and clay products, 40 cents to \$1.

A similar order signed by the Administrator on February 13, set higher minimum hourly wage rates, effective March 7, for the following additional Puerto Rican industries: Stone, glass, and related products—62 cents to \$1; and the construction, business service, motion-picture, and miscellaneous industry—70 cents to \$1.

February 12

THE Federal court of appeals in San Francisco upheld a National Labor Relations Board ruling (see Chron. item for Aug. 26, 1955, MLR, Oct. 1955) that a contractual "hot cargo" provision did not make legal, direct attempts by a union to induce workers not to handle boycotted goods. The court dismissed the union's contention that a work stoppage over the issue was due to a managerial order because the foreman who issued the order was a member of the union. The case was *NLRB v. Local 1976, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners . . . , et al.*

February 13

THE city of Philadelphia concluded a contract with District Council 33, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, granting the union sole and exclusive bargaining rights for city employees working in departments where the union holds a majority. (See also p. 495 of this issue.)

THE Federal court of appeals in New Orleans found, in *NLRB v. Coats & Clark, Inc.*, that a Board order requiring an employer to reinstate an employee who had quit partly because of harassment by management over her union activities (see Chron. item for July 22, 1955, MLR, Sept. 1955) was punitive rather than remedial, and therefore exceeded the Board's authority. (See also p. 485 of this issue.)

February 16

A new \$1.5-million home for a medical center was dedicated in Philadelphia by the AFL-CIO Medical Service Plan representing 28 local unions. The center was founded by the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia in 1950 and, during the past 5 years, occupied part of a local hospital.

February 17

THE International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) and the New York Shipping Association signed a new 3-year contract, retroactive to October 1, 1956, which provided that wages, hours, and employer contributions to welfare and pension funds would be the same in all Atlantic Coast

ports from Maine to Virginia. Five days earlier, when an 80-day antistrike injunction expired, the dockers had resumed their strike (see Chron. item for Dec. 4, 1956, MLR, Feb. 1957, and also p. 492 of this issue).

February 18

AN unprecedented nationwide survey to determine the health needs and medical care patterns of members of the Machinists union was begun by the Columbia University School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine, under an agreement with the Foundation on Employee Health, Medical Care and Welfare, Inc. The Foundation was established jointly by the Machinists and U. S. Industries, Inc., in June 1956 to make and publish studies that would contribute to the betterment of collectively bargained health and welfare programs. (See MLR, Aug. 1956, p. 953.)

FOUR New York City Teamster locals and United Parcel Service, Inc., announced that a 3-year agreement, retroactive to April 1, 1956, featured a novel, employer-financed retirement plan for 3,200 employees. The plan, designed to induce drivers to retire before they become too old to drive safely, provides benefits of \$141 a month for 10 years for retirees at age 55 after 25 years of service, with a 4-percent reduction for each lesser year of service. When the retirees become eligible for social security benefits at age 65, the company pension will be reduced to \$33 a month. The eligibility requirement is 10 years of service.

February 19

UPON the recommendation of its Government Operations Committee, the United States Senate cited for contempt of Congress 4 Teamster officials, including 2 vice presidents, who had challenged the authority of a subcommittee to investigate labor racketeering and refused to answer its questions.

February 21

UPON request of the NLRB, the Federal district court in New York City issued a temporary injunction restraining American Coal Shipping, Inc. (see Chron. item for June 13, 1956, MLR, Aug. 1956) from recognizing the National Maritime Union as the sole bargaining agent for unlicensed ship personnel. The Board contended that the company had contracted illegally with the union before hiring any seamen.

Five days later, the Federal district court in Brooklyn ordered three unions—the Seafarers, the Marine Engineers, and the Masters, Mates and Pilots—to stop picketing a shipyard that was reconditioning a ship for the company, because their action constituted a secondary boycott. The picketing was in protest against the company's agreements with the NMU and with District 50 of the Mine Workers for licensed personnel.

February 22

THE Senate confirmed Joseph A. Jenkins of Texas, as a member, and Jerome D. Fenton of Connecticut, as General Counsel, of the National Labor Relations Board.

February 25

THE Supreme Court of the United States ruled, in *Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen v. Rychlik, etc.*, that the Railway Labor Act allows, for purposes of enforcing union shop contracts, alternative union membership only in unions which have already qualified under the administrative procedures of the act as "national in scope" and "organized in accordance with" the act and have received certification as electors of union representatives on the National Railroad Adjustment Board. Reversing the lower court's decision that the trainman involved was discharged illegally for joining a union (the United Railroad Operating Crafts—UROC) in good faith that it was "national in scope" as provided by the act, the High Court remanded the case for dismissal of the complaint, saying that the UROC had not so qualified.

On the same day, the Supreme Court denied review, thus, in effect, upholding the appellate court's decision in

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen . . . , Local 88 v. NLRB, and Swift & Co., and the Board's ruling, that the union had violated the Taft-Hartley Act by inducing its members—retail meat market buyers—not to buy meat products from an employer whose salesmen the union sought to organize. (See Chron. item for July 26, 1955, MLR, Sept. 1955.)

February 27

THE Communications Workers and the Ohio Consolidated Telephone Co. signed an agreement ending a 228-day strike of 600 workers in Portsmouth and 24 counties in southern and eastern Ohio, which was marked by violence and vandalism that crippled the communication system. (See also p. 493 of this issue.)

February 28

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in *Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. v. NLRB*, upheld a Board decision that the company violated the Taft-Hartley Act by unilaterally introducing, after a strike, a plan giving superseniority to nonstrikers and those who had returned to work during the strike. (See Chron. item for Oct. 18, 1955, MLR, Dec. 1955.)

Union Conventions, May 16 to June 15, 1957

<i>Date</i>	<i>National and international unions</i>	<i>Place</i>
May 20 . . .	International Union of Life Insurance Agents	Cleveland, Ohio.
May 20 . . .	National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association . . .	New Orleans, La.
June 3 . . .	American Flint Glass Workers' Union	Miami, Fla.
June 10 . . .	American Federation of Musicians	Denver, Colo.
June 10 . . .	Office Employees' International Union	Minneapolis, Minn.
June 15 . . .	International Glove Workers' Union of America	Metropolis, Ill.
<i>Date</i>	<i>State labor organizations</i>	<i>Place</i>
May 22 . . .	Georgia State Federation	Brunswick
May 23 . . .	Kansas State Federation	Wichita
May 27 . . .	Maryland-District of Columbia Federation	Baltimore
June 2 . . .	New Jersey State Federation	Atlantic City
June 3 . . .	Mississippi State Federation	Biloxi
June 6 . . .	South Dakota State Federation	Watertown
June 10 . . .	Idaho State Federation	Coeur D'Alene

Developments in Industrial Relations*

IN LATE FEBRUARY, congressional action was a factor in two major labor developments; public hearings were opened on revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act and on alleged malpractices by labor and management. Meanwhile, internal reform measures were instituted by a number of unions where instances of corrupt or unethical conduct had been revealed.

Settlements finally emerged in the East Coast longshore and Portsmouth, Ohio, telephone strike situations, and the United Rubber Workers negotiated its first agreement in 1957, with the Good-year Tire and Rubber Co.

Union Affairs

At the end of February, the newly formed U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field opened its hearings on corrupt practices, with the Teamsters union, the first subject of its inquiry. Early testimony linked the Teamsters with professional racketeers in a reported conspiracy to dominate law enforcement agencies in the Portland, Oreg., area. Witnesses alleged that unsecured, low-cost loans from union funds financed bars, gambling houses, and gangsters' travels, and that union power was used to close establishments refusing to operate pinball machines controlled by the union-underworld combination. More broadly, the committee reported that it had received complaints of malpractices from 29 cities and was investigating the Allied Industrial Workers and a number of other unions, together with certain employer groups. Also under study were charges of collusion between Long Island, N. Y., building contractors and the Carpenters and the Operating Engineers unions. A National Labor Relations Board examiner had recently found that employers in the Nassau and Suffolk County Contractors' Association had violated the law by, in effect, controlling a local of the Operating Engineers.

On the eve of the special Senate committee hearings, J. Albert Woll resigned his position as general counsel for the Teamsters, following his resignation some months ago as counsel for the Laundry Workers. Mr. Woll, who is also general counsel for the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations and several other affiliates, explained that the Teamsters union had been growing in size and activities and was making increasing demands on his time. In January, he had acted as legal adviser to Teamster officials when they challenged the jurisdiction of the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Committee to investigate labor unions.¹

As an offshoot of the jurisdictional controversy between former AFL building trades unions—including the Teamsters—and former CIO unions, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department advised the Teamsters that the union's proposal to withdraw 375,000 of its participating membership from the department would be accepted only if it was financially unable to pay the 2 cents per capita monthly dues or if these members were no longer organized on an industrial union basis. A year earlier, a compromise was worked out permitting representation in the department of 400,000 of the Teamsters' total membership—represented to be 1.5 million. Industrial Union Department President Walter P. Reuther indicated that any department affiliate insisting on the right to alter the degree of its participation faced expulsion for being in arrears after 90 days. Meantime, 5 new affiliates with a combined membership of about 465,000 brought the department's representation to over 7.6 million members, about half the number in the AFL-CIO. These unions were the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, the Brotherhood of Paper Makers, the Bill Posters, and the Commercial Telegraphers.

New measures against unethical practices were taken by the labor movement during February. The president of the Chemical Workers Union placed three more New York City locals under supervision of the parent organization for investigation of possible underworld influence.² The

*Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of currently available published material.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1957 (p. 361).

² Ibid. (p. 362).

United Automobile Workers also put an administrator in charge of a New York local of 4,500 auto mechanics during its study of the local's books, contracts, and associations. The Allied Industrial Workers dissolved the four locals in the New York metropolitan area that had been denounced by the New York County District Attorney as instruments for extortion and took other steps to purge itself of corruption charges leveled by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.³ The international established tighter rules for the supervision of its locals' finances and internal affairs and announced the resignation of Anthony Doria, its secretary-treasurer, who was censured by the federation for his ties with a Chicago local accused of welfare fund maladministration. Proposals for constitutional prohibitions against chartering of paper locals—units controlled by outsiders with suspected underworld connections—were to be presented at the AIW convention late in the year; these proposals would require that at least 18 workers apply for a new charter.

Also in New York, Samuel Berger resigned as president of the trucking local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union after invoking his constitutional privilege against self-incrimination before a Federal grand jury investigating racketeering in the garment and trucking industries. He thus complied with the Federation's recent declaration that union officers have no right to retain their jobs if they plead the fifth amendment in Government inquiries into union corruption.⁴

The election of John J. O'Rourke to the presidency of the Teamsters' New York Joint Council ended the struggle for control over the 125,000 union truckdrivers and warehousemen in the metropolitan area. A bitterly contested election in February 1956 had been followed by a Federal court injunction⁵ deposing Mr. O'Rourke from the \$25,000 a year office and restoring Martin T. Lacey.

In a move to explain a recommended⁶ 50-cent increase in monthly dues (to \$2.50) that was to be acted upon at the union's biennial convention in April, the leadership of the United Automobile Workers distributed to each of its 1.4 million members a pamphlet outlining in detail the union's financial condition. The booklet noted a decline during the past year of nearly 12 percent in the organization's net worth, largely as a

result of strike costs—for a strike at a General Motors plant in Canada and for donations to its striking local at the Kohler Co. plant in Sheboygan, Wis.—and an expansion in its Detroit headquarters. Union-achieved benefits in working conditions (valued by the UAW at \$2 an hour over the 20 years since the union's formation in 1936) were contrasted with their cost (put at 2 cents an hour in union dues). Dues of \$3 to \$5 a month paid by some other unions were also cited in support of the proposed increase.

Collective Bargaining and Wage Developments

Wage increases of at least 1 cent an hour were scheduled to go into effect in March for about 1.4 million workers under cost-of-living contracts, mostly in the automotive and farm equipment industries.

Longshoring. The contract dispute that had led to a work stoppage of longshoremen along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts in November 1956 and another in North and mid-Atlantic ports in February 1957 was brought to an end late in the month when contracts were concluded in the latter ports. In southern ports, settlements had been reached at the end of January or early in February. Contract terms were not reached in the other ports, however, until the 35,000 longshoremen in these ports had again stopped work on February 12, when an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction had expired.⁷ Obstacles to a final settlement of the dispute reportedly were fringe benefits rather than wages. On February 17, the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) and the New York Shipping Association reached agreement on "coastwise" provisions and local New York area issues but disagreement at other ports, primarily over local issues, prevented resumption of work at any North or mid-Atlantic ports until February 23.

The "master" contract provided that wages, hours, and employer contributions to pension and welfare funds would be the same in all ports from Maine to Virginia. Wage rates were increased over a 3-year period—18 cents retroactive to October 1, 1956, and 7 cents more in October

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid. (p. 352).

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1956 (p. 835).

⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1957 (p. 208).

⁷ Ibid. (p. 206).

of both 1957 and 1958. A further wage adjustment may be made effective in October 1958 if the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index rises more than 6 points between October 1956 and August 1958; for each 0.6 point by which the rise in the index may exceed that amount, wages are to be increased 1 cent an hour. Employer welfare contributions were raised by 5 cents an hour.

Separate local agreements negotiated for each port covered working conditions, vacations, holidays, and benefits under welfare and pension plans. The New York contract included a third week's paid vacation, the establishment of 5 paid holidays by the third year, an arrangement under which part of the welfare fund was to be used for free clinical services for dockers and their families, and a checkoff of union dues.

The first major settlement in the longshore dispute came on January 30 between the ILA and the New Orleans Steamship Association. Their 3-year contract provided for a basic wage increase which in effect amounted to 8 cents an hour, retroactive to October 1, 1956, with a reopening on wages in each subsequent contract year. In addition, the settlement called for elimination of "standby" time by providing for a guaranteed 8-hour workday and establishment of a welfare-vacation-pension fund financed by company contributions of 23 cents a man-hour the first year, to be increased 3 cents in each of the next 2 years. (The companies previously paid 14 cents an hour to employees in lieu of these benefits.) Shortly thereafter, contracts generally similar but with a number of local variations were negotiated by the union with steamship and stevedoring firms in other Gulf and South Atlantic ports.

Meanwhile, 4,000 tugboat workers in the New York harbor remained on strike throughout February in a dispute over terms of a new contract between the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association and the United Marine Division of the National Maritime Union. Among the issues involved in the strike, which began February 1, was the union's demand for a 20-percent wage increase, increased insurance, pension and welfare benefits, 11 paid holidays, and increased vacations. A settlement providing for a 6-year contract agreed to on February 21 by the

representatives of the two sides was rejected the next day by tugboat workers by about 5 to 1.

Communications. A new contract signed February 27 by the Communications Workers of America and the Ohio Consolidated Telephone Co. ended a strike which had begun on July 15, 1956, in Portsmouth, Ohio, and surrounding counties. Considerable violence had been reported during the strike and had on more than one occasion interrupted telephone service.⁸ Just before the agreement was reached, the Governor of Ohio had ordered a National Guard unit into Portsmouth to maintain emergency communication service. The settlement provided for average pay increases of 4½ cents an hour, a maintenance-of-membership clause to replace the union-shop clause in the contract with the predecessor of the present company, and retention of the disputed supervisory employees in the bargaining unit unless the National Labor Relations Board rules otherwise. In addition, the agreement provides for arbitration of the cases of 19 employees discharged for alleged violence during the strike.

In an aftermath of an earlier telephone strike, the Communications Workers made a \$315,000 out-of-court settlement to Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. for physical damage to company facilities during the 72-day strike that had begun in mid-March 1955. The company had filed a suit for \$5 million in punitive and actual damages,⁹ charging the union with "a pattern of violence" designed to destroy telephone facilities and interfere with service in the company's 9-State operating area. These allegations were denied by the CWA. In a separate action, the National Labor Relations Board ruled, in January, that the international and over a score of locals had engaged in unfair labor practices during the strike.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania and the Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania (Ind.), negotiated wage increases ranging up to \$5 a week for approximately 11,000 plant workers under a 15-month agreement. Starting rates were increased by \$4 and maximum rates by \$3 to \$5, depending on job classification.

Rubber. On February 10, a 2-year master contract covering nonwage items was negotiated by the United Rubber Workers and the Goodyear

⁸ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1957 (p. 82).

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1955 (p. 813).

Tire and Rubber Co.; wages, covered by a separate contract, were not an issue. The new contract runs until April 15, 1959, and provides for liberalized vacation schedules: A reduction in the eligibility requirement for 3 weeks' vacation from 15 to 10 years of service (formerly workers with 10 years' service received 2½ weeks' vacation), and the addition of a fourth week of vacation for employees with 25 or more years of service. Other provisions included an increase in the bonus for work between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.—from 3 cents an hour to 6 in most plants; standardized pay for lunch periods; paid funeral leave; and "make-up pay," up to 2 weeks each year, for military reserve training. The contract was to be effective for about 24,000 hourly rated employees in 11 plants when they ratified local supplemental agreements.

Other Manufacturing. The first wage increases in 1957 in the petroleum industry went into effect in February. About 11,000 office and production employees of the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) received a 3-percent wage increase effective February 1. These workers, who were not organized, were located in 15 midwestern States.

Effective February 18, general pay increases of 7 cents an hour for 13,000 hourly rated workers and a maximum of 7 percent for about 7,000 salaried personnel were announced by Northrop Aircraft, Inc., for its employees not covered by union contracts at its California and Florida plants. The company attributed its action to its long-established policy of maintaining working conditions on a par with those offered in other local airframe plants. The raise for production workers was in addition to a 6-cent-an-hour cost-of-living increase made effective 2 weeks earlier under a wage escalator plan adopted by the company in December 1956.

A unique application of holiday benefits to provide 3- or 4-day weekends whenever possible was worked out at the Kaman Aircraft Corp., a helicopter manufacturer in Bloomfield, Conn. An eighth paid holiday—"Kaman Day"—will be observed at various times from year to year to allow extra long weekends at holiday time. For example, if Christmas falls on a Thursday, Kaman Day will be observed on Friday.

Employees of Hammond Standish & Co. in Detroit received an increase in pay scales and vol-

untarily accepted a plan that, in effect, reduced their take-home pay. The 99-year-old pork packing concern negotiated a 1-year contract with the United Packinghouse Workers providing pay raises of 5 cents an hour for its 325 production workers. At the same time, these workers as well as 50 salaried employees, agreed to contribute 10 percent of their pay for 5 years (about \$900,000) to a special fund to accelerate a sales program and to purchase machinery necessitated by the introduction of a new line of meat products. When the union presented its bargaining demands, the management disclosed that additional working capital was required "to put the company on the map," since banks were willing to provide only limited financing to the company, which was in receivership from 1951 to 1955. The company proposed the plan of employee contributions—technically, loans repayable at 6-percent interest—and the union apparently became convinced that such a step was necessary to keep the plant in operation. An employee panel is scheduled to hold regular meetings with management on how to improve efficiency. Upon termination of the agreement, any assets in the fund will be distributed among the work force. When Hammond Standish first went into receivership, the employees worked 2 weeks without pay to aid the company and were subsequently repaid.

Under a new 2-year agreement, earnings of members of the Upholsterers' Union employed by Kroehler Manufacturing Co. were increased, retroactive to January 2, by 12 cents, for hourly rated employees and by 8 cents for those on a piecework basis. Other terms included cost-of-living pay adjustments; improved vacations; and an extra half holiday to vote in Federal elections. About 3,000 employees in 10 cities were affected.

Services. A 3-year contract provided wage increases of \$3 a week retroactive to January 1 and an additional \$2, a year later, for 12,000 elevator operators and other service workers in 1,100 Manhattan office buildings. Negotiated by the Building Service Employees and the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, Inc., with the assistance of the New York State Mediation Board, the contract can be reopened in 1958 on holidays and welfare benefits and again on January 1, 1959, to discuss wages, hours, and vacations. An employer-financed pension plan was also created;

employers will contribute \$2 a week for each regular employee beginning July 1, 1958, and \$3 beginning in July 1959, when benefit payments will begin. Other provisions called for a third week's vacation after 10 instead of 15 years' service and improved termination pay for employees separated because of a reduction in the work force or physical disability.

Construction. Early in February, wage raises ranging from 12 to 23 cents an hour for 6,000 highway workers were negotiated under a 3-year contract by the Operating Engineers and the Associated General Contractors of Minnesota. Provision was also made for additional increases ranging from 12 to 22 cents an hour effective January 1, 1958, and from 12 to 15 cents a year later. A month earlier, the Operating Engineers in western Washington had announced a new contract providing for wage increases and reportedly the first pension program for this craft on the Pacific Coast. Under the 2-year contract negotiated with the Seattle, Tacoma, and Mountain Pacific chapters of the Associated General Contractors, about 3,000 construction workers received an immediate 6-percent raise (15-22 cents) of which 10 cents will go into the pension fund, and an additional 5-percent increase next January.

Government. The city of Philadelphia signed a contract on February 13 giving the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees "sole and exclusive bargaining rights" for 15,000 employees in municipal departments where a majority of employees belonged to the union. The contract did not cover 5,000 workers in departments with no union representation nor 8,000 policemen, firemen, and park guards belonging to other organizations. Hailing the agreement as "unprecedented in a city of major size," the city's mayor asserted that "municipal management has been plagued with wasteful union competition over grievances and a lack of the centralized union responsibility required for stable and efficient collective bargaining." The exclusive bargaining clause was actually incorporated in the 1956 contract, but announcement and implementation were withheld pending a merger of the district council of the AFSCM (formerly AFL) with a local of the Government and Civic Em-

ployees Organizing Committee (formerly CIO). The 1-year contract negotiated in December also provided for a 7½-percent wage increase; free group life insurance of \$2,500; and expanded hospitalization, medical, and surgical coverage.

Minimum Wage Developments

The administration proposed to a subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee that the \$1 an hour minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act be extended to approximately 2.5 million more employees, mostly in retail trade. However, it would not change existing exemptions for such employees from the overtime provisions of the law, as the additional adjustments required would be difficult for many enterprises. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, leadoff witness at the hearings on legislation on minimum-wage coverage, recommended that all concerns purchasing at least \$1 million merchandise annually across State lines and employing 100 or more workers be made subject to the FLSA, which now restricts coverage in retail trade basically to firms doing at least half their business in interstate commerce. He advocated the exclusion of smaller retail establishments on the ground that such action might seriously curtail their employment. In objecting to broader proposals designed to cover 10 million additional workers (all those in "any activity affecting commerce"), Mr. Mitchell indicated that such proposals "to include new and indefinitely elastic boundaries in the act's definition of interstate commerce do not appear to be practicable . . . and would in effect obliterate any distinction under this law between interstate and intrastate commerce."

Opposition to extension of the act was expressed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on grounds that any further cost increases, such as "legislated wage boosts," would push consumer prices higher, and thus would be inflationary. The American Farm Bureau Federation claimed that union proposals to bring farmworkers and certain agricultural processing employees under the minimum wage would "transfer income from farm people, whose net incomes have been declining for several years, to workers, whose net incomes have been increasing steadily for many years." The committee was scheduled to receive

testimony from union representatives and retail-trade spokesmen early in March.

On February 15, the New York State Industrial Commissioner announced new minimum wage standards for over 67,000 workers in the laundry and cleaning and dyeing industries in the State. The orders fixed minimum wage levels for full-time workers at 90 cents an hour effective April 17, 1957, and \$1 an hour starting October 1, 1958.

Other Developments

A program of federally constructed prototype atomic power plants was urged by spokesmen for both the AFL-CIO and electric power cooperatives before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy as the course necessary for United States leadership in the development of atomic power plants. It was held that the AEC's reliance on private development with Federal assistance was not a sufficient spur to peacetime atomic power and that private enterprise in the field would be encouraged rather than checked by Federal construction. The new industry would be developed to the point where "genuine opportunities will arise for the profitable investment of private capital."

Concern in the needle trades over foreign competition was manifested by an arbitration award forbidding importation of a certain type of handbag by Gold Seal Importers, Inc., which had laid off 33 workers as a result of such imports. The decision was made by Theodore W. Kheel, impartial chairman in the enforcement of contracts between the Pocketbook Workers Union (an affiliate of the Leather Goods, Plastic and Novelty

Workers) and employers of its 10,000 members in the New York metropolitan area. The company was absolved of any intent to substitute foreign pocketbooks for those of its own manufacture, but Mr. Kheel restricted its import rights to bringing in bags of the types it had begun to import since 1920. He also directed it to make severance payments—ranging from 1 to 5 weeks' pay, depending on length of service—to the employees who had lost their jobs.

Two important figures in the fields of labor and labor relations died during February. Dr. William M. Leiserson, 73, a pioneer arbitrator who served half a dozen Federal and State labor relations agencies, beginning in 1914 with the U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations, died February 11. Among his Government posts were secretary of the National Labor Board of the National Recovery Administration; chairman of the National (Railway) Mediation Board; and member of the National Labor Relations Board, the Petroleum Labor Policy Board, and President's Commission on Migratory Labor. AFL-CIO Vice President Willard S. Townsend, 62, president of the United Transport Service Employees since its formation in 1940, died February 3. He had helped organize the prior union—the Brotherhood of Red Caps—and was its president for nearly the 4 years of its existence, and had also been active in fighting against racial discrimination.

The post of secretary-treasurer of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, left vacant in January by the death of Harry Lundeberg, was filled by Morris Weisberger who was elected without opposition to the top office of the union.¹⁰

¹⁰ See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1957 (p. 368).

Conferences and Institutes, May 16 to June 15, 1957

EDITOR'S NOTE.—As a service to its readers, the *Monthly Labor Review* publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 90 days prior to the date of a conference.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Conference and sponsor</i>	<i>Place</i>
May 19-24.....	84th Annual Forum. <i>Sponsor:</i> National Conference on Social Welfare.	Philadelphia, Pa.
May 22.....	Conference on Measuring the Effectiveness of a Company Personnel Program. <i>Sponsor:</i> Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
May 23.....	Conference on Current Problems in Workman's Compensation. <i>Sponsor:</i> Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
May 23-24.....	Annual Meeting. President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. <i>Sponsor:</i> Office of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.	Washington, D. C.
May 27-29.....	Seminar on Administration of the Office Work Simplification Program. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
May 27-31.....	Institute on Human Relations for Supervisors. <i>Sponsor:</i> Texas Manufacturers Association.	Dallas, Tex.
June 3-5.....	Seminar on Selection and Training of Technical Personnel in the Medium- and Smaller-Sized Business. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
June 3-6.....	7th Annual Institute for Training Specialists. <i>Sponsor:</i> New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University.	Ithaca, N. Y.
June 5-8.....	9th Annual Summer Management Conference. <i>Sponsor:</i> Institute of Industrial Relations and Graduate Schools of Business Administration, University of California.	Yosemite, Calif.
June 10-12.....	Seminar on Improving the Branch or District Sales Manager's Skills in Interviewing, Appraising, and Counseling the Salesmen. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	Montreal, Canada.
June 13-14.....	Workshop on Selection and Orientation of Supervisory Personnel. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.

Book Reviews and Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.*

Special Reviews

The Administrator: Cases on Human Relations in Business. By John D. Glover and Ralph M. Hower. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1957. xviii, 803 pp. 3d ed. \$7.80.

Instructors who assist in developing administrators will welcome as a useful aid this third edition of a case book on human relations. Although the cases have been "kitchen tested" at the Harvard Business School and elsewhere, and quotations have been inserted for "seasoning" because the authors believed they were pertinent to the study of the administrator and the administrative process, this is no cookbook in human relations. No answers are given to the questions raised at the end of each case.

The cases themselves were selected to enable the reader to enhance in himself the qualities which distinguish the administrator from others in an organization, namely, "... his ability to think and act responsibly, to work cooperatively with others, and to provide others opportunities to work effectively and with satisfaction within the group."

The resemblance to earlier editions is in form and purpose only; the content is decidedly up to date and even more challenging. Many new cases and excerpts have been added to the text; many others have been dropped. The numerous editorial changes in the cases retained from earlier editions have greatly improved the presentation.

—DONALD M. IRWIN

Office of Assistant Secretary for Standards and Statistics
U. S. Department of Labor

Work, Workers, and Work Measurement. By Adam Abruzzi. New York, Columbia University Press, 1956. 318 pp., bibliography. \$7.50.

Current time-study practices, according to Dr. Abruzzi, do not furnish accurate work-measure estimates which are necessary to modern industry if it is to continue improving its technology. Why this is so, what information is required, and how a general theory about work can be developed is the subject of this very interesting book.

The first part of the three-part volume presents the background for the author's theory that current practices for work measurement, founded on classical time study, fail to meet the objective of establishing meaningful production standards. This occurs because they do not separate the estimating function from the evaluating one. For setting production standards, Dr. Abruzzi argues, the evaluating component must be determined after the results from the estimating function (the only scientific component of work measurement) have been obtained.

In the second part of the book, Dr. Abruzzi develops a statistical procedure for measuring work as a means of deriving valid production standards. The approach sets the framework for determining whether observed variations can be attributed exclusively to random causes or must be attributed to assignable causes. Through the use of the data obtained from a study of workers in a ladies' garment factory, he demonstrates with statistical methods how this determination can be made. Much of the material developed in his previous volume is presented again, although fewer of the technical details are included.

In the final section of his book, the author extends his critical analysis to studies of work methods, and finds them, like time-study practices, inadequate because of an unrealistic theory about work. Using an unusual definition of work which involves both "systematic" and "nonsystematic" activities, he evolves a theory of work, or more accurately he sets the limits for a theory of work. He feels it must be a theory of procedure which can provide criteria for given situations under which workers can be brought into optimal relationship with their environment. By establishing what is to be standardized and what is to

remain unstandardized, boundary conditions governing work activity are set up. It is recognition of the role of behavior in the unstandardized component which will lead to stable work activity. Thus, the industrial engineer is left with the suggestion that in addition to modifying the work environment, he must also take into account the behavior of those in the environment.

In the closing chapter of the book (the most interesting to this reader), Dr. Abruzzi examines how his approach to work and work measurement stands up in the new automatic technology. Because "automation" will, in his view, minimize the "trivial" production tasks now performed by workers, the "systematic" activities of work will be performed by the machine and the "nonsystematic" activities, which are concerned with adapting the production system to special situations, will be reserved for humans. Consequently, the need for labor production standards in the present sense will vanish and evaluation will no longer be determined by measures based on production units.

It is apparent that this book is important, but certainly not restricted, to serious students of industrial engineering. Those interested in the entire subject of production standards and wage incentives, and their role in labor management relations, will find this book most informative.

—JEROME MARK

Bureau of Labor Statistics

What Do You Know About Labor? By James Myers and Harry W. Laidler. New York, John Day Co., 1956. 260 pp. \$4.75.

This volume is intended as a popular introduction to the labor movement and is written from a sympathetic point of view. It covers the history of labor from 1800 to date, various topics relating to the structure and functioning of trade unions, and other related matters such as civil liberties, religion and labor, democratic ownership, and profit sharing. The covering of these subjects is necessarily rather brief, with the result that such topics as the structure and functions of trade unions are dealt with in 7 pages, union welfare funds in 5 pages, while the entire history of the labor movement is dealt with in less than 40.

The authors may be characterized as social-minded individuals who are anxious to see a full development of the labor movement, operating in a social-minded manner. The volume may be characterized as an idealistic statement of the labor movement and its potentialities, with very little in the way of critical comment.

The book is useful as a general introduction to the labor movement for someone who knows little or nothing about it. It has little value for others.

—HARRY WEISS

Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions

Intellectuals in Labor Unions—Organizational Pressures on Professional Roles. By Harold L. Wilensky. Glencoe, Ill., The Free Press, 1956. 336 pp. \$6.

This book, the author states in his preface, "is a study of the relation of the 'man of knowledge' to the 'man of power' in the national headquarters of the American trade union . . ." Despite this stated purpose, the book fails to provide the reader with any background on the real world institutions and persons that are supposedly being studied—the trade union and its national headquarters' staff experts. Instead, the author presents his summary of the theory of bureaucracy, as developed by Max Weber and his followers, and then proceeds to fit everything into his theoretical mold.

A reader who expects to find information and insights on the workings of staff departments and of professional personnel in research, education, legal, publications, and publicity departments of national unions will be disappointed. He is presented with a private terminology, so that chapter headings read: The Facts and Figures Man, The Contact Man, The Internal Communications Specialist, A Typology of Role Orientations.

Aside from sociological texts, the book is based on questionnaire data and interviews, reported anonymously, and, usually, in quotations. The author, who fails to provide significant background on the actual functions and work of trade union staff experts, also avoids any significant reference to the publicly available record of the persons under study—their many publications, articles, papers, and speeches.

Much of the information and insight contained in the book is lost in the author's sociological theory, private terminology, and in his emphasis on the grotesque.

To have covered the subject contained in the book's title, the author's approach and his selection of persons would have had to be quite different. Anyone who knows American trade unions is certainly aware that not all staff experts are intellectuals, and that there are a few intellectual men of power.

—NAT GOLDFINGER

American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

Arbitration

Arbitration of Wage Incentives. By Judith A. Morrison. (In *Arbitration Journal*, American Arbitration Association, New York, Vol. 11, n.s., No. 4, 1956, pp. 199-211. \$1.50.)

Management Rights and Arbitration. By Louis Newman. (In *Personnel*, American Management Association, Inc., New York, January 1957, pp. 318-326. \$1.75; \$1.25 to AMA members.)

Automation

Automation—Its Impact on Economic Growth and Stability. By Almarin Phillips. Washington, American Enterprise Association, Inc., 1957. 36 pp. \$1.

Automation and Jobs. (In *IUD Digest*, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, Industrial Union Department, Washington, Winter 1957, pp. 17-23.)

Automation in New York State—Cooperative Action by Industry and Labor in the Age of Automation. (In *Industrial Bulletin*, State Department of Labor, New York, February 1957, pp. 3-7.)

Employment and Unemployment

Employment Profile of Scientists in the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel, 1954-55. Washington, U. S. National Science Foundation, 1956. 8 pp. (Scientific Manpower Bull. 7.) Free.

The Growth of Public Employment in Great Britain. By Moses Abramovitz and Vera F. Eliasberg. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1957. xiii, 151 pp. (General Series, 60.) \$3.75, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

Adjustment to Localized Unemployment. By Guy Waterman. (In *American Economic Security*, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, November-December 1956, pp. 25-39.)

Handicapped

Workshops for the Disabled: A Vocational Rehabilitation Resource. Edited by Edward L. Chouinard and James F. Garrett. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1956. 167 pp. (Rehabilitation Service Series, 371.) 60 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Rehabilitation Centers for Blind Persons: Report of Seminar, New Orleans, La., February 1956. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1957. 43 pp., bibliography. (Rehabilitation Service Series, 380.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Rehabilitation Counselor Preparation. Edited by James Herrick Hall, Sol L. Warren. Washington, National Rehabilitation Association and National Vocational Guidance Association, 1956. 78 pp. \$1.

Coordination of Rehabilitation Services in Canada. By Ian Campbell. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, January 1957, pp. 34-52. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Income

Personal Income in Maryland. College Park, University of Maryland, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 1956. 12 pp. (Studies in Business and Economics, Vol. X, No. 2.)

Some Notes on City Income Levels. By Edwin Mansfield. (In *Review of Economics and Statistics*, Cambridge, Mass., November 1956, pp. 474-481. \$2.)

Labor Legislation

State Workmen's Compensation Laws, November 1955. By Norene M. Diamond. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1956. 46 pp. (Supplement to Bull. 161.)

Status of Agricultural Workers under State and Federal Labor Laws. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1956. 4 pp. Free.

Employers' Information Bulletin Explaining Employer Responsibilities and Rights Under the Connecticut Unemployment Compensation Law. Hartford, Connecticut Labor Department, Employment Security Division, 1956. 23 pp.

Labor-Management Relations

Industrial Relations. Washington, U. S. Department of the Navy, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1956. v, 209 pp., bibliography. (NAVPERS 10793.)

Collective Bargaining Provides the Best Framework. By Solomon Barkin. [New York], Textile Workers Union of America, 1956. 7 pp. (TWUA Research Department Publication P-215; reprinted from *Free Labor World*, October 1956.)

Some Major Labor Problems Looming Ahead in 1957: Excerpts of Proceedings at 61st Congress of American Industry, December 5-7, 1956. New York, National Association of Manufacturers, Industrial Relations Division, 1957. 27 pp. 50 cents.

The Trend Toward Longer-Term Contracts. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, January 1957. 4 pp. (Selected References 73.) 20 cents.

Labor Relations and Working Conditions in Britain. London, Central Office of Information, Reference Division, 1956. 56 pp., bibliography.

Medical Care and Health Insurance

Voluntary Health Insurance and Medical Care Costs, 1948-55. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, December 1956, pp. 3-13. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Major Medical Expense Insurance: An Evaluation. By Jerome Pollack. [Detroit, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America], 1956. 28 pp., bibliography.

Occupations

The Occupational Outlook [Current Supplement to Occupational Outlook Handbook]. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1957. 40 pp. (Vol. 1, No. 1; published four times a year.) \$1 per year; 30 cents per copy, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Raising Professional Standards and Improving Employment Conditions for Engineers. New York, Engineers Joint Council, 1956. 14 pp. (Report 101.)

Summer Job Guide and Employment Information. Edited by Russell J. Fornwalt. New York, Big Brother Movement, 1957. 7 pp. 15 cents.

Older Worker and the Aged

Older Worker Adjustment to Labor Market Practices: An Analysis of Experience in Seven Major Labor Markets. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1956. 269 pp. (BES Bull. R151.) \$1.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Philadelphia Area Older Worker Study—A Summary. By John F. Adams and others. (In *Economics*

and Business Bulletin, Temple University, School of Business and Public Administration, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Philadelphia, December 1956, pp. 3-55.)

Age Changes and Employability. By L. F. Koyle, M.D. (In *Public Health Reports*, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, December 1956, pp. 1195-1202, bibliography. 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Unemployment, Income, and Age. By Samuel H. Thompson. (In *Personnel and Guidance Journal*, Washington, February 1957, pp. 377-383. 80 cents.)

Personnel Management and Practices

Common Sense in Business: A Digest of Management Procedures. By J. Seton Gray. New York, etc., McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1956. 136 pp. \$3.50.

Front Office Courtesy Pays. By Gerald D. Grosner. Washington, U. S. Small Business Administration, 1956. 4 pp. (Small Marketers Aids, 18.) Free upon request from Washington headquarters and field offices.

Thinking Ahead—Power Tactics. By Norman H. Martin and John Howard Sims. Chicago, University of Chicago, Industrial Relations Center, 1956. 5 pp. (Reprint 76; from *Harvard Business Review*, November-December 1956.)

Uses and Misuses of Tests in Selecting Key Personnel. By Herbert H. Meyer and Joseph M. Bertotti. (In *Personnel*, American Management Association, Inc., New York, November 1956, pp. 277-285. \$1.75; \$1.25 to AMA members.)

Perspective in Public Personnel Administration (A Collection of Essays Commemorating the Golden Anniversary of the Civil Service Assembly, 1906-1956). (In *Public Personnel Review*, Civil Service Assembly, Chicago, October 1956, pp. 181-319. \$2.)

Personnel Practices in Department Stores. By William R. Spiegel and E. Lanham. Austin, University of Texas, Bureau of Business Research, 1956. 67 pp. (Personnel Study 11.) \$1.

Planned Creativity Pays Off. (In *Nation's Business*, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, January 1957, pp. 34-35, 48, et seq. Also reprinted.)

Executive Development, British Style—Some Comparisons with American Approaches. By Rosemary Stewart. (In *Management Review*, American Management Association, Inc., New York, February 1957, pp. 80-87. \$1.25; \$1 to AMA members.)

Absence from Work [in Australia]—What Can be Done About It? By L. R. Wall. (*In* Personnel Practice Bulletin, Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Labor and National Service, Melbourne, December 1956, pp. 22-29. 3s. 6d.)

Prices

Prices—and Price Expectations. By Albert T. Sommers. (*In* Business Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, February 1957, pp. 80-84.)

Recent Trends and the Outlook in the Price Situation. By H. E. Riley. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1957. 7 pp. (Reprint 2216; from Monthly Labor Review, January 1957.) Free.

Consumer Price Index for Wage Earners' Families in Puerto Rico, Years 1955 and 1954. [San Juan], Puerto Rico, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1956. 13 pp. (Special Release 14.)

Production and Productivity

The Bench-Mark Approach to Production Standards. By Solomon Barkin. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., January 1957, pp. 222-236. \$1.50.)

Productivity and Economic Progress. By John W. Kendrick. (*In* Challenge, New York University, Institute of Economic Affairs, New York, November 1956, pp. 31-35. 20 cents.)

Productivity and Employment, 1955-1965. By Stephen Raushenbush. Washington, Public Affairs Institute, 1956. 63 pp. \$1.

Productivity in Japan, [1955-56]. (*In* Industry and Labor, Geneva, February 1, 1957, pp. 103-107. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

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Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance and Public Assistance, Showing Changes Made by the Social Security Amendments of 1956. Compiled by Helen Livingston and Fred Arner. Washington, U. S. Senate, Committee on Finance, 1956. 30 pp. (Committee Print, 84th Cong.)

Employment Security Programs in Other Countries. (*In* Employment Security Review, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, January 1957, pp. 3-52. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

World Trends in Social Security Benefits, 1935-55. By Carl H. Farman. (*In* Bulletin of the International Social Security Association, Geneva, November 1956, pp. 444-450.)

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Work

Studies of the Economic Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage—Interim Report. By Max Schiferl. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, 1957. 109 pp. 60 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Occupational Wage Survey: Seattle, Wash., August 1956; Buffalo, N. Y. (Erie and Niagara Counties), September 1956; Cleveland, Ohio, October 1956; Boston, Mass., September 1956. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1956 and 1957. 23, 25, 23, 23, pp., respectively. (Bulls. 1202-1, 1202-2, 1202-3, 1202-4.) 25 cents each.

Clerical Salary Survey—Weekly Salary Rates of Clerical Workers in Twenty Cities, October 1956. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1957. 32 pp. (Studies in Labor Statistics, 18.) \$1.50.

Incomes of Iowa Lawyers—A Preliminary Report. Des Moines, Iowa State Bar Association, 1956. 76 pp.

Wages and Hours in All-Year Hotels in New York State, January 1956. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1956. 47 pp. (Publication B-92.)

Shorter Hours of Work. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1956. 13 pp. (Reprint 2211; from Monthly Labor Review, November 1956.) Free.

Women Workers

More Women Working—on More Jobs, in More Plants. (*In* Factory Management and Maintenance, New York, February 1957, pp. 115-127. 75 cents.)

Women Certified Public Accountants, 1956. Chicago, American Woman's Society of Certified Public Accountants, 1956. 14 pp. 15 cents.

Political Status of Women in the Other American Republics, September 1956: Notes for Reference. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1957. 14 pp.

Work Injuries and Injury Prevention

Accident Facts—1956 Edition. Chicago, National Safety Council, 1956. 96 pp. \$1.

- Injury Rates in New York State Industries, 1955.* New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1956. Various pagings. (Publication B-94.)
- Disabling Work Injuries—Retail Lumber Yards in California, [1955].* San Francisco, State Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1957. 9 pp.
- 1957 Directory of Occupational Safety Posters.* Chicago, National Safety Council, 1956. 72 pp. 60 cents.
- Industrial Standards: Tools for Mass Production and Safety.* By Cyril Ainsworth. (*In* National Safety News, Chicago, February 1957, pp. 24-25, 100, 102-103. \$1.)
- Safety in New York State.* (*In* Industrial Bulletin, State Department of Labor, New York, December 1956, pp. 3-7.)
- Miscellaneous**
- Employment and Compensation of Railroad Employees, 1937-56.* (*In* Monthly Review, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, January 1957, pp. 8-11.)
- Conditions of Employment of Plantation Workers.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1957. 86 pp. (Report VIII (2) prepared for International Labor Conference, 40th session, 1957.) 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.
- Economic Report of the President Transmitted to the Congress, January 23, 1957.* Washington, 1957. 200 pp. (H. Doc. 29, 85th Cong., 1st sess.)
- Entrepreneurial Organization as a Factor in Economic Development.* By Frederick Harbison. Princeton, N. J., Inter-University Study of Labor Problems in Economic Development, [1956?]. 16 pp. (Reprint 9; from Quarterly Journal of Economics, August 1956.)
- NPA Joint Statement on "National Investment for Economic Growth."* Washington, National Planning Association, 1956. 15 pp. (M-3307.)
- Small Business at the Crossroads: A Study of the Small Business Retreat of 1953-1955.* By Wilfred Lumer. Washington, Public Affairs Institute, 1956. 81 pp. \$1.
- United States Department of Labor Annual Report, 1956.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, [1957]. 263 pp. 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.
- New Facts and Interpretations in Labor Market Analysis.* By Robert J. Lampman. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., January 1957, pp. 297-311. \$1.50.)
- Social Work Year Book, 1957.* Edited by Russell H. Kurtz. New York, National Association of Social Workers, 1957. 752 pp., bibliographies. \$7.50.
- Marxism and French Labor.* By Leon A. Dale. New York, etc., Vantage Press, 1956. 273 pp., bibliography. \$4.50.

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

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² This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

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³ This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

Labor-force status	[In thousands]													
	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹													
	1957 ²					1956								
	Feb.	Jan. ³	Dec.	Nov. ¹	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	
	Total, both sexes													
Total labor force.....	69,128	68,638	69,855	70,560	70,905	70,896	71,787	72,325	72,274	70,711	69,434	68,806	68,396	
Civilian labor force.....	66,311	65,821	67,029	67,732	68,082	68,069	68,947	69,489	69,430	67,846	66,555	65,913	65,490	
Unemployment.....	3,121	3,244	2,479	2,463	1,909	1,908	2,195	2,833	2,927	2,608	2,564	2,834	2,914	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,335	1,645	1,231	1,401	964	1,019	1,011	1,384	1,676	1,181	1,068	1,100	1,130	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	883	808	580	443	408	368	491	784	856	615	639	680	865	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	288	292	183	182	117	139	223	184	195	210	214	371	278	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	390	312	238	233	209	261	237	269	326	380	417	401	359	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	227	188	247	204	211	209	233	213	175	222	231	281	283	
Employment.....	63,190	62,578	64,550	65,269	66,174	66,071	66,752	66,655	66,503	65,238	63,990	63,078	62,576	
Nonagricultural.....	57,996	57,643	59,440	59,076	59,000	58,983	59,487	58,955	58,627	58,062	57,603	57,400	57,107	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	46,183	46,638	48,309	48,158	46,867	47,371	45,975	43,661	46,524	46,587	46,615	46,015	45,092	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	7,134	6,612	6,555	11,164	7,305	5,963	5,710	5,725	5,973	6,557	6,294	6,441	7,131	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	2,894	2,672	2,804	2,775	2,646	2,516	2,171	2,283	2,473	2,980	2,784	2,855	2,790	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,787	1,721	1,772	1,980	2,182	2,834	5,631	7,287	3,657	1,999	1,941	2,089	2,124	
Agricultural.....	5,195	4,935	5,110	6,192	7,173	7,388	7,265	7,700	8,776	7,146	6,387	5,678	5,469	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,254	3,032	3,245	4,463	5,384	5,554	5,300	5,419	5,871	5,185	4,281	3,645	3,328	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,264	1,162	1,175	1,445	1,305	1,348	1,384	1,556	1,623	1,475	1,540	1,356	1,213	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	454	471	460	433	350	329	361	431	430	360	416	437	477	
With a job but not at work ⁴	222	270	229	151	134	157	219	194	177	125	149	239	253	
	Males													
Total labor force.....	47,692	47,498	47,927	48,303	48,340	48,490	49,682	49,989	49,928	48,663	48,206	47,930	47,690	
Civilian labor force.....	44,908	44,714	45,135	45,508	45,550	45,697	46,875	47,167	47,118	45,832	45,361	45,071	44,818	
Unemployment.....	2,065	2,150	1,665	1,466	1,124	1,152	1,319	1,672	1,767	1,599	1,643	1,887	2,049	
Employment.....	42,813	42,564	43,470	44,042	44,426	44,546	45,556	45,496	45,351	44,233	43,718	43,183	42,769	
Nonagricultural.....	38,331	38,244	39,112	39,020	39,007	39,056	39,880	39,569	39,337	38,671	38,370	38,316	38,043	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	32,439	32,619	33,620	30,427	33,036	33,519	32,980	31,439	33,358	32,922	32,752	32,236	31,552	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,424	3,291	3,080	6,232	3,452	2,771	2,869	2,888	2,875	3,257	3,191	3,322	3,794	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,228	1,143	1,219	1,126	1,123	1,012	863	957	1,071	1,253	1,226	1,335	1,217	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,210	1,190	1,193	1,240	1,366	1,754	3,168	4,285	2,033	1,239	1,172	1,423	1,440	
Agricultural.....	4,482	4,320	4,358	5,022	5,419	5,490	5,676	5,926	6,013	5,562	5,348	4,867	4,706	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,076	2,854	2,998	3,741	4,374	4,484	4,511	4,640	4,508	4,496	3,952	3,340	3,254	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	867	825	773	837	691	636	732	864	775	722	942	936	868	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	354	400	378	307	226	242	265	294	243	232	372	373	405	
With a job but not at work ⁴	185	240	210	137	128	144	191	156	139	100	131	218	239	
	Females													
Total labor force.....	21,436	21,140	21,928	22,258	22,565	22,405	22,105	22,355	22,346	22,048	21,228	20,876	20,706	
Civilian labor force.....	21,403	21,107	21,894	22,224	22,532	22,372	22,071	22,321	22,312	22,014	21,194	20,842	20,672	
Unemployment.....	1,026	1,094	814	997	785	847	876	1,161	1,160	1,009	921	947	865	
Employment.....	20,377	20,013	21,080	21,227	21,748	21,525	21,196	21,160	21,153	21,005	20,272	19,895	19,807	
Nonagricultural.....	19,665	19,399	20,327	20,056	19,994	19,627	19,607	19,386	19,290	19,422	19,233	19,084	19,104	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,745	14,018	14,689	12,736	13,831	13,852	12,995	12,222	13,166	13,665	13,833	13,779	13,540	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,710	3,321	3,475	4,932	3,823	3,192	2,841	2,837	3,088	3,300	3,073	3,119	3,339	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,666	1,529	1,585	1,649	1,823	1,504	1,308	1,336	1,402	1,727	1,558	1,620	1,544	
With a job but not at work ⁴	544	531	579	740	817	1,080	2,463	3,002	1,624	730	769	666	684	
Agricultural.....	712	614	752	1,171	1,754	1,898	1,589	1,775	1,863	1,584	1,039	811	703	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	178	178	248	422	1,010	1,070	789	779	841	689	329	305	274	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	398	337	403	608	614	712	652	702	848	753	598	420	345	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	100	71	82	126	124	103	119	165	136	116	94	64	72	
With a job but not at work ⁴	36	30	20	14	6	13	28	38	38	25	18	21	13	

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. Data refer to the week including the 12th of the month. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 200,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") are being assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation see "Monthly Report on the Labor Force: February 1957."

³ Census survey week contained legal holiday.

⁴ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups are being classified as unemployed.

* Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

(In thousands)

Industry	1957					1958												Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1956	1955				
Total employees.....	51,245	51,253	53,131	52,484	52,455	52,261	51,881	50,896	51,709	51,197	50,848	50,499	50,246	51,490	49,950				
Mining.....	801	803	811	811	812	818	817	746	812	786	790	783	780	795	770				
Metal.....	108.3	109.0	109.5	110.0	110.9	112.1	108.7	85.1	110.5	108.4	109.3	107.3	105.9	106.9	101.0				
Iron.....	33.4	33.7	34.6	34.6	35.0	35.8	34.8	10.6	36.0	35.1	35.9	34.1	34.0	32.9	33.7				
Copper.....	35.4	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.0	35.1	34.8	34.7	34.5	34.0	33.9	33.8	33.3	34.4	29.2				
Lead and zinc.....	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.2	17.2	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.0	17.3	18.6				
Anthracite.....	33.5	34.3	33.0	32.7	32.1	32.1	31.3	31.3	31.5	31.4	32.1	32.1	34.0	31.9	33.5				
Bituminous coal.....	233.7	233.2	233.4	232.0	232.1	231.2	227.5	182.5	226.0	223.6	222.9	223.1	224.5	223.5	216.7				
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production.....		321.1	323.1	323.0	321.5	327.3	332.1	332.7	329.1	315.3	314.9	313.5	309.9	320.9	312.1				
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	104.7	106.2	110.3	113.3	114.6	115.5	115.9	114.6	115.1	112.6	111.1	107.3	104.5	111.7	107.0				
Contract construction.....	2,741	2,725	3,029	3,191	3,301	3,340	3,353	3,270	3,257	3,040	2,853	2,669	2,588	3,037	2,780				
Nonbuilding construction.....	429	494	551	594	606	607	591	591	539	477	425	399	322	511	501				
Highway and street.....	165.3	200.1	237.6	269.3	280.3	282.7	276.6	271.9	242.1	204.5	168.0	153.2	227.9	222.9	222.9				
Other nonbuilding construction.....	264.1	293.7	313.7	325.0	325.3	324.7	314.7	319.2	296.7	272.4	256.8	245.6	294.5	278.2	278.2				
Building construction.....	2,294	2,231	2,535	2,640	2,707	2,734	2,746	2,679	2,666	2,501	2,376	2,244	2,189	2,515	2,279				
General contractors.....	915.3	1,039.8	1,093.3	1,137.7	1,153.9	1,166.2	1,134.4	1,126.4	1,038.4	9,818	9,818	9,818	9,818	1,043.4	937.7				
Special-trade contractors.....	1,378.2	1,495.5	1,546.4	1,508.8	1,549.7	1,579.6	1,544.9	1,539.6	1,462.4	1,394.4	1,336.1	1,310.7	1,471.5	1,471.5	1,341.6				
Plumbing and heating.....	336.4	344.7	349.8	354.2	353.2	349.6	344.6	340.3	327.4	317.3	313.5	310.2	334.5	318.3	318.3				
Painting and decorating.....	156.5	182.8	198.9	208.7	216.9	220.7	209.7	205.0	185.6	166.2	147.3	144.3	185.6	165.6	165.6				
Electrical work.....	209.9	212.8	209.7	208.4	204.4	199.3	194.0	187.6	179.1	173.7	170.7	170.6	190.0	199.1	199.1				
Other special-trade contractors.....	675.4	755.2	788.0	797.5	805.2	810.0	796.6	806.7	770.3	737.2	698.6	685.6	761.4	688.6	688.6				
Manufacturing.....	16,908	16,931	17,133	17,151	17,222	17,121	17,034	16,291	16,809	16,715	16,769	16,764	16,824	16,893	16,557				
Durable goods.....	9,922	9,948	10,029	10,024	9,958	9,788	9,743	9,277	9,764	9,747	9,795	9,730	9,776	9,791	9,536				
Nondurable goods.....	6,986	6,986	7,104	7,127	7,264	7,333	7,291	7,014	7,045	6,968	6,974	7,034	7,048	7,102	7,021				
Ordnance and accessories.....	129.4	131.8	132.9	131.5	131.0	131.6	129.3	130.9	130.5	129.6	129.6	129.7	130.2	130.6	139.2				
Food and kindred products.....	1,462.0	1,486.8	1,543.7	1,593.9	1,690.6	1,784.1	1,751.7	1,631.9	1,575.0	1,509.4	1,475.0	1,468.1	1,450.7	1,577.8	1,544.7				
Meat products.....	344.9	352.2	352.7	348.2	343.1	342.0	339.7	337.0	332.5	328.7	324.6	322.2	322.2	344.6	327.6				
Dairy products.....	107.0	108.4	110.2	112.0	116.9	122.3	124.1	121.7	116.1	112.8	108.4	105.5	113.6	113.9	113.9				
Canning and preserving.....	176.9	195.2	230.0	232.5	232.5	232.5	232.5	232.5	232.5	232.5	232.5	232.5	232.5	232.5	232.5				
Grain-mill products.....	116.8	117.5	117.3	121.0	122.1	123.0	123.0	123.0	118.4	117.2	117.9	117.7	119.7	119.7	121.7				
Bakery products.....	289.4	293.6	294.8	295.7	293.2	294.7	294.2	295.2	289.4	288.0	286.7	287.2	291.6	285.9	285.9				
Sugar.....	30.3	42.4	46.2	44.5	30.4	27.7	28.0	28.0	26.9	26.6	26.8	27.5	32.6	32.6	32.4				
Confectionery and related products.....	81.1	87.2	87.1	87.6	84.3	78.3	70.3	71.8	74.6	74.6	78.2	80.7	79.5	79.5	79.5				
Beverages.....	206.0	211.7	218.0	218.4	226.4	229.9	234.3	229.0	216.1	209.6	205.9	200.1	216.9	211.5	211.5				
Miscellaneous food products.....	134.4	135.5	137.6	139.7	140.9	144.1	144.8	147.2	142.8	138.8	137.6	137.1	140.1	140.4	140.4				
Tobacco manufactures.....	96.4	101.6	107.0	110.2	119.1	121.6	111.4	86.1	88.5	88.1	88.2	90.1	98.8	100.9	103.5				
Cigarettes.....	34.2	34.3	34.6	34.2	34.3	34.5	34.2	34.7	34.2	34.2	33.7	33.7	33.8	34.2	33.0				
Cigars.....	33.4	35.0	35.2	34.6	34.4	34.0	32.8	34.3	34.5	35.3	35.7	37.3	35.0	38.3	38.3				
Tobacco and snuff.....	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.4				
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	27.3	31.0	33.6	43.5	45.9	36.0	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.0	13.5	20.2	24.7	24.8	24.8				
Textile-mill products.....	1,018.9	1,032.6	1,039.6	1,041.8	1,039.3	1,040.5	1,013.2	1,050.9	1,054.6	1,061.4	1,071.5	1,081.4	1,050.7	1,075.4	1,075.4				
Sewing and combing plants.....	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5				
Yarn and thread mills.....	118.6	119.8	119.9	119.2	119.6	119.9	118.7	121.8	123.1	125.0	126.4	128.0	122.5	129.9	129.9				
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	444.6	447.5	449.1	450.1	450.2	453.3	441.0	459.5	459.7	462.7	465.1	467.2	456.2	467.4	467.4				
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	29.3	28.9	29.6	29.7	29.5	29.2	28.3	29.2	29.7	30.1	30.4	30.7	29.7	30.5	30.5				
Knitting mills.....	211.4	218.6	224.1	226.8	224.8	225.8	217.6	223.5	221.3	219.8	222.6	225.2	222.8	222.4	222.4				
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	83.4	84.6	84.9	84.6	83.7	83.6	80.7	85.4	86.4	87.9	89.5	90.3	86.0	89.2	89.2				
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	50.6	50.7	50.5	50.7	50.6	48.8	48.0	51.3	52.3	53.1	53.7	54.3	51.4	52.4	52.4				
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	11.4	12.1	12.0	11.5	12.2	11.9	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.8	12.5	13.2	13.2				
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	63.7	64.2	63.3	63.1	62.4	61.6	60.3	61.2	63.3	64.2	74.3	65.4	63.3	63.9	63.9				
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,230.6	1,202.9	1,222.2	1,222.4	1,224.7	1,211.0	1,213.7	1,149.2	1,180.1	1,178.5	1,198.4	1,248.4	1,262.6	1,212.1	1,206.6				
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	121.2	122.8	122.1	122.3	123.1	123.1	123.1	116.1	122.3	122.5	119.7	122.0	122.8	121.8	119.0				
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	296.7	299.9	305.7	312.5	311.8	314.6	301.8	311.4	312.8	315.5	317.3	319.4	311.3	309.7	309.7				
Women's outerwear.....	374.0	375.9	365.3	358.3	354.4	362.3	336.2	339.8	342.8	346.0	348.3	352.0	362.1	360.4	360.4				
Women's, children's undergarments.....	127.9	128.8	131.4	130.4	128.8	126.8	119.7	124.6	123.0	126.2	128.1	127.8	126.5	129.9	129.9				
Millinery.....	18.1	17.9	16.0	18.8	18.4	18.2	15.8	13.5	13.4	17.1	22.7	24.0	18.2	20.0	20.0				
Children's outerwear.....	70.2	69.7	70.0	72.0	70.9	70.3	70.2	71.9	68.8	66.2	69.6	73.0	70.6	71.7	71.7				
Fur goods.....	21.4	12.9	13.3	23.8	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.4	11.4	8.4	9.6	10.2	7.2	12.3				
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	57.6	60.1	62.7	64.0	63.3	63.3	63.0	57.3	61.8	60.1	61.0	62.1	61.7	61.7	60.9				
Other fabricated textile products.....	127.2	133.2	135.9	140.0	127.8	123.2	119.4	122.0	123.7	128.3	131.7	131.7	128.5	131.1	131.1				

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1957					1956										Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1956	1955		
Manufacturing—Continued																	
Lumber and wood products except furniture	643.0	675.1	702.3	733.9	751.9	770.7	787.9	765.0	735.3	709.7	686.1	703.6	724.0	742.8			
Logging camps and contractors	68.5	82.3	95.1	107.7	112.5	119.8	114.9	117.1	99.5	82.4	69.6	83.2	96.8	100.9			
Sawmills and planing mills	343.2	357.4	368.7	382.1	389.8	398.6	395.4	398.4	388.3	379.6	372.2	376.3	381.8	392.0			
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	121.3	124.2	126.8	131.1	134.8	139.6	136.4	135.9	134.1	133.7	131.3	131.4	132.8	139.6			
Wooden containers	54.1	54.6	54.4	55.6	55.1	55.0	55.2	56.2	56.6	56.4	55.9	55.5	55.5	55.3			
Miscellaneous wood products	55.9	56.6	57.3	57.4	57.7	57.7	56.0	57.4	56.8	57.6	57.1	57.2	57.1	55.0			
Furniture and fixtures	371.7	371.3	378.2	378.1	382.9	382.0	377.0	365.0	370.6	370.0	373.9	377.5	380.1	376.0	366.3		
Household furniture	254.8	260.1	260.8	263.5	261.9	257.3	251.1	253.9	254.5	258.6	262.7	266.5	259.6	257.2			
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	47.3	48.1	48.1	48.8	49.3	49.6	47.7	48.0	47.3	47.5	47.5	47.1	48.0	44.1			
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	41.2	41.2	40.3	41.6	42.0	41.7	38.3	40.3	39.4	38.8	38.9	38.6	39.9	38.3			
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	28.0	28.8	28.9	29.0	28.8	28.4	27.9	28.4	28.8	29.0	28.4	27.9	28.5	26.7			
Paper and allied products	570.2	572.6	577.1	574.2	574.5	578.0	575.4	567.1	570.6	565.1	563.7	559.6	556.7	568.4	549.6		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	286.3	288.3	285.0	285.4	287.7	289.4	287.7	286.6	281.6	281.6	278.7	277.7	283.8	272.9			
Paperboard containers and boxes	151.3	153.9	155.5	154.8	153.2	152.0	148.8	151.2	150.1	149.1	148.4	148.2	151.2	145.7			
Other paper and allied products	135.0	134.9	133.7	134.3	133.1	134.0	132.6	132.8	133.4	134.4	132.5	131.2	133.4	130.0			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	863.3	864.2	877.4	871.1	870.1	860.6	853.9	848.8	850.9	846.9	847.0	844.1	839.6	854.3	823.0		
Newspapers	319.9	323.9	319.3	319.3	320.0	318.0	316.1	315.0	318.8	314.0	312.7	310.5	309.1	315.1	302.1		
Periodicals	53.9	59.0	65.0	67.3	65.8	64.5	64.1	64.4	64.7	65.2	65.8	66.4	65.9	64.4			
Books	55.7	55.7	55.3	54.8	54.3	54.4	55.0	53.8	53.8	53.9	53.7	52.9	54.1	51.8			
Commercial printing	228.1	228.9	227.3	226.5	224.0	222.7	220.6	221.3	220.0	219.8	219.8	218.3	222.5	214.2			
Lithography	62.4	64.0	64.5	64.3	63.6	62.8	62.0	62.5	62.1	62.9	63.1	62.5	63.1	62.0			
Greeting cards	17.2	18.5	19.9	20.2	19.7	19.2	18.6	19.2	18.3	17.9	17.9	17.8	18.8	18.9			
Bookbinding and related industries	47.4	47.6	47.1	47.6	47.5	47.0	46.0	46.4	46.1	46.3	45.6	45.2	46.5	42.9			
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	69.6	69.8	69.7	69.4	67.7	67.2	67.2	67.5	67.9	68.3	67.7	67.4	68.3	67.2			
Chemicals and allied products	837.8	839.6	837.0	840.4	838.6	835.6	828.1	831.3	833.2	830.0	827.4	834.5	810.5				
Industrial inorganic chemicals	110.0	110.0	109.6	110.1	111.0	110.6	110.2	110.7	109.5	109.0	108.8	108.3	109.6	105.0			
Industrial organic chemicals	319.8	318.9	317.5	317.2	318.7	320.9	315.4	317.8	316.2	315.6	315.6	315.0	317.1	308.6			
Drugs and medicines	96.2	96.6	96.5	96.3	96.4	96.6	96.3	94.1	91.8	93.2	93.0	92.7	94.7	92.5			
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	49.3	49.3	49.7	50.0	50.0	51.0	49.9	50.0	49.5	49.7	49.7	49.6	49.9	49.8			
Paints, pigments, and fillers	75.0	74.9	75.1	75.1	75.5	76.1	75.6	75.3	74.8	74.5	74.2	74.2	75.0	73.4			
Gum and wood chemicals	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.0			
Fertilizers	35.6	34.4	33.2	34.7	32.9	30.3	31.4	34.3	43.4	48.5	45.5	37.8	36.9	36.9			
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	41.8	43.0	43.4	44.0	42.1	38.1	37.4	37.9	38.9	40.3	41.2	42.5	41.1	41.5			
Miscellaneous chemicals	101.8	103.9	103.4	104.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.0	100.7	99.9	99.6	98.9	101.8	94.8			
Products of petroleum and coal	253.4	252.2	253.3	254.1	255.5	257.6	259.9	252.0	254.7	251.3	250.8	251.8	248.9	253.2	252.6		
Petroleum refining	199.3	202.1	202.2	202.6	204.6	206.9	204.7	202.5	204.7	201.9	199.7	198.7	201.8	201.3			
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	50.1	51.2	51.9	52.9	53.2	53.0	47.3	52.2	51.7	51.5	51.8	50.2	51.4	51.3			
Rubber products	282.0	282.3	281.9	287.8	280.3	275.5	271.7	268.5	269.3	275.8	278.7	280.1	283.3	275.9	274.0		
Tires and inner tubes	121.7	121.4	101.0	119.7	119.6	118.5	118.3	118.6	119.6	120.0	120.4	121.0	118.4	117.5			
Rubber footwear	22.4	22.7	23.1	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.5	23.9	24.4	24.7	24.9	25.0	24.0	22.5			
Other rubber products	138.2	137.8	133.7	137.0	132.1	129.4	126.7	126.8	131.8	134.0	134.8	137.3	133.5	134.0			
Leather and leather products	371.6	365.9	369.1	366.7	367.3	368.5	377.1	369.2	373.7	364.9	372.0	384.7	390.2	374.2	381.1		
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	43.8	44.3	44.2	44.2	43.6	44.3	43.4	44.2	43.9	44.6	44.9	45.1	44.4	45.0			
Industrial leather belting and packing	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.9			
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	17.5	17.7	17.5	17.1	16.8	17.4	17.2	17.6	17.0	17.1	18.2	19.1	17.7	17.5			
Footwear (except rubber)	240.5	239.2	235.0	233.2	235.7	243.0	239.6	243.4	239.0	243.2	251.4	254.7	242.6	247.6			
Luggage	14.3	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.5	16.1	15.8	16.5	16.2	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.6	16.6			
Handbags and small leather goods	29.4	30.3	31.6	33.6	32.8	32.5	30.0	28.7	28.0	28.6	32.0	33.5	30.9	32.4			
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	15.7	17.8	18.6	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.7	18.8	18.0	17.8	17.5	17.1	18.2	17.1			
Stone, clay, and glass products	548.3	553.0	567.1	572.5	577.3	572.4	575.6	566.7	577.2	572.7	570.6	563.8	556.2	560.2	550.0		
Flat glass	33.8	34.9	35.0	34.7	34.3	34.2	33.4	33.5	33.8	34.4	33.7	34.0	34.3	33.5			
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	95.5	98.2	99.4	100.0	94.1	96.7	92.4	98.2	97.9	98.2	96.9	96.3	97.0	94.2			
Glass products made of purchased glass	18.5	19.1	19.0	18.7	18.3	17.6	16.8	17.2	18.0	18.6	18.5	18.6	18.2	17.5			
Cement, hydraulic	42.7	43.2	43.4	43.6	44.0	44.4	43.9	44.0	43.4	43.0	42.3	42.2	43.4	42.6			
Structural clay products	80.3	83.0	84.6	87.0	88.4	88.4	88.7	90.0	86.6	85.6	86.0	84.0	86.4	82.2			
Pottery and related products	53.8	55.1	55.3	55.4	53.9	54.6	52.4	55.1	55.7	56.1	55.4	53.5	54.6	53.9			
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	113.1	116.5	119.0	120.9	122.6	123.8	123.2	123.0	121.0	118.0	114.1	111.3	118.7	112.0			
Cut-stone and stone products	20.1	20.4	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.4	20.9	21.1	21.0	20.8	20.5	20.1	20.6	20.2			
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	95.2	96.7	96.2	96.4	96.1	95.5	95.0	95.1	95.3	95.9	96.4	96.2	96.0	93.9			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]																
Industry	1957					1956								Annual average		
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1956	1955	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Primary metal industries.....	1,349.7	1,351.3	1,353.8	1,350.2	1,347.9	1,342.3	1,306.7	960.9	1,334.1	1,331.0	1,348.6	1,342.5	1,346.9	1,309.6	1,283.1	
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	664.5	666.6	666.4	666.9	669.6	650.6	310.0	663.2	655.2	665.9	661.7	661.7	633.1	635.3		
Iron and steel foundries.....	236.0	237.2	235.5	236.1	229.9	233.5	231.6	233.4	236.0	241.3	242.1	245.3	237.8	230.0		
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	73.2	73.2	72.5	72.2	72.7	67.3	70.9	69.0	67.9	67.8	67.4	66.4	66.4	63.8		
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.9	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.7	12.7		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	116.5	116.3	116.4	114.9	117.0	111.2	116.4	119.5	121.3	122.1	119.2	118.5	117.8	114.0		
Nonferrous foundries.....	80.8	80.7	80.7	80.3	77.5	75.2	73.7	74.5	75.7	76.9	77.5	79.1	77.7	77.1		
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	166.5	166.0	165.1	163.6	162.0	155.5	145.0	161.2	161.3	160.8	161.0	161.2	160.2	150.2		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,136.9	1,138.6	1,143.2	1,143.5	1,140.6	1,114.7	1,095.0	1,056.0	1,098.1	1,107.1	1,120.6	1,117.0	1,122.2	1,116.4	1,108.1	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	53.3	53.3	53.4	58.5	61.7	61.6	61.0	60.6	58.9	58.5	56.2	55.0	57.8	58.3		
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	152.0	152.9	151.7	148.0	143.8	140.7	137.6	143.7	148.0	154.1	155.0	156.2	149.3	154.1		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	109.9	113.3	116.7	120.8	120.8	119.2	117.7	122.2	123.0	123.8	124.0	125.2	121.2	125.7		
Fabricated structural metal products.....	322.0	321.5	320.6	319.8	317.8	315.6	296.7	309.1	301.4	297.5	293.5	290.1	305.8	278.2		
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	250.8	252.2	251.2	246.6	229.9	222.8	217.3	226.0	233.9	240.6	240.8	244.8	238.4	243.8		
Lighting fixtures.....	50.0	50.5	50.2	49.7	46.8	45.7	44.7	44.3	45.8	47.7	48.1	48.7	47.8	51.0		
Fabricated wire products.....	63.3	63.3	63.1	62.3	60.0	57.7	55.4	58.3	59.5	60.4	60.6	61.5	60.5	60.6		
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	137.3	136.2	136.6	134.9	133.9	131.7	125.6	133.9	136.6	138.0	138.8	140.7	135.6	136.4		
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,780.4	1,768.8	1,756.3	1,736.4	1,723.9	1,722.8	1,717.5	1,711.7	1,730.7	1,725.9	1,734.0	1,720.1	1,708.4	1,723.6	1,692.3	
Engines and turbines.....	86.5	87.1	86.2	84.8	83.2	82.0	77.5	77.3	77.0	78.1	77.6	77.3	80.3	74.5		
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	144.5	139.1	133.7	129.1	137.2	137.2	141.6	146.7	148.1	152.4	154.8	156.3	144.9	153.0		
Construction and mining machinery.....	159.7	159.3	157.2	158.1	158.0	157.8	155.7	157.7	153.2	154.0	152.2	150.5	155.3	133.3		
Metalworking machinery.....	297.4	296.4	293.7	291.1	290.3	288.0	286.3	289.3	290.8	289.1	287.6	284.7	289.3	264.7		
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	195.0	194.7	194.3	193.0	193.8	193.2	194.0	194.8	192.4	192.2	191.9	190.3	192.8	180.0		
General industrial machinery.....	276.3	275.9	275.1	273.7	272.7	272.1	269.7	269.9	263.7	262.6	258.5	255.4	258.6	238.6		
Office and store machines and devices.....	137.0	135.1	133.4	131.2	126.9	127.9	126.8	127.8	126.7	124.8	122.5	120.9	126.9	110.1		
Service-industry and household machines.....	189.4	186.8	184.3	185.9	187.0	187.2	190.0	198.9	200.7	205.5	200.8	198.4	193.3	184.9		
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	283.0	281.9	278.5	277.0	273.7	272.1	270.1	271.4	273.3	275.3	274.2	274.6	274.4	253.2		
Electrical machinery.....	1,242.6	1,246.9	1,259.2	1,268.7	1,258.8	1,235.7	1,221.9	1,194.5	1,200.3	1,196.3	1,195.6	1,162.2	1,162.9	1,211.5	1,125.2	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	430.4	430.9	429.7	429.6	426.3	422.9	418.9	418.6	417.0	415.8	391.0	387.1	413.9	382.9		
Electrical appliances.....	52.7	52.5	52.9	53.3	53.6	53.2	49.6	51.8	51.9	53.3	51.3	50.3	52.0	46.2		
Insulated wire and cable.....	25.1	25.2	24.8	24.8	24.1	23.6	23.2	23.4	23.8	23.5	23.7	23.7	24.0	22.2		
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	79.1	78.2	76.9	73.9	70.1	67.4	66.3	67.8	71.1	75.4	76.1	78.0	73.7	80.3		
Electric lamps.....	32.7	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.1	31.7	32.2	32.1	31.8	31.4	26.5	26.2	30.6	27.6		
Communication equipment.....	574.5	586.8	598.5	591.4	575.6	569.6	554.5	555.1	548.9	544.5	542.5	545.8	565.0	516.7		
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	52.4	53.2	53.4	53.3	53.9	53.5	49.8	51.5	51.8	51.7	51.8	51.8	52.3	49.3		
Transportation equipment.....	1,911.6	1,924.0	1,921.5	1,881.5	1,795.1	1,679.5	1,706.8	1,721.9	1,729.8	1,755.2	1,788.9	1,805.6	1,841.4	1,795.1	1,822.0	
Automobiles.....	839.7	844.3	825.0	757.8	657.8	695.5	716.0	732.2	775.3	817.8	840.6	875.1	791.3	896.5		
Aircraft and parts.....	873.5	869.5	856.6	840.7	829.5	816.8	804.3	790.4	775.8	771.5	766.0	771.5	804.1	738.4		
Aircraft engines and parts.....	557.5	552.3	544.2	535.1	529.0	523.0	514.9	504.7	491.9	489.9	485.5	493.5	512.0	471.2		
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	178.1	179.4	176.3	172.7	169.6	165.2	163.6	162.4	160.4	160.2	159.0	156.8	165.2	147.1		
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	119.3	119.2	118.0	115.3	113.8	112.3	109.8	107.7	108.0	106.5	106.8	106.6	110.8	106.5		
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	140.5	138.3	132.8	127.9	125.7	126.1	132.8	134.7	131.6	127.9	128.1	124.4	129.6	123.2		
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	117.1	115.9	111.6	107.5	105.8	106.8	110.9	110.9	105.9	102.1	102.2	98.8	106.5	99.9		
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	23.4	22.4	21.2	20.4	19.9	19.3	21.9	23.8	25.7	25.8	25.9	25.6	23.1	23.3		
Railroad equipment.....	62.2	60.7	56.6	57.8	55.5	57.6	58.8	62.2	62.8	62.5	61.8	61.2	60.2	54.9		
Other transportation equipment.....	8.1	8.7	10.5	10.9	11.0	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.9	9.0		
Instruments and related products.....	346.6	344.9	346.3	345.3	343.7	341.4	336.0	336.3	334.8	335.1	334.2	332.6	338.5	321.8		
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	72.6	71.5	71.2	70.9	69.4	68.2	67.3	66.1	65.2	64.3	63.6	61.8	66.7	57.4		
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	86.5	87.4	87.4	86.6	85.4	84.8	83.7	83.7	83.5	84.6	84.9	84.8	85.1	82.4		
Optical instruments and lenses.....	13.9	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8		
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	44.2	44.0	43.7	43.1	43.1	43.2	42.5	42.9	42.7	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.8	40.3		
Ophthalmic goods.....	27.9	27.9	27.8	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.1	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.5	28.2	28.2	25.9		
Photographic apparatus.....	66.3	66.9	67.0	66.9	67.6	68.2	67.1	66.7	65.6	65.4	65.3	65.1	66.4	65.4		
Watches and clocks.....	33.5	34.6	35.2	35.8	36.0	35.0	33.6	34.5	35.4	35.7	35.6	36.5	35.4	36.6		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	474.4	474.1	495.4	512.9	520.9	511.7	500.8	475.6	491.1	489.1	488.0	491.0	492.5	496.3	484.7	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	51.6	52.9	53.4	53.9	52.9	51.3	47.8	49.8	50.3	52.0	52.7	53.7	52.0	52.7		
Musical instruments and parts.....	19.1	19.9	19.9	19.7	19.3	19.0	18.2	18.7	18.8	18.7	18.9	18.8	19.1	17.9		
Toys and sporting goods.....	79.2	86.7	98.0	103.9	102.5	99.3	93.5	96.4	94.0	90.1	86.7	85.2	93.5	86.9		
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	31.2	31.8	32.6	32.9	32.6	32.3	31.2	31.0	31.5	31.4	31.3	31.0	31.7	30.7		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	117.1	115.9	111.6	107.5	105.8	106.8	110.9	110.9	105.9	102.1	102.2	98.8	106.5	99.9		
Fabricated plastics products.....	88.5	89.9	90.6	89.9	87.3	84.3	82.4	83.8	85.0	84.7	85.6	85.8	86.0	81.8		
Other manufacturing industries.....	145.0	153.4	155.7	156.1	152.9	150.9	142.6	149.5	150.4	151.2	152.5	152.5	151.6	150.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1957					1956										Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1956	1955		
Transportation and public utilities	4,103	4,110	4,180	4,170	4,177	4,179	4,178	4,148	4,181	4,138	4,121	4,106	4,083	4,145	4,056		
Transportation.....	2,608	2,709	2,773	2,761	2,769	2,760	2,745	2,717	2,776	2,751	2,737	2,729	2,712	2,745	2,717		
Interstate railroads.....	1,139.5	1,173.2	1,175.2	1,189.0	1,188.6	1,184.6	1,172.8	1,222.5	1,208.4	1,195.8	1,189.1	1,188.3	1,190.0	1,188.3	1,205.3		
Class I railroads.....	996.1	1,017.8	1,027.8	1,041.5	1,041.4	1,036.9	1,032.9	1,074.8	1,062.0	1,048.1	1,041.2	1,040.8	1,042.8	1,057.2			
Local railways and buslines.....	105.9	106.5	106.6	107.1	108.0	108.4	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	109.6	109.1	115.7			
Trucking and warehousing.....	804.3	830.1	826.5	821.1	809.4	799.7	789.2	791.1	783.8	783.3	784.9	777.1	797.6	762.6			
Other transportation and services.....	659.3	662.8	653.0	651.3	634.4	632.2	648.2	652.5	648.5	648.5	648.5	638.9	647.7	633.7			
Buslines, except local.....	43.2	43.4	43.6	44.1	44.6	45.2	45.2	44.8	44.0	43.4	43.2	42.9	44.0	44.1			
Air transportation (common carrier).....	141.1	136.2	134.6	133.6	132.9	132.8	131.4	129.4	127.4	125.3	123.6	120.6	118.6	113.9			
Communication.....	812	808	813	814	812	816	824	822	805	796	796	791	787	805	753		
Telephone.....	766.0	770.0	770.7	768.5	772.8	770.4	778.0	778.0	761.4	755.0	752.8	748.0	743.4	761.8	709.8		
Telegraph.....	41.4	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.3		
Other public utilities.....	593	593	594	595	596	603	609	609	600	589	588	586	584	595	586		
Gas and electric utilities.....	571.2	571.9	572.8	573.4	579.7	585.2	584.8	576.8	566.6	565.0	563.2	561.3	571.9	562.9			
Electric light and power utilities.....	252.4	252.4	252.5	252.7	256.5	259.0	258.7	255.4	250.6	250.3	249.4	249.0	252.9	250.4			
Gas utilities.....	145.8	146.3	146.9	147.2	148.3	149.8	149.3	147.6	144.4	143.5	143.0	142.2	146.0	141.3			
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	173.0	173.2	173.4	173.5	174.9	176.4	176.8	173.8	171.6	171.2	170.8	170.1	173.0	171.2			
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	22.2	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.0	23.6	24.0	23.3	22.8	22.8	22.4	22.2	22.9	22.7			
Wholesale and retail trade	11,100	11,158	12,092	11,496	11,288	11,164	11,047	11,015	11,091	10,985	10,928	10,931	10,819	11,144	10,863		
Wholesale trade.....	3,633	3,027	3,075	3,047	3,021	3,003	3,002	2,974	2,955	2,920	2,920	2,926	2,924	2,974	2,858		
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function.....	1,763.3	1,802.5	1,777.4	1,763.2	1,752.6	1,749.4	1,737.2	1,725.1	1,706.8	1,708.0	1,710.3	1,711.3	1,738.7	1,671.1			
Automotive.....	113.4	114.3	114.2	114.8	115.9	117.1	116.7	115.3	114.2	114.1	113.8	114.1	114.9	112.4			
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	310.3	315.1	311.2	306.8	305.8	304.4	303.8	301.8	298.0	299.4	300.8	301.0	304.1	296.7			
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	467.9	469.1	467.8	464.8	465.1	465.7	463.6	460.6	454.0	452.0	449.4	444.5	458.5	432.2			
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	871.7	904.0	884.2	876.8	865.8	862.2	853.1	847.4	840.6	840.5	840.5	848.8	861.2	829.8			
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,263.7	1,272.6	1,269.6	1,258.1	1,250.1	1,252.4	1,236.8	1,229.8	1,213.1	1,213.7	1,215.3	1,212.6	1,235.3	1,187.0			
Retail trade.....	8,067	8,131	9,017	8,449	8,267	8,161	8,045	8,041	8,136	8,065	8,008	8,005	7,895	8,170	7,945		
General merchandise stores.....	1,364.2	1,405.0	1,974.8	1,604.2	1,470.0	1,424.1	1,346.5	1,340.2	1,381.6	1,395.4	1,369.9	1,384.1	1,333.4	1,451.8	1,430.9		
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	924.9	1,278.3	1,087.5	961.7	922.9	880.9	880.4	902.5	892.5	883.9	880.7	858.5	941.2	912.7			
Other general merchandise stores.....	480.1	696.5	546.7	517.3	501.2	465.6	459.8	479.1	502.9	498.0	494.4	474.9	510.6	518.2			
Food and liquor stores.....	1,619.4	1,610.3	1,649.0	1,622.1	1,599.4	1,578.9	1,568.9	1,578.2	1,567.3	1,557.1	1,552.6	1,551.0	1,578.6	1,492.8			
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,147.8	1,172.7	1,152.3	1,133.2	1,111.6	1,096.9	1,101.7	1,103.8	1,097.5	1,093.9	1,090.0	1,089.4	1,110.5	1,039.8			
Dairy-product stores and dealers.....	226.4	227.4	228.8	229.5	236.4	241.8	242.0	240.4	233.3	229.4	225.8	224.0	232.0	226.6			
Other food and liquor stores.....	236.1	248.9	241.0	236.7	230.9	230.2	231.0	234.0	236.5	233.8	236.8	237.6	236.1	223.0			
Automotive and accessory dealers.....	784.2	786.2	805.9	794.6	786.8	788.8	796.4	802.3	801.3	801.2	804.1	806.2	810.9	801.0			
Apparel and accessories stores.....	553.5	578.3	716.0	620.4	600.7	580.4	536.4	545.9	585.1	582.8	576.0	589.5	552.9	587.6	589.2		
Other retail trade.....	3,745.6	3,751.9	3,870.8	3,807.3	3,801.3	3,788.4	3,766.3	3,777.1	3,789.5	3,718.0	3,700.5	3,672.7	3,647.1	3,751.4	3,631.7		
Furniture and appliance stores.....	384.2	404.2	392.0	386.9	384.1	382.6	381.3	383.0	382.1	385.2	385.1	385.2	385.1	386.0	382.3		
Drug stores.....	359.5	376.0	352.2	351.8	343.6	342.1	340.8	340.7	334.2	334.4	330.6	330.2	341.7	327.3			
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,311	2,295	2,308	2,313	2,312	2,321	2,355	2,342	2,320	2,289	2,278	2,265	2,250	2,300	2,215		
Banks and trust companies.....	590.4	591.9	590.1	586.3	584.6	593.0	591.2	580.0	571.2	570.8	569.7	569.2	579.7	549.3			
Security dealers and exchanges.....	83.4	83.7	83.5	83.2	83.3	84.8	84.5	83.4	82.4	81.8	81.0	80.6	82.7	77.6			
Insurance carriers and agents.....	834.0	833.3	831.4	828.5	835.3	838.2	835.2	822.7	815.1	814.5	814.9	810.8	823.1	795.4			
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	787.2	799.0	807.9	814.2	824.7	839.2	831.5	833.8	820.2	810.4	799.1	792.7	814.3	792.8			
Service and miscellaneous	5,929	5,918	5,976	6,010	6,045	6,105	6,137	6,137	6,089	6,041	5,979	5,859	5,818	6,000	5,854		
Hotels and lodging places.....	459.7	465.7	471.5	477.7	512.2	582.6	580.4	520.6	491.9	480.4	467.7	468.7	498.0	498.8			
Personal services.....	328.9	330.2															
Laundries.....			331.7	332.9	333.7	336.6	341.9	339.3	335.0	331.1	330.2	328.9	333.6	332.1			
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	161.8	164.3	165.1	166.9	165.3	161.5	167.4	173.4	169.1	165.4	163.4	160.8	165.4	163.4			
Motion pictures.....	208.0	211.4	216.6	225.6	230.8	230.7	230.4	229.1	232.4	230.5	218.3	214.7	224.1	230.7			
Government	7,352	7,312	7,602	7,342	7,298	7,213	6,960	6,947	7,150	7,263	7,130	7,122	7,084	7,176	6,915		
Federal.....	2,195	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,196	2,208	2,208	2,193	2,176	2,168	2,162	2,160	2,214	2,188		
State and local.....	5,157	5,116	5,119	5,141	5,096	5,017	4,752	4,739	4,957	5,027	4,962	4,960	4,924	4,962	4,727		

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics series on employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first-quarter 1955 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social-insurance programs.

Data for the 2 most recent months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

² Durable goods include: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

See footnote 1, p. 504.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries ¹

(In thousands)

Industry	1957					1956										Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1956	1955		
Mining:																	
Metal:																	
Iron	93.7	93.8	94.2	94.5	95.8	92.8	68.9	94.5	92.9	93.6	91.5	91.2	91.0	91.0	88.1		
Copper	29.4	29.7	30.4	31.7	32.3	30.2	6.0	31.5	30.9	31.4	29.5	29.3	28.4	29.2	29.2		
Lead and zinc	30.0	29.8	29.9	29.6	29.8	29.6	29.4	29.3	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.6	28.6	29.3	24.6		
Other	15.3	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.7	14.2		
Anthracite	31.0	31.7	30.4	29.9	29.3	29.6	28.6	28.8	24.2	28.6	29.1	30.8	29.1	30.3			
Bituminous coal	213.1	213.8	212.5	212.6	212.0	208.8	183.1	206.1	203.7	203.0	203.6	205.6	204.1	198.7			
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production:																	
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	128.5	129.6	129.3	129.3	132.5	136.4	137.6	134.8	128.5	128.6	127.6	128.3	130.9	129.4			
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	90.2	94.4	97.2	98.5	99.3	99.5	97.9	98.5	96.4	95.1	91.4	89.1	95.7	91.7			
Manufacturing:	13,091	13,126	13,312	13,353	13,439	13,335	13,245	12,514	13,078	13,036	13,114	13,125	13,212	13,174	13,053		
Durable goods ²	7,679	7,713	7,791	7,802	7,751	7,583	7,541	7,081	7,602	7,613	7,674	7,621	7,692	7,630	7,536		
Nondurable goods ³	5,412	5,413	5,521	5,551	5,688	5,752	5,704	5,433	5,476	5,423	5,440	5,504	5,520	5,544	5,515		
Ordnance and accessories	79.7	81.4	82.5	81.8	81.6	81.6	79.6	81.7	83.2	83.4	84.2	83.7	85.7	83.1	93.8		
Food and kindred products	1,003.0	1,027.9	1,081.5	1,131.1	1,225.8	1,312.0	1,275.7	1,158.0	1,103.6	1,050.7	1,023.3	1,020.7	1,013.0	1,117.1	1,103.3		
Meat products	270.4	278.2	277.5	277.8	268.9	267.6	264.9	262.1	258.2	255.0	262.4	259.4	256.3	257.4			
Dairy products	69.2	69.9	71.2	72.8	76.7	80.9	82.5	81.1	77.1	73.6	70.5	68.1	74.4	75.3			
Canning and preserving	143.3	161.3	195.8	288.3	389.7	353.0	288.4	188.2	169.4	148.9	140.1	140.0	209.8	199.7			
Grain-mill products	82.2	82.4	82.5	86.0	86.9	87.9	88.2	86.8	83.8	82.9	83.8	83.4	85.1	87.8			
Bakery products	169.1	173.2	175.4	170.3	174.0	174.7	173.9	174.7	171.6	170.0	166.3	169.4	172.8	172.1			
Sugar	24.9	36.7	40.2	38.6	25.0	22.4	22.6	22.5	21.8	21.4	21.4	22.0	27.0	27.0			
Confectionery and related products	66.7	71.4	72.3	72.7	69.6	64.1	56.3	57.7	60.2	60.3	63.7	66.3	65.0	65.5			
Beverages	111.5	117.0	122.7	122.5	125.2	127.4	132.3	128.6	120.2	116.9	114.5	110.3	120.8	119.9			
Miscellaneous food products	90.6	91.4	93.5	94.8	96.0	97.7	98.9	101.9	98.4	95.3	95.0	94.1	95.9	98.6			
Tobacco manufactures	87.5	92.5	97.8	100.8	109.8	112.7	102.6	77.3	79.8	79.5	79.4	81.6	89.7	92.0	95.0		
Cigarettes	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.7	31.0	31.2	30.3	31.2	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.4	30.4	30.8	30.0		
Cigars	31.6	33.2	33.5	32.9	32.7	32.3	31.0	32.6	32.8	33.7	34.0	34.0	35.3	38.5			
Tobacco and snuff	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3			
Tobacco stemming and redrying	24.5	28.2	30.7	40.5	43.1	33.2	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.5	11.1	17.7	22.0	22.2			
Textile-mill products	929.0	928.2	941.8	948.9	951.6	948.8	949.7	922.0	959.6	963.1	971.0	980.5	980.0	960.2	982.3		
Scouring and combing plants	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9		
Yarn and thread mills	109.5	110.8	110.9	110.2	110.6	110.9	109.6	112.7	113.0	115.7	117.1	118.6	118.3	120.1			
Broad-woven fabric mills	418.1	420.8	422.4	423.2	423.2	426.4	414.2	432.3	432.4	436.1	438.0	440.0	429.3	436.6			
Narrow fabrics and small wares	25.8	25.4	26.0	26.1	26.0	25.6	24.8	25.5	26.1	26.6	26.9	27.2	26.2	26.6			
Knitting mills	190.9	198.2	203.9	207.1	205.0	205.7	197.7	203.8	203.8	200.2	202.8	205.0	203.1	201.7			
Dyeing and finishing textiles	72.7	73.9	74.3	74.0	73.2	73.0	70.0	74.3	75.0	76.7	78.1	78.8	75.0	78.0			
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	42.2	42.4	42.2	42.5	42.4	40.5	39.4	43.2	44.3	45.2	45.7	46.0	43.3	44.2			
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	10.1	10.8	10.5	10.0	10.6	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.1	10.8	11.0	11.5	12.0	11.0	11.7		
Miscellaneous textile goods	53.4	53.8	53.1	52.9	52.0	51.3	49.8	51.0	52.9	54.0	54.4	55.4	53.2	54.2			
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,096.9	1,069.3	1,088.1	1,087.9	1,091.4	1,079.2	1,082.3	1,020.3	1,049.2	1,048.9	1,067.8	1,116.1	1,130.9	1,080.8	1,077.3		
Men's and boys' suits and coats	109.0	110.4	108.9	110.2	111.0	111.1	104.7	110.2	110.2	107.4	109.7	111.0	109.7	107.1			
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	271.8	274.1	280.0	287.2	286.6	289.6	277.0	286.6	288.0	291.4	292.8	295.4	296.6	285.6			
Women's outerwear	332.6	334.7	323.6	316.7	313.3	321.0	296.0	296.0	293.5	315.1	343.3	343.3	321.0	319.5			
Women's, children's undergarments	113.1	114.5	115.8	116.0	114.4	112.5	103.6	110.7	109.2	112.1	114.4	114.4	112.6	107.9			
Millinery	15.8	15.8	14.0	16.5	16.2	16.0	13.8	11.5	11.3	14.9	20.2	21.2	16.0	17.7			
Children's outerwear	62.4	62.1	62.3	64.5	63.6	63.0	63.0	64.4	61.3	58.7	62.4	65.8	63.1	64.8			
Fur goods	6.9	9.9	10.0	10.3	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.5	8.4	5.6	6.7	7.0	8.7	9.3			
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	51.4	54.3	56.1	57.5	57.1	56.9	51.4	55.7	53.8	54.7	55.8	55.8	55.1	54.5			
Other fabricated textile products	106.3	112.3	115.2	112.5	107.3	102.8	99.3	101.6	103.2	107.9	110.8	111.1	108.0	110.9			
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	576.0	606.8	624.2	663.6	681.4	700.0	687.9	696.1	666.7	641.7	618.5	635.3	654.9	675.2			
Logging camps and contractors	62.0	75.5	88.3	100.0	105.0	112.5	108.0	110.0	92.8	76.6	63.4	76.0	89.9	94.3			
Sawmills and planing mills	314.1	327.3	338.8	351.1	359.2	368.2	365.6	360.1	358.9	350.2	343.7	347.9	352.1	363.4			
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	100.5	103.3	105.8	110.0	114.8	117.2	113.9	114.0	112.2	111.7	109.1	109.4	110.9	117.7			
Wooden containers	49.8	50.3	50.2	51.3	50.9	50.7	50.7	52.0	52.2	52.0	51.7	51.2	51.2	51.0			
Miscellaneous wood products	49.6	50.4	51.1	51.2	51.5	51.4	49.7	51.0	50.6	51.2	50.6	50.8	50.8	48.8			
Furniture and fixtures	311.2	317.5	317.6	322.1	321.3	316.1	303.8	310.5	310.8	315.6	318.3	318.9	316.4	309.3			
Household furniture	220.3	225.3	226.0	228.6	227.2	222.6	216.6	219.3	220.4	224.6	228.2	232.6	235.2	223.7			
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	37.8	38.8	38.9	39.4	39.8	40.0	38.4	38.7	38.2	38.6	38.6	38.2	38.9	35.6			
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	30.9	31.0	30.1	31.5	31.9	31.6	27.6	30.8	29.7	29.3	29.7	29.6	30.2	29.5			
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.6	22.4	21.9	21.2	22.0	22.5	22.5	21.9	21.5	22.1	20.5			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1957		1956												Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1956	1955	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Paper and allied products	462.7	465.4	469.8	467.4	467.9	469.7	468.8	460.6	465.6	462.4	460.2	457.1	455.5	463.7	452.2	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	236.5	238.7	235.4	235.7	238.0	239.1	235.7	237.9	234.3	232.3	231.3	230.4	235.2	228.9		
Paperboard containers and boxes	122.7	125.2	127.0	126.5	125.3	124.1	120.4	123.1	122.2	121.2	121.0	121.0	123.2	120.2		
Other paper and allied products	106.2	105.9	105.0	105.7	106.4	105.6	104.5	104.6	105.9	106.7	104.8	104.1	105.3	103.1		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	556.2	557.2	566.2	563.8	563.5	556.8	550.1	543.6	549.1	546.6	547.4	544.8	540.3	551.3	528.6	
Newspapers	159.3	162.3	160.0	160.0	158.4	156.1	154.7	157.2	157.9	155.7	153.7	153.0	153.0	156.6	150.4	
Periodicals	26.5	28.6	29.0	29.1	28.5	27.7	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.9	28.8	28.3	28.5	29.0		
Books	35.6	35.4	34.8	34.3	34.3	33.8	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.9	33.4	32.6	33.8	31.1		
Commercial printing	183.8	185.0	184.1	183.9	181.7	180.6	178.3	179.7	178.6	178.3	179.5	178.3	180.8	173.8		
Lithography	47.4	48.9	49.2	48.7	48.2	47.5	46.5	47.1	46.5	47.2	47.5	47.1	47.6	46.9		
Greeting cards	11.9	13.1	14.2	14.7	14.5	14.1	13.5	13.9	13.1	12.7	12.7	12.6	13.5	13.9		
Bookbinding and related industries	38.5	38.7	38.2	38.7	38.6	37.9	37.1	37.5	37.3	37.5	36.8	36.3	37.5	34.3		
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	54.2	54.2	54.3	54.1	52.6	52.4	52.2	52.2	52.4	53.3	52.4	52.1	53.0	51.3		
Chemicals and allied products	550.9	552.8	552.0	550.3	554.4	552.5	548.7	543.5	552.4	550.4	550.0	556.1	557.5	555.2	546.1	
Industrial inorganic chemicals	75.6	75.4	75.6	76.0	76.6	75.9	75.5	75.5	76.5	76.0	75.8	76.0	75.8	75.9	74.1	
Industrial organic chemicals	216.5	215.2	213.5	213.7	214.5	217.2	213.3	219.1	219.5	221.2	221.1	220.6	217.6	215.0		
Drugs and medicines	56.8	56.3	55.5	56.2	56.7	56.6	56.7	55.5	54.4	55.9	55.6	55.6	55.9	56.1		
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	29.6	29.6	29.9	29.9	30.3	30.6	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.9	29.6	29.9	30.1	
Paints, pigments, and fillers	46.6	46.7	46.7	46.8	47.1	47.7	47.2	47.2	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	47.0	46.5		
Gum and wood chemicals	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8		
Fertilizers	26.6	25.4	24.2	25.8	24.1	21.7	22.7	25.4	34.4	30.7	36.6	28.9	28.0	28.0		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	29.4	30.3	30.7	31.5	29.7	26.0	25.2	25.7	26.7	28.1	29.9	30.0	28.7	28.7		
Miscellaneous chemicals	64.3	65.9	66.0	67.3	66.3	65.8	66.1	66.4	65.0	64.6	64.0	63.0	65.1	60.8		
Products of petroleum and coal	172.5	171.7	173.1	174.8	175.2	177.9	169.6	174.5	171.6	171.3	171.8	169.7	173.0	173.7		
Petroleum refining	132.0	132.0	132.9	132.3	133.1	135.1	133.6	137.4	129.9	130.0	130.0	129.3	131.7	132.2		
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	39.7	41.1	41.9	42.9	43.1	42.8	36.0	42.1	41.7	41.3	41.8	40.4	41.3	41.5		
Rubber products	221.5	222.0	221.5	198.9	220.0	215.4	210.8	208.0	208.5	216.0	218.7	220.8	224.5	216.2	216.3	
Tires and inner tubes	93.8	93.2	74.8	61.7	91.6	89.8	90.0	90.1	91.8	91.8	92.6	93.2	90.5	90.2		
Rubber footwear	18.1	18.4	18.7	19.1	19.3	19.2	18.9	19.4	20.0	20.3	20.7	20.9	19.7	18.2		
Other rubber products	110.1	109.9	105.4	109.2	104.5	101.8	99.1	99.0	104.4	106.6	107.5	110.4	106.0	107.9		
Leather and leather products	331.6	326.0	320.1	320.9	328.0	337.5	330.0	333.6	324.8	331.5	344.1	349.8	334.3	340.4		
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	39.2	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.1	39.9	39.0	39.7	39.5	40.1	40.3	40.6	39.8	40.5		
Industrial leather belting and packing	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.3	15.7	15.1	15.3	15.4	17.3	15.8	15.7		
Footwear (except rubber)	216.5	215.0	211.0	209.7	211.9	218.7	215.7	219.0	214.3	218.1	226.5	229.8	218.3	222.8		
Luggage	12.0	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.2	14.0	13.6	14.2	13.9	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.4	14.2		
Handbags and small leather goods	25.6	26.6	27.8	29.8	29.1	28.9	26.4	26.0	22.5	25.0	28.3	29.7	27.3	28.8		
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	13.5	15.6	16.5	17.0	17.1	17.0	16.6	16.6	15.8	15.6	15.2	14.8	16.0	14.7		
Stone, clay, and glass products	455.4	460.2	473.0	478.9	484.3	477.8	482.4	472.9	484.2	479.9	478.2	472.2	465.8	476.5	462.1	
Flat glass	30.5	31.3	31.4	31.1	30.7	30.5	29.8	29.7	30.2	30.6	29.9	30.3	30.6	30.1		
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	80.6	83.1	84.6	85.0	77.7	81.7	77.6	83.2	82.6	83.1	82.0	81.2	81.9	80.0		
Glass products made of purchased glass	15.5	16.1	16.0	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.0	14.4	15.4	15.9	15.7	15.8	15.4	15.0		
Cement, hydraulic	35.9	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.1	37.5	37.0	37.1	36.4	36.1	35.5	35.3	36.5	35.8		
Structural clay products	70.6	73.3	74.9	77.5	78.9	79.1	79.1	80.6	77.3	76.5	76.6	74.6	76.9	73.5		
Pottery and related products	47.2	48.5	48.8	48.9	47.4	48.1	45.9	48.4	49.3	49.5	49.0	47.2	48.2	47.7		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	90.8	93.7	96.4	98.3	99.9	101.1	100.7	101.4	99.0	96.2	92.6	90.9	96.8	91.7		
Cut-stone and stone products	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.1	17.8	18.2	18.5	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.5	18.0	17.6		
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	71.6	72.8	72.2	72.8	72.6	71.7	70.6	70.9	71.3	72.1	72.9	73.0	72.2	70.7		
Primary metal industries	1,128.6	1,131.9	1,133.2	1,132.0	1,131.6	1,126.2	1,090.8	743.0	1,117.7	1,117.4	1,136.2	1,130.3	1,138.4	1,095.7	1,064.0	
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	563.4	565.3	567.1	566.9	572.4	552.3	210.6	563.8	557.1	568.2	563.3	566.5	535.5	544.6		
Iron and steel foundries	205.8	206.6	205.5	205.7	199.3	203.3	200.9	202.8	205.5	211.1	211.9	215.5	207.6	201.9		
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	59.1	59.1	58.5	58.2	58.8	53.7	57.1	55.6	54.9	54.8	54.6	53.5	56.1	51.5		
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.2	9.6		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	91.7	91.4	91.4	90.5	91.9	86.2	91.4	94.8	96.4	97.7	95.4	95.2	93.2	91.2		
Nonferrous foundries	67.3	67.0	67.0	66.6	63.9	61.5	60.3	60.9	62.3	63.5	64.1	66.0	64.2	64.1		
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	134.3	133.5	132.4	131.3	129.7	123.8	112.8	130.0	130.5	130.6	130.7	131.2	128.9	121.1		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	900.7	904.5	909.2	911.3	910.5	885.4	864.1	825.1	870.4	880.9	894.5	893.0	899.2	888.3	892.9	
Tin cans and other tinware	46.4	46.2	46.3	51.2	54.4	54.2	53.9	53.4	51.7	51.3	49.0	47.8	50.5	51.0		
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	122.8	123.9	122.7	119.3	115.3	112.0	108.8	114.7	119.0	124.8	126.1	127.4	125.0	126.5		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	83.4	86.1	89.2	93.1	91.6	92.0	90.5	94.5	95.8	96.4	96.7	97.6	93.8	98.9		
Fabricated structural metal products	240.7	240.8	240.6	241.1	239.2	235.8	215.6	232.8	236.5	224.0	229.7	218.0	229.1	209.0		
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	208.0	209.4	209.7	205.2	188.5	181.3	176.2	184.5	192.3	196.3	199.1	203.5	196.8	204.5		
Lighting fixtures	40.2	40.6	40.3	40.2	37.3	36.3	35.3	34.7	36.4	38.2	38.7	39.5	38.3	41.2		
Fabricated wire products	52.2	52.6	52.3	51.6	49.4	47.1	45.3	47.8	49.0	50.0	50.3	51.1	50.0	50.5		
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	110.8	109.6	110.2	108.8	107.7	105.4	99.8	108.0	110.2	111.5	112.4	114.3	109.3	111.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

Industry	[In thousands]														Annual average	
	1957					1956										
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1956	1955	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,310.3	1,300.8	1,288.8	1,272.9	1,263.6	1,262.3	1,267.2	1,253.5	1,278.2	1,280.9	1,291.8	1,281.0	1,274.3	1,273.0	1,178.3	
Engines and turbines.....	62.8	63.3	62.3	61.8	60.6	59.7	55.2	55.6	55.7	57.1	57.1	57.0	57.0	58.5	53.6	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	104.6	99.1	94.5	89.0	97.0	96.3	100.6	106.3	107.7	112.3	114.3	115.7	114.5	113.3		
Construction and mining machinery.....	116.4	115.8	113.7	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.3	116.1	112.6	113.5	112.1	110.7	113.5	96.6		
Metalworking machinery.....	228.4	227.6	225.5	223.4	222.7	220.3	218.9	222.2	223.7	222.5	221.4	219.3	222.4	202.3		
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	137.3	137.3	137.3	136.7	137.5	137.0	137.5	138.3	137.4	137.0	137.0	137.5	136.7	137.9	127.9	
General industrial machinery.....	185.1	184.4	184.4	183.0	182.3	180.9	180.3	179.4	178.0	178.3	176.0	174.1	179.5	160.7		
Office and store machines and devices.....	162.7	161.0	160.1	98.7	93.8	95.8	94.9	96.5	96.3	94.8	92.9	91.7	95.7	85.6		
Service-industry and household machines.....	143.0	140.7	138.3	140.2	141.0	141.5	143.7	152.9	155.4	159.8	153.9	152.4	147.3	140.3		
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	220.5	219.6	216.8	215.8	212.4	210.7	209.2	210.9	214.1	216.5	215.8	216.7	214.5	198.0		
Electrical machinery.....	886.0	893.8	906.7	918.3	913.8	891.4	877.7	854.3	866.4	871.0	874.0	841.5	848.6	877.5	823.2	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	301.5	304.2	304.2	306.5	302.9	298.9	295.9	300.1	299.9	301.0	275.8	274.7	294.3	289.3		
Electrical appliances.....	41.5	41.1	41.5	42.2	42.6	42.1	38.8	41.0	41.5	43.0	41.1	40.6	41.3	37.2		
Insulated wire and cable.....	19.6	19.9	19.7	19.7	19.1	18.6	18.3	18.7	19.1	18.8	19.0	18.8	19.1	17.7		
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	63.9	63.3	62.2	59.3	55.5	53.0	51.5	52.9	57.2	60.2	60.8	63.0	59.0	65.6		
Electric lamps.....	28.6	28.3	28.5	28.5	28.3	28.1	28.5	28.3	28.3	28.1	23.2	23.2	27.1	24.0		
Communication equipment.....	400.2	410.5	422.8	418.4	403.1	397.1	384.9	387.2	386.9	384.1	383.5	389.4	397.8	372.5		
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	38.5	39.4	39.4	39.2	39.9	39.9	36.4	38.2	38.7	38.8	38.1	38.9	38.9	36.9		
Transportation equipment.....	1,427.8	1,439.4	1,438.6	1,402.0	1,318.9	1,205.0	1,234.9	1,249.9	1,268.5	1,295.3	1,332.4	1,353.7	1,392.4	1,330.3	1,399.4	
Automobiles.....	683.5	688.7	699.1	603.8	503.6	541.3	590.6	574.2	613.2	655.3	678.1	713.2	633.2	740.4		
Aircraft and parts.....	369.6	366.2	360.3	351.5	346.5	342.0	333.1	332.1	323.2	324.3	323.8	332.1	338.2	322.4		
Aircraft engines and parts.....	114.9	114.1	111.9	109.0	105.8	102.1	101.4	102.1	101.7	100.9	100.9	99.6	104.2	95.3		
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	12.5	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.4	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.8	9.3		
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	85.3	85.2	84.3	82.1	81.2	80.0	78.0	77.7	77.8	76.8	76.9	77.5	79.5	77.9		
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	120.4	118.8	113.6	108.6	106.6	107.0	114.3	116.0	113.0	110.0	109.9	106.3	110.9	105.9		
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	100.2	99.6	95.5	91.4	89.8	90.9	95.3	95.4	90.5	87.1	87.1	83.8	90.9	85.7		
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	20.2	19.2	18.1	17.2	16.8	16.1	19.0	20.6	22.5	22.9	22.8	22.5	20.2	20.2		
Railroad equipment.....	46.8	46.0	42.0	43.0	40.6	42.7	43.6	47.3	47.9	47.6	46.8	46.3	45.3	40.9		
Other transportation equipment.....	6.4	7.1	8.7	9.2	9.3	9.0	8.3	8.5	8.3	7.5	7.4	7.5	8.2	7.3		
Instruments and related products.....	236.1	234.9	236.2	237.3	237.1	235.4	233.3	228.5	231.1	230.9	231.4	230.9	230.5	232.6	224.5	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	42.3	41.5	41.5	41.1	40.0	39.1	38.5	38.7	38.1	37.6	37.3	36.1	38.8	33.9		
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	60.4	61.1	61.4	61.2	59.8	59.0	57.7	58.3	58.5	59.5	59.7	59.5	59.6	58.5		
Optical instruments and lenses.....	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6		
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	30.9	30.6	30.5	30.1	30.1	30.1	29.5	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.3	29.4	29.6	27.9		
Ophthalmic goods.....	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.2	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.5	22.4	22.3	20.5		
Photographic apparatus.....	41.7	42.6	42.8	42.8	43.3	43.9	43.1	43.1	42.5	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.9	43.1		
Watches and clocks.....	27.1	28.0	28.7	29.2	29.4	28.5	27.1	27.9	28.7	28.9	29.0	29.8	28.8	30.0		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	379.5	378.7	398.6	415.3	423.5	414.9	404.4	380.6	395.2	395.0	394.1	397.7	399.7	401.1	395.5	
Jewelry, silverware, and platedware.....	40.9	42.2	42.3	43.1	42.1	40.7	38.0	39.4	39.8	41.4	42.3	43.7	41.5	42.3		
Musical instruments and parts.....	16.1	16.8	16.9	16.7	16.4	16.2	15.4	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.3		
Toys and sporting goods.....	64.7	72.1	82.9	88.3	87.2	84.0	78.5	81.8	79.1	75.3	72.0	70.3	78.5	73.0		
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	23.3	23.7	24.4	24.7	24.6	24.1	23.1	23.5	23.5	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.3	22.8		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	47.9	48.9	50.4	52.2	51.9	51.5	48.3	49.0	48.0	48.7	51.7	54.1	50.6	53.6		
Fabricated plastics products.....	70.8	72.2	72.9	72.4	69.8	67.0	64.8	64.8	68.3	68.2	69.0	69.3	69.0	66.4		
Other manufacturing industries.....	115.0	122.7	125.5	126.1	122.9	120.9	112.5	115.8	120.3	121.3	123.1	123.0	121.6	122.1		

¹ See footnote 1, table A-2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own

use (e. g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

See footnote 1, p. 504.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries¹

(1947-49=100)

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average.....	66.2	29.9	1952: Average.....	106.3	136.6	1956: September.....	107.8	165.8
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1953: Average.....	111.8	151.4	October.....	108.7	168.7
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1954: Average.....	101.8	137.7	November.....	108.0	167.7
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1955: Average.....	105.5	152.8	December.....	107.6	170.9
1943: Average.....	121.4	99.0	1956: Average.....	106.5	161.3			
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8				1957: January.....	106.1	164.8
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8	1956: February.....	106.8	157.7	February.....	105.8	
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	March.....	106.1	157.9			
1947: Average.....	103.4	97.7	April.....	106.0	158.2			
1948: Average.....	102.8	105.1	May.....	105.4	157.3			
1949: Average.....	93.8	97.2	June.....	105.7	158.2			
1950: Average.....	99.6	111.7	July.....	107.2	151.0			
1951: Average.....	106.4	129.8	August.....	107.1	161.4			

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

SEE footnote 1, p. 504.

TABLE A-5: Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel

(In thousands)

Unit of Government	1957	1956												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1956	1955
Total civilian employment ¹	7,312	7,602	7,342	7,298	7,213	6,960	6,947	7,150	7,203	7,130	7,122	7,064	7,033	7,176	6,915
Federal employment ²	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,196	2,208	2,208	2,193	2,178	2,168	2,162	2,160	2,156	2,214	2,188
Executive.....	2,170.1	2,456.2	2,174.7	2,175.9	2,169.1	2,181.1	2,182.0	2,166.6	2,150.0	2,142.1	2,135.8	2,134.0	2,130.0	2,187.4	2,161.7
Department of Defense.....	1,033.5	1,034.8	1,037.5	1,041.0	1,038.8	1,046.5	1,046.2	1,040.2	1,030.0	1,025.8	1,022.9	1,022.9	1,022.6	1,034.1	1,027.9
Post Office Department.....	519.1	505.3	518.9	514.0	511.4	509.8	510.1	506.1	509.9	509.4	509.4	510.6	508.7	530.6	530.0
Other agencies.....	617.6	616.1	618.3	620.9	618.9	624.8	625.6	620.8	610.0	606.8	608.6	600.5	598.6	613.7	603.8
Legislative.....	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.9	22.1	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.7	21.6	21.9	21.6
Judicial.....	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
District of Columbia ³	232.2	239.4	231.4	231.2	230.3	233.0	233.7	232.7	228.5	228.6	228.7	228.6	228.1	231.2	230.0
Executive.....	211.4	218.5	210.4	210.1	209.2	211.9	212.8	211.7	207.6	207.8	207.9	207.9	207.6	210.3	209.4
Department of Defense.....	88.0	88.0	88.1	88.3	88.2	89.7	90.1	89.8	88.1	88.1	88.3	88.4	88.5	88.6	89.3
Post Office Department.....	8.9	16.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	9.3	9.3
Other agencies.....	114.5	113.7	113.5	113.1	112.4	113.6	114.1	113.3	111.1	111.1	111.0	110.8	110.7	112.4	111.0
Legislative.....	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.0	19.8	20.2	19.8
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
State and local employment.....	5,116	5,119	5,141	5,096	5,017	4,752	4,739	4,957	5,027	4,962	4,960	4,924	4,877	4,962	4,727
State.....	1,319.0	1,319.7	1,321.0	1,317.6	1,278.0	1,252.1	1,252.6	1,291.1	1,296.8	1,270.9	1,260.2	1,260.0	1,242.0	1,281.0	1,215.4
Local.....	3,797.1	3,798.9	3,819.9	3,778.4	3,738.8	3,500.3	3,486.7	3,665.4	3,730.1	3,690.8	3,699.9	3,664.1	3,635.2	3,681.4	3,511.2
Education.....	2,351.1	2,351.6	2,349.7	2,316.0	2,192.2	1,878.5	1,877.2	2,125.3	2,245.0	2,242.0	2,250.1	2,241.1	2,210.4	2,189.2	2,060.8
Other.....	2,765.0	2,767.0	2,791.2	2,780.0	2,824.6	2,873.9	2,862.1	2,831.2	2,781.9	2,719.7	2,710.0	2,683.0	2,666.8	2,773.2	2,665.8
Total military personnel ⁴	2,817	2,809	2,827	2,829	2,824	2,827	2,839	2,835	2,841	2,865	2,879	2,893	2,908	2,848	3,025
Army.....	993.4	992.3	1,002.4	1,004.1	1,005.6	1,013.5	1,027.3	1,025.8	1,039.4	1,054.7	1,064.4	1,060.5	1,070.7	1,039.1	1,165.8
Air Force.....	917.9	914.6	918.3	916.0	911.5	909.0	909.0	910.0	908.2	911.6	911.5	934.2	938.7	916.1	955.3
Navy.....	676.8	673.1	675.0	677.7	676.9	675.1	673.6	669.9	666.2	671.6	674.5	669.4	669.8	672.7	668.8
Marine Corps.....	200.0	200.8	202.1	202.8	201.5	200.9	200.5	200.8	198.6	198.5	199.4	199.7	199.5	200.4	205.9
Coast Guard.....	29.0	28.6	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.4	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.3	28.8	28.6

¹ Data refer to Continental United States only.² Data are prepared by the Civil Service Commission.³ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard

Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

⁴ Data refer to Continental United States and elsewhere.

SEE footnote 1, p. 504.

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,¹ by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1957	1956											
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.
Continental United States	1,737.4	1,285.0	1,013.4	878.4	988.3	1,058.6	1,209.5	1,177.6	1,255.5	1,358.5	1,472.4	1,535.0	1,490.9
New England	145.9	109.3	80.7	66.0	64.8	69.1	83.0	73.7	89.4	103.1	99.1	98.2	105.0
Maine	11.7	10.0	7.3	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.9	6.2	10.4	13.1	10.1	10.2	10.7
New Hampshire	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.9	8.2	9.5	7.2	6.2	6.7
Vermont	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.4
Massachusetts	79.9	59.4	42.9	34.0	31.5	30.1	37.0	34.0	40.8	46.4	46.9	47.4	51.4
Rhode Island	18.9	12.8	8.9	8.2	8.0	9.5	12.9	10.8	13.6	15.3	15.4	14.4	14.8
Connecticut	25.9	19.0	14.7	12.7	13.0	17.8	20.1	15.2	14.8	16.7	17.1	17.4	18.9
Middle Atlantic	511.9	377.9	292.7	259.5	284.0	308.8	376.8	369.5	395.3	425.5	448.3	446.0	469.9
New York	231.5	176.3	125.6	102.0	114.4	117.2	161.7	176.2	191.3	201.1	199.3	203.7	219.4
New Jersey	101.5	68.2	57.1	50.8	53.3	55.9	65.1	63.2	69.4	78.6	78.9	83.7	88.0
Pennsylvania	178.9	133.4	110.0	100.7	116.3	135.7	150.0	130.1	134.6	145.8	170.2	158.6	162.4
East North Central	308.5	228.3	193.0	195.4	274.0	277.7	288.9	281.0	275.6	274.9	283.7	283.5	237.8
Ohio	69.1	51.4	38.4	30.7	35.2	43.4	48.8	48.9	46.9	51.0	58.3	63.3	54.8
Indiana	43.8	29.3	24.4	23.0	29.5	32.7	36.0	33.6	33.4	33.4	34.8	35.6	30.5
Illinois	85.3	56.0	51.4	45.8	53.9	58.5	65.6	64.4	65.5	69.0	57.0	62.9	66.4
Michigan	89.4	67.8	58.9	83.8	142.7	128.0	121.1	115.9	112.7	101.3	110.9	97.2	61.5
Wisconsin	36.0	23.9	19.8	12.2	12.2	15.1	17.4	18.2	17.2	20.2	22.6	24.5	24.6
West North Central	120.0	83.6	60.0	46.6	47.6	49.2	51.8	53.3	60.8	82.5	102.4	117.9	110.3
Minnesota	34.8	23.1	14.2	9.1	9.1	11.9	11.5	11.1	16.3	28.6	33.7	36.0	33.5
Iowa	14.2	9.5	6.2	4.7	4.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.0	7.9	11.9	13.4	11.6
Missouri	38.7	29.4	26.0	23.5	26.0	22.7	25.0	26.3	27.4	28.6	30.3	34.8	35.0
North Dakota	5.4	3.4	1.5	.4	.2	.3	.4	.4	1.0	3.2	4.9	5.4	5.1
South Dakota	4.0	2.4	1.1	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.7	1.7	3.4	4.1	3.7
Nebraska	9.9	6.9	4.3	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.8	5.3	8.0	9.7	9.9
Kansas	12.9	8.8	6.5	5.7	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	7.2	10.2	14.5	12.6
South Atlantic	162.6	116.4	100.8	96.6	109.7	120.8	143.2	130.9	132.3	130.0	128.1	134.6	136.3
Delaware	3.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.5
Maryland	17.9	12.2	8.7	8.1	9.3	11.0	13.2	12.2	13.5	14.0	11.6	15.3	17.2
District of Columbia	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.5	5.4	6.2	5.8
Virginia	13.9	9.4	7.1	6.0	7.7	10.4	14.8	16.0	13.1	10.6	13.6	14.2	13.1
West Virginia	15.0	10.3	8.3	7.8	9.1	11.7	13.3	10.1	9.8	10.9	12.4	13.9	14.3
North Carolina	43.9	30.1	25.2	20.5	23.2	24.8	34.3	35.6	38.8	40.0	36.0	34.8	33.2
South Carolina	16.8	12.7	12.4	12.1	13.8	12.4	14.1	13.0	14.3	13.6	12.4	12.3	13.1
Georgia	30.1	21.6	19.1	18.1	19.5	21.5	26.9	24.5	24.7	22.7	21.4	21.2	21.8
Florida	15.1	13.0	14.1	18.1	21.9	23.2	21.0	14.1	12.4	11.7	12.9	14.0	15.2
East South Central	127.0	97.7	85.8	75.5	75.9	92.7	108.8	110.5	115.1	104.5	106.7	108.7	99.1
Kentucky	35.6	29.6	27.3	26.9	26.1	29.1	30.2	30.6	32.4	34.2	34.4	33.7	27.9
Tennessee	50.4	36.4	32.1	28.3	28.2	32.8	38.4	36.7	38.5	38.9	39.9	42.4	41.1
Alabama	22.6	17.5	15.6	12.8	14.2	20.5	28.4	32.5	32.6	19.0	19.2	18.4	17.7
Mississippi	18.4	14.1	10.8	8.4	8.4	10.3	11.7	10.8	11.6	12.4	13.2	14.3	12.3
West South Central	86.5	63.3	51.7	42.5	42.9	48.1	50.5	50.5	56.4	65.1	71.1	81.2	70.8
Arkansas	21.6	15.0	10.6	7.6	7.1	8.8	9.3	9.0	10.1	12.7	14.5	18.4	16.1
Louisiana	16.5	11.2	8.8	7.5	8.6	9.9	11.5	11.9	13.3	15.4	17.0	18.4	15.1
Oklahoma	15.8	12.3	9.8	8.1	7.8	8.4	8.7	8.5	9.6	11.1	12.8	15.4	14.1
Texas	32.7	26.8	22.5	19.4	19.4	21.0	21.0	21.2	23.4	25.9	26.7	28.9	25.5
Mountain	49.4	33.0	21.5	13.5	12.5	14.3	16.3	14.8	19.9	31.2	45.0	52.4	45.0
Montana	8.9	5.2	2.3	.9	.7	1.8	1.0	1.4	2.7	5.2	8.3	9.1	7.6
Idaho	9.0	6.5	3.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.0	4.2	6.9	8.6	8.2
Wyoming	3.1	1.7	.9	.4	.3	.4	.8	.7	1.2	1.9	3.0	3.4	2.6
Colorado	6.6	4.7	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.4	3.5	5.3	6.4	5.2
New Mexico	4.3	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.2	4.2	4.9	4.1
Arizona	6.0	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.3	6.0	7.0	6.9	6.1
Utah	7.8	4.8	3.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.7	4.1	6.2	8.0	6.7
Nevada	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.0	4.6
Pacific	225.4	173.5	127.3	82.8	75.9	78.0	90.2	93.3	110.7	141.6	188.0	212.6	216.7
Washington	52.2	41.8	30.6	19.5	15.0	14.4	14.2	11.9	17.2	28.6	42.6	51.2	51.8
Oregon	37.5	28.8	19.3	10.1	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.3	8.8	15.9	27.5	30.3	30.3
California	135.8	102.9	77.5	53.2	54.6	57.9	69.7	75.1	84.7	97.1	118.0	131.1	134.6

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

NOTE.—Data for months prior to April 1956 differ from figures previously published because of the inclusion of data for the UCFE program.

TABLE A-9: Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations ¹

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item	1957	1956												1955
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Jan.
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	808	612	674	683	608	660	690	799	732	675	660	733	811	848
Nonfarm placements.....	433	410	474	599	591	577	519	558	567	504	450	402	432	397
State unemployment insurance programs:²														
Initial claims ³	1,562	1,229	973	834	761	837	1,119	863	993	984	936	1,049	1,349	1,519
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	1,737	1,285	1,013	878	988	1,059	1,209	1,178	1,255	1,359	1,472	1,535	1,491	1,978
Rate of insured unemployment ⁵	4.4	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.0	5.4
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	6,682	3,950	3,503	3,461	3,556	4,286	4,292	4,503	4,896	5,122	5,773	5,499	5,287	7,015
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$27.73	\$27.42	\$27.26	\$27.57	\$27.77	\$27.05	\$26.91	\$26.79	\$26.70	\$27.03	\$27.13	\$26.95	\$26.61	\$25.12
Total benefits paid.....	\$177,598	\$104,245	\$91,700	\$91,476	\$94,919	\$112,207	\$111,708	\$116,052	\$125,786	\$133,926	\$151,958	\$143,923	\$135,722	\$170,882
Unemployment compensation for veterans:⁶														
Initial claims ³	31	23	21	18	18	27	27	29	30	21	36	30	37	45
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	45	35	28	24	33	42	41	37	35	44	57	61	58	92
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	206	145	118	122	169	211	187	*167	175	214	271	262	252	381
Total benefits paid ⁷	\$5,572	\$3,883	\$3,168	\$3,258	\$4,499	\$5,630	\$4,970	\$4,452	\$4,694	\$5,722	\$7,274	\$7,050	\$6,726	\$10,198
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ⁸	19	17	21	12	11	23	97	18	5	5	7	10	21	27
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	68	59	49	37	41	57	66	19	25	36	48	55	67	129
Number of payments ⁹	165	119	98	89	94	173	85	50	69	95	126	124	129	313
Average amount of benefit payment ¹⁰	\$58.65	\$58.08	\$58.04	\$59.19	\$58.92	\$58.23	\$48.89	\$52.66	\$53.03	\$54.70	\$57.40	\$57.67	\$55.33	\$58.09
Total benefits paid ¹¹	\$9,772	\$6,868	\$5,637	\$5,197	\$5,561	\$10,201	\$4,145	\$2,571	\$3,604	\$5,144	\$7,242	\$7,112	\$7,162	\$18,129
All programs:¹²														
Insured unemployment ⁴	1,851	1,377	1,090	939	1,060	1,158	1,316	1,234	1,316	1,439	1,578	1,651	1,606	2,198

¹ Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.² Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.³ An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.⁴ Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.⁵ The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.⁶ Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.⁷ Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$26.⁸ An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.⁹ Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recoveries of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.¹⁰ Adjusted for recoveries of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.¹¹ Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans' programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover ¹

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accession													
1948	4.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.5	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.2	3.4
1957	3.1												
Total separation													
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.0	4.8	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3												
Quit													
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.8	2.2	1.7	2.8
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.8
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.8
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3												
Discharge													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.5	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1957	.2												
Layoff													
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	1.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5												
Miscellaneous, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957	.3												

¹ Data for the current month are preliminary.

NOTE.—Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are reported for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months, when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rate because of rounding.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	3.1	2.3	3.3	2.8	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.2
Durable goods	3.1	2.4	3.3	2.8	1.2	1.0	.3	.2	1.5	1.4	.3	.2
Nondurable goods	2.9	2.0	3.4	3.0	1.4	1.1	.2	.2	1.6	1.6	.2	.2
Ordinance and accessories	2.9	2.4	4.0	1.9	1.3	.7	.2	.1	2.3	.8	.2	.2
Food and kindred products	3.3	2.8	4.9	4.1	1.2	1.0	.2	.2	3.3	2.7	.2	.1
Meat products	3.3	2.7	5.0	4.9	.8	.7	.2	.2	3.9	3.8	.2	.2
Grain-mill products	2.7	2.1	3.1	2.1	1.0	.8	.3	.3	1.7	.9	.2	.2
Bakery products	2.8	2.0	3.7	3.0	1.7	1.5	.3	.3	1.6	1.0	.1	.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	(1)	4.1	(1)	2.5	(1)	.3	(1)	.1	(1)	1.9	(1)	.1
Tobacco manufactures	1.9	.9	3.1	1.8	1.5	.9	.1	.2	1.3	.6	.2	.1
Cigarettes	1.2	.7	3.5	.7	.8	.5	.1	.1	2.2	.1	.3	.1
Cigars	2.8	1.0	2.9	3.0	2.3	1.5	.1	.3	.4	1.2	(2)	.1
Tobacco and snuff	.9	.7	1.6	1.4	.5	.4	(2)	.1	.5	.3	.6	.5
Textile-mill products	3.3	2.0	3.7	3.8	1.6	1.2	.2	.2	1.7	2.2	.2	.1
Yarn and thread mills	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.9	1.6	1.4	.3	.2	1.1	1.2	.1	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills	2.7	2.2	3.8	3.3	1.6	1.1	.3	.2	1.7	1.8	.2	.1
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	2.4	2.0	3.5	2.9	1.6	1.2	.3	.2	1.4	1.4	.2	.1
Woolen and worsted	4.9	3.4	5.5	5.9	1.4	.9	.2	.1	3.6	4.8	.3	.1
Knitting mills	5.5	1.4	4.0	6.3	1.9	1.4	.2	.1	1.8	4.6	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery	9.4	1.0	2.8	8.1	1.9	1.2	.2	.1	.6	6.8	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery	2.3	1.5	4.0	2.8	1.5	1.4	.2	.1	2.2	1.3	(2)	.1
Knit underwear	4.4	1.3	3.9	7.4	1.7	1.2	.1	.2	2.0	5.9	.1	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1.5	1.3	3.4	3.3	1.0	.8	.2	.3	1.9	2.0	.2	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	2.5	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.0	.7	.2	.2	1.1	.7	.2	.2
Apparel and other finished textile products	4.0	1.9	3.9	3.4	2.3	1.6	.2	.1	1.4	1.5	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.3	.2	.1	.5	.6	.1	.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	4.3	1.7	4.7	3.5	2.5	1.7	.2	.2	2.0	1.5	(2)	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3.0	2.1	4.2	4.7	1.5	1.3	.3	.2	2.1	3.0	.3	.2
Logging camps and contractors	4.4	5.2	4.6	7.9	2.1	3.2	.1	.3	1.9	4.0	.6	.4
Sawmills and planing mills	3.0	1.4	4.2	5.0	1.4	1.0	.3	.2	2.3	3.7	.2	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	1.8	2.1	3.9	2.6	1.2	1.0	.3	.2	2.3	1.2	.2	.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	1.8	3.9	3.1	1.5	1.1	.4	.3	1.8	1.5	.2	.1
Household furniture	2.9	1.6	4.4	3.2	1.7	1.1	.4	.3	2.1	1.6	.2	.2
Other furniture and fixtures	3.2	2.2	2.9	2.7	1.1	1.1	.4	.2	1.2	1.3	.2	.1
Paper and allied products	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.3	1.0	.2	.2	.9	.8	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.2	.7	.5	.1	.1	.4	.4	.2	.1
Paperboard containers and boxes	2.3	1.8	4.0	2.5	2.0	1.2	.3	.3	1.6	.8	.2	.1
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.5	.8	.6	.1	.1	.5	.6	.2	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.3	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.0	.6	.2	.1	.4	1.0	.2	.3
Industrial organic chemicals	1.1	1.0	1.2	.7	.4	.3	.1	.1	.5	.2	.2	.1
Synthetic fibers	1.3	1.6	1.1	.8	.3	.3	.1	(2)	.6	.3	.1	.1
Drugs and medicines	2.7	1.1	1.7	.9	1.2	.7	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.4	.8	1.5	1.5	.9	.6	.2	.1	.2	.5	.3	.2
Products of petroleum and coal	.8	.6	1.2	1.1	.4	.3	.1	(2)	.4	.5	.3	.2
Petroleum refining	.6	.5	.7	.6	.3	.3	(2)	(1)	.2	.2	.2	.2
Rubber products	1.8	1.6	2.8	1.8	1.0	.9	.2	.1	1.3	.6	.4	.2
Tires and inner tubes	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.1	.5	.5	.1	.1	.6	.3	.6	.3
Rubber footwear	1.4	1.4	1.9	3.0	1.3	1.4	.1	.1	.2	1.2	.3	.2
Other rubber products	2.5	2.1	3.7	2.3	1.3	1.1	.2	.2	2.0	.8	.3	.2
Leather and leather products	4.6	3.8	4.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	.3	.2	.9	1.0	.6	.3
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.5	.8	.8	.2	.2	1.1	1.2	.5	.3
Footwear (except rubber)	5.1	4.1	4.3	3.3	2.4	1.8	.3	.2	.9	1.0	.7	.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.2	1.7	3.8	2.5	.9	.7	.2	.2	2.4	1.4	.3	.2
Glass and glass products	2.3	2.0	4.0	2.8	.7	.6	.1	.1	2.9	1.8	.3	.3
Cement, hydraulic	1.6	.8	2.1	2.8	.5	.6	.1	.3	1.2	1.8	.3	.2
Structural clay products	1.7	1.9	4.6	3.3	1.0	1.0	.1	.3	3.2	1.8	.2	.2
Pottery and related products	2.3	1.6	3.8	2.5	1.5	1.1	.3	.2	1.8	1.0	.2	.2
Primary metal industries	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.7	.8	.7	.2	.2	.6	.7	.3	.2
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.1	.6	.5	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3	.2
Iron and steel foundries	2.3	1.8	2.7	2.2	1.1	.9	.3	.3	1.1	.9	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries	2.4	1.8	3.1	2.1	1.1	.8	.3	.3	1.6	.8	.1	.1
Malleable-iron foundries	2.5	1.9	3.5	2.0	1.4	1.0	.4	.4	1.4	.5	.3	.1
Steel foundries	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.4	.9	.8	.4	.3	.6	1.1	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	.7	.2	.1	.1	.3	.2	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.0	.4	.6	.1	.1	1.1	1.0	.3	.3
Nonferrous foundries	3.5	2.8	4.3	2.9	1.5	1.4	.4	.4	2.0	.8	.4	.3
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.0	.9	.3	.3	.4	.8	.2	.2

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries—Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3.6	2.3	3.5	3.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	2.4	2.0	3.4	2.5	1.5	1.2	.3	.2	1.3	.9	.3	.2
Cutlery and edge tools	1.6	1.3	2.6	2.2	1.1	1.0	.3	.2	.9	.9	.3	.1
Handtools	2.3	2.3	4.1	1.6	1.4	.9	.3	.2	2.1	.3	.2	.2
Hardware	2.6	2.1	3.3	3.1	1.8	1.4	.3	.3	1.0	1.2	.3	.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	4.4	2.3	3.2	6.6	1.2	1.0	.3	.3	1.4	5.1	.3	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	5.1	1.5	2.3	8.8	1.0	.8	.2	.1	.7	7.6	.4	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	4.1	2.8	3.6	5.4	1.2	1.1	.3	.3	1.8	3.8	.3	.2
Fabricated structural metal products	3.9	2.1	2.7	2.7	1.3	.9	.4	.2	.9	1.4	.2	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	4.2	2.8	5.3	3.2	1.4	1.0	.4	.3	3.2	1.6	.2	.3
Machinery (except electrical)	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.0	.8	.2	.2	.7	.6	.2	.2
Engines and turbines	2.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	.9	.6	.2	.1	.7	.8	.3	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	3.6	3.2	1.7	1.5	.8	.6	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4
Construction and mining machinery	2.5	1.7	2.0	1.8	.9	.7	.2	.2	.6	.7	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery	2.4	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.0	.8	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.2
Machine tools	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.4	.9	.8	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.2	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.0	.7	.2	.1	.6	.5	.2	.2
Machine-tool accessories	3.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.0	.2	.3	.5	.6	.2	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.6	.9	.8	.2	.2	.8	.5	.2	.2
General industrial machinery	2.8	1.7	2.5	1.8	1.1	.8	.3	.2	.8	.6	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices	3.6	2.4	2.9	1.8	1.6	1.0	.2	.2	.9	.5	.2	.1
Service-industry and household machines	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	.8	.7	.1	.3	1.1	1.2	.3	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.6	.9	.8	.2	.2	.9	.3	.2	.3
Electrical machinery	3.1	2.6	3.3	2.7	1.4	1.3	.3	.2	1.3	.9	.3	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.2	1.8	2.5	1.9	1.1	.9	.2	.2	.8	.6	.3	.2
Communication equipment	3.2	2.7	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.6	.3	.3	1.8	1.1	.2	.2
Radio, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	3.9	3.2	6.2	3.9	2.1	1.8	.5	.3	3.4	1.5	.2	.1
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.3	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	5.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	1.2	1.1	.3	.2	1.2	1.7	.4	.3
Transportation equipment	4.1	3.8	4.0	2.8	1.3	1.0	.3	.2	2.0	1.2	.4	.3
Automobiles	3.2	3.9	4.6	2.6	1.0	.8	.3	.2	2.9	1.0	.4	.5
Aircraft and parts	3.5	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.0	.2	.2	.5	.4	.3	.2
Aircraft	3.4	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.1	.2	.1	.4	.4	.4	.2
Aircraft engines and parts	3.7	2.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	.8	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	(1)	3.2	(1)	1.3	(1)	.9	(1)	.3	(1)	(2)	(1)	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.7	2.9	5.0	3.5	2.0	1.4	.5	.4	2.2	1.6	.3	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	(1)	9.9	(1)	10.2	(1)	2.1	(1)	.5	(1)	7.3	(1)	.3
Railroad equipment	5.7	3.7	4.4	2.8	.7	.7	.2	.2	2.8	1.6	.7	.4
Locomotives and parts	3.9	3.7	2.8	2.7	.3	.4	(2)	.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	.9
Railroad and street cars	6.9	3.7	5.4	2.8	.9	.8	.2	.2	3.8	1.8	.4	.1
Other transportation equipment	7.0	.8	2.4	11.1	1.4	1.0	.3	.3	.6	9.7	.1	.1
Instruments and related products	2.8	1.5	2.9	1.7	1.4	.8	.2	.1	1.1	.6	.2	.1
Photographic apparatus	(1)	1.0	(1)	1.0	(1)	.5	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.2
Watches and clocks	1.8	1.4	8.2	3.8	1.2	.9	.2	.1	6.6	2.6	.2	.2
Professional and scientific instruments	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.4	.9	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.7	2.3	5.6	7.1	1.7	1.3	.4	.3	3.3	5.4	.3	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.0	1.0	3.4	2.5	1.3	1.1	.3	.2	1.6	1.1	.2	.2
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.9	1.0	1.7	.1	.2	.3	.8	.3	.2
Iron mining	.9	.6	.9	2.0	.6	.2	.1	.1	(2)	1.5	.3	.2
Copper mining	2.0	3.3	1.9	1.4	1.1	2.5	.3	.3	.1	.2	.4	.3
Lead and zinc mining	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.0	.9	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2	.2
Anthracite mining	1.0	1.2	.7	1.2	.1	.8	(2)	(2)	.3	.4	.3	.1
Bituminous-coal mining	2.2	.8	1.1	1.0	.5	.3	(2)	(2)	.4	.5	.1	.1
Communication:												
Telephone	(1)	1.2	(1)	1.6	(1)	1.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	(1)	.1
Telegraph	(1)	.8	(1)	1.6	(1)	.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	.5	(1)	.3

1 Not available.

2 Less than 0.05.

3 Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

NOTE.—See footnote 1 and NOTE on table B-1, p. 517. For industries included in the durable and nondurable-goods categories, see footnotes 2 and 3, table A-2 (exceptions are contained in the note to table B-1).

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal		Iron		Copper		Lead and zinc		Anthracite		Bituminous							
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1955: Average.....	\$92.47	42.2	\$2.19	\$92.46	40.2	\$2.30	\$95.70	44.1	\$2.17	\$83.82	41.7	\$2.01	\$84.80	33.4	\$2.53	\$96.26	37.6	\$2.56
1956: Average.....	97.52	42.4	2.30	97.44	40.1	2.43	100.95	43.7	2.31	89.67	42.1	2.13	87.58	33.3	2.63	105.94	37.7	2.81
January.....	98.93	43.2	2.29	98.40	40.7	2.42	102.60	45.2	2.27	88.83	42.3	2.10	91.96	33.1	2.62	104.22	38.6	2.70
February.....	96.48	42.5	2.27	95.91	40.3	2.38	99.67	44.1	2.26	86.74	41.7	2.08	85.58	33.3	2.57	103.18	38.5	2.68
March.....	95.11	41.9	2.27	92.34	38.8	2.38	99.21	43.9	2.26	88.62	42.0	2.11	71.32	28.3	2.52	102.38	38.2	2.68
April.....	96.67	42.4	2.28	96.24	40.1	2.40	99.65	43.9	2.27	90.10	42.5	2.12	80.34	30.9	2.60	105.46	37.8	2.79
May.....	98.30	43.2	2.28	100.62	42.1	2.39	99.89	44.2	2.26	89.89	42.2	2.13	70.66	29.2	2.42	106.02	38.0	2.79
June.....	97.36	42.7	2.28	98.23	41.1	2.39	100.32	44.0	2.28	88.17	41.2	2.14	88.53	33.7	2.63	107.82	38.1	2.83
July.....	96.02	42.3	2.27	89.05	36.2	2.46	100.39	42.9	2.34	90.30	42.0	2.15	92.20	35.6	2.59	102.16	36.1	2.83
August.....	92.63	40.1	2.31	82.38	33.9	2.43	100.62	43.0	2.34	91.37	42.3	2.16	87.25	33.3	2.62	102.49	37.0	2.77
September.....	100.54	42.6	2.36	103.41	41.2	2.51	103.84	44.0	2.36	89.40	41.2	2.17	87.88	33.8	2.60	106.12	37.9	2.80
October.....	97.39	41.8	2.33	97.71	39.4	2.48	101.32	43.3	2.34	89.25	41.9	2.13	94.87	35.4	2.68	110.38	37.8	2.92
November.....	98.23	41.3	2.33	98.21	39.6	2.48	96.93	41.6	2.33	88.37	41.1	2.15	91.19	33.9	2.69	106.79	36.2	2.95
December.....	99.92	42.7	2.34	103.09	41.4	2.49	100.66	43.2	2.33	91.14	42.0	2.17	107.45	36.3	2.96	115.53	38.7	2.98
1957: January.....	99.17	42.2	2.35	102.16	40.7	2.51	101.05	43.0	2.35	90.50	41.9	2.16	105.25	35.8	2.94	110.78	37.3	2.97
Mining—Continued																		
	Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)									Contract construction								
	Nonmetallic mining and quarrying									Nonbuilding construction								
	Total: Contract construction									Total: Nonbuilding construction								
										Highway and street								
1955: Average.....	\$94.19	40.6	\$2.32	\$80.99	44.5	\$1.82	\$95.94	36.9	\$2.60	\$94.87	40.2	\$2.30	\$91.05	41.2	\$2.21	\$98.50	39.4	\$2.50
1956: Average.....	101.68	41.0	2.48	85.63	44.6	1.92	101.65	37.1	2.74	101.59	40.8	2.49	97.39	41.8	2.33	104.94	39.9	2.63
January.....	99.96	42.0	2.38	80.41	43.0	1.87	95.41	35.6	2.68	93.17	38.5	2.42	85.19	38.9	2.19	98.43	38.3	2.57
February.....	97.93	40.3	2.43	81.35	43.5	1.87	96.84	36.0	2.69	94.43	38.7	2.44	86.14	38.8	2.22	99.85	38.7	2.68
March.....	99.38	40.4	2.46	81.27	43.0	1.89	94.50	35.0	2.70	91.88	37.5	2.45	84.90	37.4	2.27	96.38	37.5	2.57
April.....	103.25	41.3	2.50	83.92	44.4	1.89	98.19	36.5	2.69	94.80	39.2	2.42	88.65	39.4	2.25	100.10	39.1	2.56
May.....	99.94	40.3	2.48	85.96	45.1	1.90	100.44	37.2	2.70	99.31	40.7	2.44	94.16	41.3	2.26	103.66	40.1	2.59
June.....	99.60	40.0	2.49	88.59	45.9	1.93	103.25	38.1	2.71	104.90	42.3	2.48	102.49	43.8	2.34	109.75	40.9	2.61
July.....	106.01	41.9	2.53	88.01	45.6	1.93	103.09	37.9	2.72	105.15	42.4	2.48	102.70	43.7	2.35	107.68	41.1	2.62
August.....	100.28	40.6	2.47	87.69	45.2	1.94	104.78	38.1	2.75	106.42	42.4	2.51	105.16	44.0	2.39	107.83	41.0	2.63
September.....	107.70	42.4	2.54	89.77	45.8	1.96	106.37	38.4	2.77	108.28	42.8	2.53	106.12	44.4	2.39	110.27	41.3	2.67
October.....	101.09	40.6	2.49	89.83	45.6	1.97	106.56	38.3	2.79	108.12	42.4	2.55	105.52	44.2	2.41	109.75	40.8	2.69
November.....	101.50	40.6	2.50	87.22	44.5	1.96	102.28	36.4	2.81	100.84	39.7	2.54	95.41	40.6	2.35	105.30	39.0	2.70
December.....	104.58	41.5	2.52	85.46	43.6	1.96	103.86	36.7	2.83	99.96	39.2	2.55	90.94	39.2	2.32	106.23	39.2	2.71
1957: January.....	104.83	41.6	2.52	81.54	41.6	1.96	98.33	34.5	2.85	94.49	37.2	2.54	83.54	36.8	2.27	101.63	37.5	2.71
Building construction																		
	Total: Building construction									Special-trade contractors								
	General contractors									Plumbing and heating								
										Painting and decorating								
										Electrical work								
1955: Average.....	\$96.03	36.1	\$2.66	\$90.22	35.8	\$2.52	\$100.83	36.4	\$2.77	\$106.68	38.1	\$2.80	\$94.38	34.7	\$2.72	\$116.82	39.2	\$2.98
1956: Average.....	101.92	36.4	2.80	95.04	36.0	2.64	107.16	36.7	2.92	112.31	38.2	2.94	99.81	34.9	2.86	125.22	39.5	3.17
January.....	96.17	35.1	2.74	88.75	34.4	2.58	101.10	35.6	2.84	109.16	38.3	2.85	94.24	33.9	2.78	120.26	39.3	3.06
February.....	97.27	35.5	2.74	90.30	35.0	2.58	102.03	35.8	2.85	107.82	37.7	2.86	94.92	33.9	2.80	122.36	39.6	3.09
March.....	95.15	34.6	2.75	87.98	34.1	2.58	99.81	34.9	2.86	108.58	37.7	2.88	95.26	33.0	2.81	120.12	39.0	3.08
April.....	99.00	36.0	2.75	92.20	35.6	2.59	103.82	36.3	2.86	108.00	37.5	2.88	97.57	34.6	2.82	120.74	39.2	3.08
May.....	100.74	36.5	2.76	93.96	36.0	2.61	105.62	36.8	2.87	111.45	38.3	2.91	99.62	35.2	2.83	122.22	39.3	3.11
June.....	103.42	37.2	2.78	96.42	36.8	2.62	108.38	37.5	2.89	113.00	38.7	2.92	101.24	35.9	2.82	124.66	39.7	3.14
July.....	103.23	37.0	2.79	96.52	36.7	2.63	107.59	37.1	2.90	113.58	38.5	2.95	100.04	35.8	2.85	124.03	39.5	3.14
August.....	104.53	37.2	2.81	98.05	37.0	2.65	109.66	37.3	2.94	114.35	38.5	2.97	103.10	35.8	2.88	127.68	39.9	3.20
September.....	106.22	37.4	2.84	99.06	37.1	2.67	111.30	37.6	2.96	115.03	38.6	2.98	103.24	35.6	2.90	131.78	40.3	3.27
October.....	106.59	37.4	2.85	99.50	37.1	2.69	112.05	37.6	2.98	115.41	38.6	2.99	104.11	35.9	2.90	130.87	39.9	3.28
November.....	102.46	35.7	2.87	96.21	35.5	2.71	107.34	35.9	2.99	112.57	37.4	3.01	98.36	33.8	2.91	124.97	38.1	3.28
December.....	104.62	36.2	2.89	96.48	35.6	2.71	110.47	36.7	3.01	117.56	38.8	3.03	100.74	34.5	2.92	129.82	39.7	3.27
1957: January.....	98.94	34.0	2.91	89.82	32.9	2.73	105.14	34.7	3.03	115.60	37.9	3.05	98.16	33.5	2.93	126.55	38.7	3.27
Special-trade contractors—Continued																		
	Other special-trade contractors									Manufacturing								
	Total: Manufacturing									Food and kindred products								
										Total: Food and kindred products								
1955: Average.....	\$96.21	35.5	\$2.71	\$76.52	40.7	\$1.88	\$83.21	41.4	\$2.01	\$88.06	39.8	\$1.71	\$83.44	40.7	\$2.05	\$72.10	41.2	\$1.75
1956: Average.....	102.03	35.8	2.85	80.19	40.5	1.98	96.31	41.1	2.10	71.68	39.6	1.81	91.54	41.8	2.19	70.04	41.1	1.85
January.....	94.58	33.9	2.79	78.55	40.7	1.93	84.87	41.2	2.06	69.83	39.9	1.75	87.56	41.3	2.12	76.36	41.5	1.84
February.....	96.98	34.6	2.80	78.17	40.5	1.93	84.05	41.0	2.05	69.65	39.8	1.75	88.19	41.6	2.12	74.48	40.7	1.83
March.....	100.61	35.2	2.81	78.78	40.4	1.96	83.25	40.9	2.12	72.83	39.8	1.82	93.58	41.3	2.15	75.11	40.6	1.85
April.....	100.04	35.0	2.80	78.17	40.3	1.93	84.49	41.1	2.08	70.17	39.7	1.79	88.29	41.2	2.16	78.67	40.2	1.81
May.....	101.44	36.1	2.81	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.86	40.8	2.08	70.38	39.1	1.80	90.71	41.8	2.17	75.11	40.6	1.85
June.....	104.80	36.9	2.84	79.19	40.2	1.97	85.27	40.8	2.09	70.95	39.2	1.81	91.52	41.6	2.20	76.22	41.2	1.85
July.....	103.94	36.6	2.84	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.25	40.7	2.07	71.71	39.4	1.82	91.74	41.7	2.20	76.22	41.2	1.85
August.....	105.33	36.7	2.87	79.79	40.3	1.98	85.68	40.8	2.10	71.68	39.6	1.81	90.94	41.2	2.20	75.35	41.4	1.82
September.....	107.22	37.1	2.89	81.40	40.7	2.00	88.60	41.4	2.14	72.44	39.8	1.82	93.88	42.1	2.23	76.80	42.2	1.82
October.....	103.61	35.2	2.81	78.78	40.7	2.02	89.01	40.4	2.15	72.83	39.8	1.83	95.18	42.3	2.25	76.41	41.3	1.85
November.....	103.08	35.3	2.82	82.22	40.5	2.03	88.99	41.2	2.16	72.26	39.6	1.79	94.50	42.0	2.26	78.87	41.9	1.91
December.....	104.73	35.5	2.96	84.05	41.0	2.05	91.34	41.9	2.18	74.03	39.8	1.86	96.70	42.6	2.27	78.72	41.0	1.92
1957: January.....	95.29	32.3	2.96	82.21	40.1	2.05	88.54	40.8	2.17	72.73	39.1	1.86	96.22	42.2	2.28	78.18	40.3	1.94

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Year and month	Meat products ⁴			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ⁴			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	\$83.16	42.0	\$1.96	\$86.92	42.4	\$2.05	\$80.90	41.7	\$1.94	\$72.65	43.5	\$1.67	\$74.46	45.4	\$1.64	\$74.90	42.8	\$1.75
1956: Average	87.99	41.9	2.10	92.00	42.2	2.18	85.28	41.6	2.05	74.30	42.7	1.74	75.95	43.9	1.73	77.46	42.1	1.84
January	91.54	43.8	2.09	96.98	44.9	2.16	84.25	41.5	2.03	73.02	42.7	1.71	75.21	44.5	1.69	75.00	41.9	1.79
February	85.08	41.3	2.06	88.40	41.7	2.12	82.62	40.9	2.02	73.62	42.8	1.72	75.21	44.5	1.69	77.53	42.6	1.82
March	96.11	41.6	2.07	89.67	42.1	2.13	83.03	40.9	2.03	73.44	42.7	1.72	75.31	44.3	1.70	76.26	41.9	1.82
April	83.42	40.3	2.07	86.27	40.5	2.13	81.40	39.9	2.04	73.18	42.3	1.73	75.34	43.8	1.72	75.58	41.3	1.83
May	84.46	40.8	2.07	87.31	40.8	2.14	84.86	41.6	2.04	73.62	42.8	1.72	75.68	44.0	1.72	76.44	42.0	1.82
June	86.94	41.8	2.08	90.07	41.7	2.16	88.37	42.9	2.06	75.86	43.6	1.74	78.82	45.3	1.74	78.87	43.1	1.83
July	86.32	41.5	2.08	89.44	41.6	2.15	87.34	42.4	2.06	75.95	43.4	1.75	77.43	44.6	1.74	78.59	43.0	1.83
August	84.46	41.0	2.06	87.74	41.0	2.14	83.97	41.7	2.04	74.30	42.7	1.74	76.56	44.0	1.74	76.86	42.0	1.83
September	89.45	42.8	2.09	93.74	43.2	2.17	86.31	41.9	2.06	75.93	42.9	1.77	78.59	44.4	1.77	79.42	42.7	1.86
October	88.20	41.8	2.11	92.84	42.2	2.20	83.44	40.7	2.05	74.80	42.5	1.76	75.25	43.0	1.75	78.49	42.2	1.86
November	95.91	43.4	2.21	101.85	43.9	2.32	88.62	42.2	2.10	75.65	42.5	1.78	75.23	42.5	1.77	78.17	41.8	1.87
December	91.96	41.8	2.20	96.87	42.3	2.29	87.35	41.4	2.11	75.78	42.1	1.80	76.01	42.7	1.78	78.47	41.3	1.90
1957: January	91.69	41.3	2.22	97.02	42.0	2.31	85.03	40.3	2.11	75.30	41.6	1.81	77.94	43.3	1.80	77.33	40.7	1.90
	Canning and preserving ⁴			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ⁴			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
1955: Average	\$56.65	38.8	\$1.46	\$50.55	32.2	\$1.57	\$58.65	39.9	\$1.47	\$77.18	44.1	\$1.75	\$82.70	44.7	\$1.85	\$74.25	45.0	\$1.65
1956: Average	62.33	39.7	1.57	50.33	39.5	1.65	65.99	41.5	1.59	80.29	43.4	1.85	84.92	44.0	1.93	76.83	43.9	1.75
January	59.36	38.8	1.53	50.11	33.2	1.69	61.75	40.1	1.54	78.74	43.5	1.81	84.17	43.3	1.90	75.75	44.3	1.71
February	59.75	38.4	1.53	50.06	30.9	1.62	61.78	39.6	1.56	75.90	42.4	1.79	78.44	42.4	1.85	73.61	43.3	1.70
March	59.63	37.5	1.59	53.87	31.7	1.69	62.80	38.8	1.62	77.35	42.5	1.82	82.03	43.4	1.89	73.79	42.9	1.72
April	59.68	37.3	1.60	54.74	32.2	1.70	63.14	38.5	1.64	78.51	42.9	1.83	81.65	43.2	1.89	76.04	43.7	1.74
May	60.67	38.4	1.58	50.53	29.9	1.60	64.15	39.6	1.62	79.06	43.2	1.83	81.03	43.1	1.88	75.77	43.8	1.73
June	60.06	39.0	1.54	49.59	32.2	1.54	62.88	39.8	1.58	79.79	43.6	1.83	82.40	43.6	1.89	77.33	44.7	1.73
July	61.54	39.7	1.55	49.77	31.3	1.59	64.27	41.2	1.56	80.85	43.7	1.85	82.99	43.0	1.93	78.05	44.6	1.75
August	65.52	42.0	1.56	49.75	30.9	1.61	68.57	43.4	1.58	80.54	43.3	1.86	86.04	43.9	1.96	75.86	43.6	1.74
September	67.35	42.9	1.57	48.84	28.9	1.69	71.39	44.9	1.59	83.73	44.3	1.89	91.80	45.9	2.00	78.94	44.6	1.77
October	65.60	41.0	1.60	50.27	30.1	1.67	70.25	43.1	1.63	83.16	44.0	1.89	89.89	45.4	1.98	78.32	44.0	1.78
November	58.03	37.2	1.56	44.76	26.8	1.67	61.23	39.0	1.57	81.46	43.1	1.89	89.20	44.6	2.00	77.94	43.3	1.80
December	61.72	38.1	1.62	54.87	31.9	1.72	65.01	39.4	1.65	82.32	43.1	1.91	88.70	44.8	1.98	78.99	43.4	1.82
1957: January	61.88	37.5	1.65	50.32	29.6	1.70	65.02	38.7	1.68	82.37	42.9	1.92	91.66	45.6	2.01	78.99	43.4	1.82
	Bakery products ⁴			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ⁴			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar		
1955: Average	\$70.35	40.9	\$1.72	\$71.93	41.1	\$1.75	\$62.73	39.7	\$1.58	\$77.17	43.6	\$1.77	\$84.12	42.7	\$1.97	\$73.43	42.2	\$1.74
1956: Average	73.49	40.6	1.81	74.89	40.7	1.84	66.00	40.0	1.65	81.35	43.5	1.87	87.36	42.0	2.08	78.94	44.1	1.79
January	71.10	40.4	1.76	72.50	40.5	1.79	65.76	40.1	1.64	78.40	41.7	1.88	85.91	41.5	2.07	73.53	40.4	1.82
February	72.09	40.5	1.78	73.67	40.7	1.81	65.44	39.9	1.64	77.36	40.5	1.91	84.44	40.9	2.04	73.88	39.4	1.87
March	71.73	40.3	1.77	72.72	40.4	1.80	65.11	39.7	1.64	76.61	39.9	1.92	82.21	40.3	2.04	72.19	37.6	1.92
April	71.73	40.3	1.78	73.12	40.4	1.81	65.51	39.7	1.65	79.39	40.3	1.97	84.05	41.2	2.04	76.44	38.8	1.97
May	73.26	40.7	1.80	75.03	41.0	1.83	65.18	39.5	1.65	76.33	39.4	1.95	81.80	40.1	2.04	73.73	38.4	1.92
June	74.03	40.9	1.81	76.04	41.1	1.85	65.84	39.9	1.65	81.14	41.4	1.96	87.35	42.2	2.07	76.33	40.6	1.88
July	74.21	41.0	1.81	75.85	41.0	1.85	67.08	40.9	1.64	84.60	42.3	2.00	93.01	44.5	2.09	75.66	38.6	1.96
August	73.71	40.5	1.82	75.52	40.6	1.86	66.57	40.1	1.66	80.36	41.0	1.96	87.76	42.6	2.06	72.57	37.6	1.93
September	74.85	40.9	1.83	75.30	40.8	1.87	68.72	41.4	1.66	84.00	42.0	2.00	92.22	43.5	2.12	77.60	40.0	1.94
October	74.30	40.6	1.83	76.11	40.7	1.87	66.40	40.0	1.66	78.69	43.0	1.83	93.95	43.9	2.14	71.88	43.3	1.66
November	74.93	40.5	1.85	77.30	40.9	1.89	65.13	39.0	1.67	86.06	48.9	1.76	89.66	41.7	2.15	65.31	40.6	1.72
December	73.93	40.4	1.83	75.52	40.6	1.86	66.81	39.3	1.70	83.95	46.9	1.79	86.71	40.9	2.12	85.80	48.2	1.78
1957: January	73.05	39.7	1.84	74.61	39.9	1.87	66.35	38.8	1.71	82.60	41.3	2.00	87.67	40.4	2.17	80.56	42.4	1.90
	Confectionery and related products ⁴			Confectionery			Beverages ⁴			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors		
1955: Average	\$58.11	39.8	\$1.46	\$55.98	39.7	\$1.41	\$82.22	40.5	\$2.03	\$63.27	41.9	\$1.51	\$97.84	40.1	\$2.44	\$78.56	38.7	\$2.03
1956: Average	61.45	39.9	1.54	59.55	39.7	1.50	85.41	41.1	2.13	64.68	41.2	1.57	103.08	39.8	2.59	82.50	39.1	2.11
January	59.70	39.8	1.50	57.71	39.8	1.45	82.18	39.7	2.07	62.17	40.9	1.52	97.61	39.2	2.49	80.13	38.9	2.06
February	60.25	39.9	1.51	58.51	39.8	1.47	82.78	39.8	2.08	61.86	40.7	1.52	99.04	39.3	2.52	81.16	39.4	2.06
March	59.74	39.3	1.52	58.02	39.2	1.48	84.59	39.9	2.12	63.40	40.9	1.55	100.73	39.5	2.55	80.11	38.7	2.07
April	60.83	39.5	1.54	59.10	39.4	1.50	84.40	40.0	2.11	63.65	40.8	1.56	101.35	39.9	2.54	79.87	38.4	2.08
May	60.92	39.3	1.55	59.19	39.2	1.51	84.82	40.2	2.11	64.33	41.5	1.55	102.14	39.9	2.56	79.31	38.5	2.09
June	61.86	39.4	1.57	60.13	39.3	1.53	87.72	40.8	2.15	66.14	41.6	1.59	106.34	40.9	2.60	79.66	38.3	2.08
July	62.17	39.6	1.58	58.98	38.8	1.52	89.62	41.3	2.17	66.36	42.0	1.58	110.24	41.6	2.65	81.48	38.8	2.10
August	61.54	39.7	1.55	59.65	39.5	1.51	88.13	40.8	2.16	66.83	42.3	1.58	107.33	40.5	2.65	79.46	38.2	2.08
September	64.12	41.1	1.66	62.73	41.0	1.53	85.39	39.9	2.14	65.35	41.1	1.59	102.31	39.5	2.59	80.05	38.3	2.09
October	63.34	40.6	1.56	61.41	40.4	1.52	84.96	39.7	2.14	63.34	40.6	1.56	100.49	38.5	2.61	86.62	40.1	2.16
November	62.31	40.2	1.55	60.95	40.1	1.52	86.37	39.8	2.17	63.83	40.4	1.58	102.57	39.0	2.63	88.94	40.8	2.18
December	62.87	40.3	1.56	61.26	40.3	1.52	86.80	40.0	2.17	66.98	41.6	1.61	104.28	39.5	2.64	82.35	38.3	2.15
1957: January	61.70	39.3	1.57	59.67	39.0	1.53	84.67	39.2	2.16	63.83	40.4	1.61	101.92	38.9	2.62	80.59	36.8	2.10

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products ¹			Cereal, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$67.97	41.7	\$1.63	\$83.16	42.0	\$1.98	\$66.28	45.4	\$1.46	\$51.60	38.8	\$1.33	\$67.30	40.3	\$1.67	\$44.27	37.2	\$1.19
1956: Average.....	72.51	41.2	1.76	86.32	41.3	2.09	69.39	44.2	1.57	56.26	38.8	1.45	71.05	40.6	1.75	48.13	37.6	1.28
January.....	70.21	41.3	1.70	83.02	41.1	2.02	66.30	45.1	1.47	52.96	38.1	1.39	70.45	41.2	1.71	44.65	36.9	1.21
February.....	70.97	41.5	1.71	83.02	41.1	2.02	67.35	45.2	1.49	50.87	38.6	1.39	61.66	39.7	1.68	46.00	37.4	1.23
March.....	71.45	41.3	1.73	83.01	41.3	2.01	68.36	44.5	1.55	55.57	37.5	1.47	67.03	39.2	1.71	46.61	36.7	1.27
April.....	70.18	40.8	1.72	83.22	41.2	2.02	67.89	43.8	1.55	56.47	37.9	1.49	68.34	39.5	1.73	47.10	36.8	1.27
May.....	71.10	41.1	1.73	84.35	41.5	2.03	67.55	43.3	1.56	58.20	38.8	1.50	72.16	41.0	1.76	47.24	37.2	1.27
June.....	72.21	41.5	1.74	85.49	41.7	2.05	71.84	44.9	1.60	59.19	39.2	1.51	73.81	41.7	1.77	47.74	37.3	1.28
July.....	72.22	40.8	1.77	80.70	38.8	2.08	71.71	45.1	1.59	58.59	38.8	1.51	72.34	41.1	1.76	47.77	37.3	1.28
August.....	73.57	41.1	1.79	90.09	41.9	2.15	69.64	43.8	1.59	55.13	39.1	1.41	72.34	41.1	1.76	47.87	37.4	1.28
September.....	74.75	41.3	1.81	89.62	41.3	2.17	69.76	43.6	1.60	56.03	40.9	1.37	71.98	40.9	1.76	48.77	38.1	1.28
October.....	74.75	41.3	1.81	92.42	42.2	2.19	69.28	43.3	1.60	54.25	39.6	1.37	70.35	40.2	1.75	49.41	38.3	1.29
November.....	75.71	41.6	1.82	90.50	41.9	2.16	71.57	43.0	1.63	55.87	39.8	1.44	72.08	40.7	1.79	50.57	38.6	1.31
December.....	75.17	41.3	1.82	90.03	41.3	2.18	72.61	43.1	1.61	58.51	39.8	1.47	76.08	41.8	1.82	49.92	38.4	1.30
1957: January.....	75.26	40.9	1.84	89.23	41.5	2.15	71.32	44.3	1.61	56.98	38.5	1.48	74.21	41.0	1.81	47.73	37.0	1.29
	Tobacco manufactures—Continued									Textile-mill products								
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills ¹			Yarn mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$54.17	37.1	\$1.46	\$42.19	39.8	\$1.06	\$55.74	40.1	\$1.39	\$63.55	41.0	\$1.55	\$50.04	39.4	\$1.27	\$50.04	39.4	\$1.27
1956: Average.....	57.13	37.1	1.54	46.56	38.8	1.20	57.42	39.6	1.45	65.92	41.2	1.60	52.39	39.1	1.34	52.53	39.2	1.34
January.....	55.65	37.1	1.50	41.99	36.2	1.16	57.37	40.4	1.42	65.63	41.8	1.57	53.06	40.5	1.31	53.32	40.7	1.31
February.....	53.87	36.4	1.48	40.72	35.1	1.16	57.51	40.5	1.42	66.57	42.4	1.57	52.66	40.2	1.31	53.46	40.5	1.32
March.....	56.42	36.4	1.55	50.27	37.8	1.33	57.06	39.9	1.45	64.58	41.4	1.56	52.01	39.4	1.32	52.67	39.6	1.33
April.....	55.96	36.1	1.55	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.20	39.3	1.43	63.11	40.2	1.57	51.47	38.7	1.33	51.74	38.9	1.33
May.....	57.04	36.8	1.55	52.25	38.7	1.35	56.02	38.9	1.44	65.60	41.0	1.60	50.67	38.1	1.33	50.67	38.1	1.33
June.....	56.52	36.7	1.54	53.18	39.1	1.36	55.73	38.7	1.44	66.17	41.1	1.61	50.54	38.0	1.33	50.41	37.9	1.33
July.....	55.39	36.2	1.53	51.05	38.1	1.34	55.73	38.7	1.44	70.84	44.0	1.61	51.19	38.2	1.34	51.05	38.1	1.34
August.....	57.44	37.3	1.54	45.98	39.3	1.17	56.45	39.2	1.44	68.45	42.8	1.60	51.99	38.8	1.34	51.86	38.7	1.34
September.....	58.28	37.6	1.55	49.70	43.6	1.14	56.99	39.3	1.45	66.33	41.2	1.61	51.72	38.6	1.34	51.72	38.6	1.34
October.....	58.28	37.6	1.55	45.65	40.4	1.13	52.30	40.0	1.48	66.67	40.9	1.63	54.12	39.5	1.37	54.25	39.6	1.37
November.....	58.88	37.5	1.57	44.01	37.3	1.18	60.30	40.2	1.50	67.16	40.7	1.65	53.32	39.8	1.39	56.00	40.0	1.40
December.....	60.29	38.4	1.57	48.86	39.4	1.24	60.30	40.2	1.50	67.23	41.5	1.62	54.79	39.7	1.38	55.18	39.7	1.39
1957: January.....	57.67	36.5	1.58	47.13	37.7	1.25	58.26	39.1	1.49	65.60	41.0	1.60	54.23	39.3	1.38	54.49	39.2	1.39
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber									Woolen and worsted								
	Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ¹			United States			North			South			United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$51.74	39.8	\$1.30	\$54.27	40.5	\$1.34	\$52.79	40.3	\$1.31	\$57.63	40.3	\$1.43	\$51.99	40.3	\$1.29	\$63.38	41.7	\$1.52
1956: Average.....	52.65	39.0	1.35	56.28	40.2	1.40	54.80	40.0	1.37	58.46	39.5	1.48	54.00	40.0	1.35	65.16	41.5	1.57
January.....	52.80	40.0	1.32	56.31	41.1	1.37	55.35	41.0	1.35	59.04	41.0	1.44	54.53	41.0	1.33	63.95	41.8	1.53
February.....	52.27	39.9	1.31	56.17	41.0	1.37	55.08	40.8	1.35	58.75	40.8	1.44	54.26	40.8	1.33	64.72	42.3	1.53
March.....	52.64	39.8	1.32	56.17	40.7	1.38	54.94	40.4	1.36	57.46	39.9	1.44	54.27	40.5	1.34	65.18	42.6	1.53
April.....	52.40	39.7	1.32	55.07	40.2	1.37	53.87	39.9	1.35	56.74	39.4	1.44	53.20	40.0	1.33	64.83	42.1	1.54
May.....	51.22	38.8	1.32	55.18	39.7	1.39	53.06	39.2	1.35	57.66	38.7	1.49	52.40	39.4	1.33	66.83	42.3	1.58
June.....	52.13	38.9	1.34	53.96	39.1	1.38	52.11	38.6	1.35	56.92	38.2	1.49	51.08	38.7	1.32	66.36	42.0	1.58
July.....	53.45	39.3	1.36	53.68	38.9	1.38	52.11	38.6	1.35	58.80	39.2	1.50	50.82	38.5	1.32	64.53	41.1	1.57
August.....	54.25	39.6	1.37	54.23	39.3	1.38	52.65	39.0	1.35	57.37	38.5	1.49	51.61	39.1	1.32	64.37	41.0	1.57
September.....	53.70	39.2	1.37	54.51	39.5	1.38	53.45	39.3	1.36	57.75	38.5	1.50	52.40	39.4	1.33	64.84	41.3	1.57
October.....	53.76	38.4	1.40	58.46	40.6	1.44	57.51	40.5	1.42	60.10	39.8	1.51	56.84	40.6	1.40	65.76	41.1	1.60
November.....	54.24	38.2	1.42	59.02	40.7	1.45	58.34	40.8	1.43	59.58	39.2	1.52	58.36	41.1	1.42	64.16	40.1	1.60
December.....	56.00	40.0	1.40	59.31	40.9	1.45	58.34	40.8	1.43	61.16	40.5	1.51	58.08	40.9	1.42	66.49	41.3	1.61
1957: January.....	56.26	39.9	1.41	57.42	39.6	1.45	55.95	39.4	1.42	56.93	37.7	1.51	55.98	39.7	1.41	65.28	40.8	1.60
	Full-fashioned hosiery									Seamless hosiery								
	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ¹			United States			North			South			United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$56.28	40.2	\$1.40	\$50.81	38.2	\$1.33	\$56.39	38.1	\$1.48	\$54.90	37.6	\$1.46	\$56.68	38.3	\$1.48	\$42.80	36.0	\$1.16
1956: Average.....	58.36	39.7	1.47	53.30	37.8	1.41	59.14	38.4	1.54	59.13	38.9	1.52	59.21	38.2	1.55	46.08	36.0	1.28
January.....	57.77	40.4	1.43	51.79	37.8	1.37	59.98	39.2	1.53	59.89	39.4	1.52	59.82	39.1	1.53	43.56	36.3	1.20
February.....	58.06	40.6	1.43	52.88	38.6	1.37	61.29	39.8	1.54	60.44	39.5	1.53	61.45	39.9	1.54	45.38	37.2	1.22
March.....	57.89	40.2	1.44	53.30	37.8	1.41	60.76	39.2	1.55	58.29	38.6	1.51	61.62	39.5	1.56	44.93	35.1	1.28
April.....	58.29	40.2	1.45	52.11	36.7	1.42	58.13	37.5	1.55	57.22	37.4							

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Textile-mill products—Continued																				
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						Knit outerwear						Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles *			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)		
	North			South																	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$46.34	38.3	\$1.21	\$42.57	36.7	\$1.16	\$53.76	38.4	\$1.40	\$48.46	36.4	\$1.23	\$65.14	42.3	\$1.54	\$64.87	42.4	\$1.53			
1956: Average.....	49.27	37.9	1.30	45.82	35.8	1.28	56.30	38.3	1.47	49.78	38.0	1.31	65.51	41.2	1.59	65.51	41.2	1.59			
January.....	47.24	38.1	1.24	43.32	36.1	1.20	52.20	36.5	1.43	49.53	39.0	1.27	65.63	41.8	1.57	65.63	41.8	1.57			
February.....	47.88	38.0	1.26	44.89	37.1	1.21	53.91	37.7	1.43	50.04	39.4	1.27	66.25	42.2	1.57	66.25	42.2	1.57			
March.....	47.32	36.4	1.30	44.67	34.9	1.28	55.42	37.7	1.47	51.74	38.2	1.32	64.48	41.3	1.56	64.47	41.2	1.56			
April.....	48.75	37.5	1.30	42.90	33.0	1.30	54.75	37.5	1.46	50.59	38.4	1.32	63.18	40.5	1.56	63.18	40.5	1.56			
May.....	49.27	37.9	1.30	43.99	34.1	1.29	56.30	38.3	1.47	50.57	38.6	1.31	61.31	39.3	1.56	60.76	39.2	1.55			
June.....	49.79	38.3	1.30	45.06	35.2	1.28	56.21	38.5	1.46	49.91	38.1	1.31	64.78	41.0	1.58	64.21	40.9	1.57			
July.....	49.79	38.6	1.29	44.80	35.0	1.28	57.72	39.0	1.48	48.80	37.3	1.31	64.15	40.6	1.58	63.69	40.5	1.57			
August.....	49.79	38.6	1.29	46.57	36.1	1.29	58.31	39.4	1.48	49.28	38.2	1.29	64.78	41.0	1.58	64.37	41.0	1.57			
September.....	51.60	38.8	1.33	46.18	35.8	1.29	56.83	38.4	1.48	50.94	38.3	1.33	64.06	40.8	1.57	63.80	40.9	1.56			
October.....	52.00	39.1	1.33	48.73	37.2	1.31	58.80	39.2	1.50	49.34	37.1	1.33	69.14	41.9	1.65	69.30	42.0	1.65			
November.....	51.07	38.4	1.33	49.24	37.3	1.32	58.05	38.7	1.50	49.82	36.9	1.35	70.38	42.4	1.66	70.55	42.5	1.66			
December.....	50.12	37.4	1.34	49.24	37.3	1.32	55.58	37.3	1.49	48.74	38.1	1.35	69.72	42.0	1.66	69.89	42.1	1.66			
1957: January.....	49.18	36.7	1.34	47.48	35.7	1.33	53.58	36.2	1.48	48.28	35.5	1.36	64.94	39.6	1.64	65.11	39.7	1.64			
Year and month	Textile-mill products—Continued																				
	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings *						Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods *			Felt goods (except woven felts and hats) †			Lace goods		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$73.74	41.9	\$1.76	\$71.23	40.7	\$1.75	\$57.88	37.1	\$1.56	\$67.14	41.7	\$1.61	\$74.46	41.6	\$1.77	\$63.69	38.6	\$1.65			
1956: Average.....	74.34	41.3	1.80	73.62	40.9	1.80	57.70	35.4	1.63	67.47	40.4	1.67	71.15	40.4	1.77	66.26	38.3	1.73			
January.....	75.47	42.4	1.78	73.92	42.0	1.76	60.16	37.6	1.60	67.57	41.2	1.64	70.30	41.6	1.69	64.00	38.4	1.69			
February.....	74.76	42.0	1.78	73.69	41.4	1.78	62.37	38.5	1.62	66.02	40.5	1.63	68.00	40.0	1.70	65.28	38.4	1.70			
March.....	75.00	41.9	1.79	73.16	41.1	1.78	55.17	34.7	1.59	65.69	40.3	1.63	66.02	39.3	1.68	65.84	38.5	1.71			
April.....	73.98	41.1	1.80	71.91	40.4	1.78	51.95	33.3	1.56	65.20	40.0	1.63	65.46	39.2	1.67	64.33	37.4	1.72			
May.....	71.60	40.0	1.79	71.20	40.0	1.78	57.32	35.6	1.61	65.11	39.7	1.64	68.78	39.3	1.75	65.77	37.8	1.74			
June.....	67.06	38.1	1.76	67.97	38.4	1.77	60.09	36.2	1.66	65.51	39.7	1.65	68.98	38.9	1.75	66.05	37.4	1.72			
July.....	71.56	40.2	1.78	71.68	39.6	1.81	58.03	35.6	1.63	65.18	39.5	1.65	67.20	39.4	1.75	66.64	38.3	1.74			
August.....	74.64	41.7	1.79	73.44	40.8	1.80	60.09	36.2	1.66	67.37	40.1	1.68	70.27	39.7	1.77	67.23	38.2	1.76			
September.....	75.89	41.7	1.82	76.18	41.4	1.84	56.91	34.7	1.64	69.12	40.9	1.69	75.66	41.8	1.81	67.86	39.0	1.74			
October.....	76.68	41.9	1.83	75.81	41.2	1.84	53.79	32.8	1.64	70.62	41.3	1.71	79.18	42.8	1.85	68.11	38.7	1.77			
November.....	76.49	41.8	1.83	74.85	40.9	1.83	55.61	33.5	1.66	71.10	41.1	1.73	80.49	42.6	1.88	66.02	37.3	1.76			
December.....	77.28	42.0	1.84	76.54	41.6	1.84	58.13	34.6	1.68	72.66	42.0	1.73	81.65	43.2	1.89	67.97	38.4	1.77			
1957: January.....	76.96	41.6	1.85	77.15	41.7	1.85	59.01	36.2	1.63	70.58	40.8	1.73	78.63	42.5	1.85	67.98	37.6	1.80			
Year and month	Textile-mill products—Continued																				
	Paddings and upholstery filling						Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oil-cloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$73.27	43.1	\$1.70	\$51.91	42.2	\$1.23	\$88.78	46.0	\$1.93	\$55.72	39.8	\$1.40	\$40.41	36.6	\$1.35	\$59.86	36.5	\$1.64			
1956: Average.....	68.17	40.1	1.70	54.37	41.5	1.31	88.00	44.0	2.00	56.99	39.3	1.45	52.27	36.3	1.43	63.30	36.8	1.72			
January.....	67.37	40.1	1.68	51.75	41.4	1.25	91.86	45.7	2.01	57.74	40.1	1.44	50.37	36.5	1.38	61.22	37.1	1.65			
February.....	64.30	38.5	1.67	52.45	42.3	1.24	86.68	44.0	1.97	57.31	39.8	1.44	51.61	37.4	1.38	62.32	38.0	1.64			
March.....	66.36	39.5	1.68	53.54	41.5	1.29	83.61	43.1	1.94	57.86	39.9	1.45	52.48	36.7	1.43	62.29	37.3	1.67			
April.....	65.03	39.9	1.67	53.41	41.4	1.29	80.94	41.3	1.95	58.00	40.0	1.45	51.77	36.2	1.43	61.62	36.9	1.67			
May.....	65.35	38.9	1.68	53.02	41.1	1.29	81.12	41.6	1.95	57.13	39.4	1.45	50.69	35.7	1.42	61.42	37.0	1.66			
June.....	66.53	39.6	1.68	54.13	40.7	1.33	82.26	42.4	1.94	56.26	38.8	1.45	51.12	35.5	1.44	63.18	36.1	1.75			
July.....	67.89	39.7	1.71	52.53	40.1	1.31	85.41	43.8	1.95	55.58	38.6	1.44	51.91	35.8	1.45	62.11	35.9	1.73			
August.....	68.57	40.1	1.71	52.93	40.1	1.32	87.96	44.2	1.99	55.83	38.5	1.45	53.29	36.5	1.46	65.33	36.7	1.78			
September.....	72.56	41.7	1.74	53.33	40.4	1.32	89.89	44.5	2.02	57.82	39.6	1.46	62.92	36.0	1.47	64.97	36.5	1.78			
October.....	73.27	42.6	1.72	54.95	40.7	1.35	94.60	45.7	2.07	57.09	39.1	1.46	63.87	36.4	1.48	65.16	36.4	1.79			
November.....	72.07	41.9	1.72	55.71	41.7	1.36	93.11	45.2	2.06	57.87	39.1	1.48	63.07	36.1	1.47	64.25	36.3	1.77			
December.....	75.50	42.9	1.76	59.60	43.5	1.37	98.70	47.0	2.10	59.60	40.0	1.49	64.09	36.3	1.49	64.78	36.6	1.77			
1957: January.....	71.17	40.9	1.74	56.03	41.2	1.36	95.55	45.5	2.10	59.40	39.6	1.50	62.98	35.8	1.48	64.59	36.7	1.76			
Year and month	Textile-mill products—Continued																				
	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing *						Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear *			Women's dresses		

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued														
	Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ²			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	\$40.52	36.6	\$1.11	\$64.27	33.8	\$1.93	\$44.77	36.7	\$1.22	\$42.32	36.8	\$1.15	\$48.78	36.4	\$1.34
1956: Average	44.76	36.1	1.24	67.94	33.8	2.01	47.92	36.3	1.32	45.38	36.3	1.25	51.77	36.2	1.43
January	41.36	36.6	1.13	70.00	35.0	2.00	45.40	36.1	1.26	42.12	36.0	1.17	50.66	36.2	1.40
February	42.26	37.4	1.13	70.35	35.0	2.01	46.37	36.8	1.26	43.41	37.1	1.17	51.04	36.2	1.41
March	43.88	36.7	1.25	65.14	32.9	1.96	48.18	36.5	1.32	43.75	36.6	1.25	51.58	36.3	1.42
April	46.75	37.1	1.26	59.17	30.5	1.94	47.35	35.6	1.33	44.48	35.3	1.26	51.62	36.1	1.43
May	44.96	35.7	1.26	60.29	31.4	1.92	46.46	35.2	1.32	43.38	34.7	1.25	51.34	35.9	1.43
June	43.72	34.7	1.26	66.92	33.8	1.98	46.95	35.3	1.33	43.75	35.0	1.25	51.55	35.8	1.44
July	43.88	35.1	1.25	73.03	35.8	2.04	47.12	35.7	1.32	44.63	35.7	1.25	50.69	35.7	1.42
August	45.11	35.8	1.26	73.19	35.7	2.05	48.41	36.4	1.33	46.12	36.6	1.26	51.62	36.1	1.43
September	43.36	34.3	1.27	68.13	32.6	2.00	49.31	36.8	1.34	47.62	37.2	1.28	52.13	36.2	1.44
October	44.58	35.1	1.27	69.63	33.8	2.00	50.73	37.3	1.36	49.14	37.8	1.30	53.07	36.6	1.45
November	45.97	36.2	1.27	65.27	32.8	1.99	50.06	37.1	1.35	48.00	37.5	1.28	52.63	36.5	1.45
December	47.74	37.3	1.28	68.74	34.2	2.01	49.18	36.7	1.34	46.74	36.8	1.27	52.93	36.5	1.45
1957: January	45.21	35.6	1.27	70.38	34.5	2.04	49.14	36.4	1.35	46.36	36.5	1.27	53.21	36.2	1.47
Year and month	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued														
	Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ²			Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings			Textile bags		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	\$45.38	37.2	\$1.22	\$45.14	37.0	\$1.22	\$50.94	38.3	\$1.33	\$45.60	38.0	\$1.20	\$53.79	38.7	\$1.39
1956: Average	48.44	36.7	1.32	49.71	37.1	1.34	53.02	37.6	1.41	47.10	36.8	1.28	57.13	39.4	1.45
January	47.12	37.1	1.27	47.00	37.6	1.25	50.42	36.8	1.37	43.67	35.6	1.23	56.12	39.8	1.41
February	47.12	37.4	1.26	47.75	37.9	1.26	51.41	37.8	1.36	46.38	37.4	1.24	55.70	39.5	1.41
March	47.21	36.6	1.29	49.37	37.4	1.32	52.50	37.5	1.40	46.00	36.9	1.29	56.77	39.7	1.43
April	49.04	36.6	1.34	49.04	36.6	1.34	51.94	37.1	1.40	48.80	35.5	1.29	56.34	39.4	1.43
May	47.16	36.0	1.31	48.64	36.3	1.34	51.38	36.7	1.40	44.80	35.0	1.28	55.54	38.3	1.45
June	48.71	36.9	1.32	48.68	36.6	1.33	52.03	36.9	1.41	45.44	35.5	1.28	56.60	38.5	1.47
July	49.18	36.7	1.34	49.08	36.9	1.33	52.68	37.1	1.42	45.67	35.4	1.29	57.92	39.4	1.47
August	49.45	36.9	1.34	50.86	37.4	1.36	52.78	37.7	1.40	48.38	37.5	1.29	58.90	39.8	1.48
September	48.33	35.8	1.35	51.24	37.4	1.37	54.10	38.1	1.42	48.64	38.0	1.28	59.05	39.9	1.48
October	49.38	37.0	1.34	52.30	37.9	1.38	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.31	39.0	1.29	58.95	40.1	1.47
November	48.94	36.8	1.33	50.37	36.5	1.36	56.37	38.3	1.47	48.62	37.4	1.30	57.09	39.1	1.46
December	49.14	36.4	1.35	51.15	36.8	1.39	57.07	38.3	1.49	48.10	37.0	1.30	59.64	40.3	1.48
1957: January	50.32	37.0	1.36	49.23	36.2	1.36	55.13	37.5	1.47	47.47	36.8	1.29	58.21	39.6	1.47
Year and month	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)														
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors ²			Sawmills and planing mills ²			Sawmills and planing mills, general					
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors ²			Sawmills and planing mills ²			United States			South		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	\$69.29	41.0	\$1.66	\$75.04	37.9	\$1.98	\$69.97	41.4	\$1.69	\$70.38	41.4	\$1.70	\$46.76	43.7	\$1.07
1956: Average	70.93	40.3	1.76	78.80	39.4	2.00	71.91	40.4	1.78	72.32	40.4	1.79	49.09	41.6	1.18
January	66.73	40.2	1.69	71.29	37.1	1.92	67.80	40.6	1.67	68.04	40.5	1.69	46.43	42.6	1.09
February	66.80	40.0	1.67	69.56	37.2	1.87	67.37	40.1	1.66	67.60	40.0	1.69	45.76	41.6	1.10
March	67.72	39.6	1.71	64.83	34.3	1.89	69.25	39.8	1.74	69.65	39.8	1.75	48.06	40.4	1.19
April	70.22	39.9	1.76	77.17	37.1	2.08	70.80	40.0	1.77	71.20	40.0	1.78	48.79	41.0	1.19
May	71.38	40.1	1.78	76.91	36.8	2.09	73.26	40.7	1.80	73.67	40.7	1.81	49.86	41.9	1.19
June	73.71	40.5	1.82	80.39	38.1	2.11	75.62	41.1	1.84	76.04	41.1	1.85	49.68	41.4	1.20
July	72.54	40.3	1.80	79.00	39.5	2.00	73.78	40.3	1.83	74.15	40.3	1.84	49.68	41.4	1.20
August	74.93	41.4	1.81	87.87	43.5	2.02	75.81	41.2	1.84	76.22	41.2	1.85	50.52	42.1	1.20
September	74.44	40.9	1.82	86.50	42.4	2.04	74.52	40.5	1.84	74.93	40.5	1.85	50.52	42.1	1.20
October	73.03	40.8	1.79	84.62	42.1	2.01	73.71	40.5	1.82	74.12	40.5	1.83	50.16	41.8	1.20
November	71.20	40.0	1.78	79.20	39.6	2.00	71.82	39.9	1.80	72.22	39.9	1.81	49.80	41.5	1.20
December	69.65	39.8	1.75	74.69	38.5	1.94	69.74	39.4	1.77	69.95	39.3	1.78	49.56	41.3	1.20
1957: January	67.42	39.2	1.72	74.69	38.5	1.94	69.74	39.4	1.77	67.55	38.6	1.75	48.24	40.2	1.20
Year and month	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)														
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors ²			Sawmills and planing mills ²			Sawmills and planing mills, general					
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors ²			Sawmills and planing mills ²			United States			South		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	\$73.81	41.7	\$1.77	\$72.56	41.7	\$1.74	\$78.19	43.2	\$1.81	\$52.45	41.0	\$1.28	\$53.12	41.5	\$1.28
1956: Average	73.93	40.4	1.83	73.31	40.5	1.81	75.81	41.2	1.84	56.71	40.8	1.39	56.58	41.0	1.38
January	72.85	40.7	1.76	71.28	40.5	1.76	77.35	42.8	1.82	52.63	40.8	1.29	53.63	41.9	1.28
February	72.85	40.8	1.78	70.80	40.3	1.76	76.80	42.8	1.83	53.63	41.2	1.30	53.66	41.6	1.29
March	74.30	40.1	1.83	71.78	40.1	1.79	79.90	42.5	1.88	56.71	40.8	1.39	56.44	41.2	1.37
April	74.70	40.6	1.84	72.14	40.3	1.79	79.38	42.0	1.89	57.28	40.9	1.40	57.13	41.4	1.38
May	74.34	40.4	1.84	73.44	40.8	1.80	75.36	40.3	1.87	57.67	40.9	1.41	56.71	40.8	1.39
June	75.07	40.8	1.84	74.75	41.3	1.81	75.52	40.6	1.86	57.53	40.8	1.41	57.26	40.9	1.40
July	74.74	40.4	1.85	73.53	40.4	1.82	74.52	40.5	1.84	57.94	40.8	1.42	57.40	41.0	1.40
August	75.48	40.8	1.85	74.44	40.9	1.82	75.99	41.3	1.84	57.92	40.5	1.43	57.11	40.5	1.41
September	74.74	40.4	1.85	74.70	40.6	1.84	74.85	40.9	1.83	57.92	40.5	1.43	57.94	40.8	1.42
October	75.38	40.1	1.83	73.35	40.3	1.82	73.71	40.5	1.82	58.50	41.2	1.42	57.95	41.1	1.41
November	73.23	39.8	1.84	72.98	40.1	1.82	73.02	39.9	1.83	56.54	40.1	1.41	56.03	40.6	1.38
December	75.11	40.6	1.85	73.93	40.4	1.83	75.67	40.9	1.85	57.53	40.8	1.41	56.30	40.5	1.39
1957: January	73.26	39.6	1.85	72.86	39.6	1.84	73.78	40.1	1.84	55.86	39.9	1.40	55.32	39.8	1.39

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures																	
	Total: Furniture and fixtures						Household furniture ¹			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bed-springs		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$67.23	41.5	\$1.62	\$63.76	41.4	\$1.54	\$58.10	42.1	\$1.38	\$69.36	40.8	\$1.70	\$70.99	40.8	\$1.74	\$75.96	42.2	\$1.80
1956: Average.....	68.95	40.8	1.69	64.96	40.6	1.60	59.35	41.5	1.43	71.64	39.5	1.80	71.71	39.4	1.82	79.42	41.8	1.90
January.....	67.32	40.8	1.65	63.90	40.7	1.57	58.80	42.0	1.40	68.08	38.9	1.75	70.77	39.1	1.81	79.10	42.3	1.87
February.....	67.82	41.1	1.65	64.78	41.0	1.58	58.24	41.9	1.39	71.73	40.3	1.78	70.95	39.2	1.81	79.85	42.7	1.87
March.....	68.47	41.0	1.67	65.44	40.9	1.60	59.63	41.7	1.43	72.32	40.4	1.79	70.02	38.9	1.80	80.09	42.6	1.88
April.....	67.13	40.2	1.67	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.63	41.0	1.43	70.35	39.3	1.79	65.86	37.0	1.78	78.73	42.1	1.87
May.....	66.63	39.9	1.67	62.81	39.5	1.59	58.34	40.8	1.43	67.82	38.1	1.78	66.04	37.1	1.78	77.83	41.4	1.88
June.....	67.70	40.3	1.68	63.68	39.8	1.60	57.63	40.3	1.43	68.74	38.4	1.79	72.62	39.0	1.82	78.96	42.0	1.88
July.....	67.13	40.2	1.67	63.28	39.8	1.59	57.79	40.7	1.42	66.55	37.6	1.77	72.36	40.2	1.80	78.25	41.4	1.89
August.....	69.87	41.1	1.70	65.69	40.8	1.61	59.06	41.3	1.43	71.06	39.7	1.79	76.73	41.6	1.83	79.99	42.1	1.90
September.....	70.62	41.3	1.71	67.48	41.4	1.63	60.61	41.8	1.45	74.80	41.1	1.82	77.19	41.6	1.86	77.30	40.9	1.89
October.....	71.55	41.6	1.72	68.39	41.7	1.64	61.76	42.3	1.46	75.95	41.5	1.83	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.83	42.1	1.92
November.....	69.43	40.6	1.71	66.18	40.6	1.63	60.15	41.2	1.46	74.62	41.0	1.82	71.81	38.4	1.87	79.52	41.2	1.93
December.....	71.62	41.4	1.73	68.15	41.3	1.65	61.45	41.8	1.47	77.63	41.9	1.86	73.68	39.4	1.87	82.49	42.3	1.95
1957: January.....	68.06	39.8	1.71	64.55	39.6	1.63	58.84	40.3	1.46	68.94	38.3	1.80	73.32	39.0	1.88	78.74	40.8	1.93
Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued																	
	Wood office furniture						Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$65.68	42.1	\$1.56	\$64.18	42.3	\$1.99	\$60.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$65.83	41.4	\$1.59	\$78.87	43.1	\$1.83	\$55.94	44.3	\$1.94
1956: Average.....	71.05	42.8	1.66	66.74	41.5	2.09	63.85	40.9	2.05	66.09	40.3	1.64	83.03	42.8	1.94	91.05	44.2	2.06
January.....	73.87	44.5	1.66	69.22	43.1	2.07	70.80	40.1	1.99	66.42	41.0	1.62	81.46	41.1	1.89	89.60	44.8	2.00
February.....	74.48	44.6	1.67	67.90	42.7	2.06	60.40	40.0	2.01	66.91	41.3	1.62	79.85	42.7	1.87	87.32	44.1	1.98
March.....	74.59	44.4	1.68	68.92	42.4	2.05	79.20	39.6	2.00	67.16	41.2	1.63	81.27	43.0	1.89	88.80	44.4	2.00
April.....	73.75	43.9	1.68	64.86	41.6	2.04	81.81	40.5	2.02	64.80	40.0	1.62	81.32	42.8	1.90	88.40	44.2	2.00
May.....	71.45	43.3	1.65	65.90	41.7	2.06	83.03	40.7	2.04	65.36	40.1	1.63	80.98	42.4	1.91	88.68	43.9	2.02
June.....	71.28	43.2	1.65	66.32	41.7	2.07	85.28	41.6	2.05	66.02	40.5	1.63	82.41	42.7	1.93	90.61	44.2	2.05
July.....	67.39	41.6	1.62	65.69	41.0	2.09	84.05	41.0	2.05	66.26	40.9	1.62	84.28	43.0	1.96	93.21	44.6	2.09
August.....	70.79	42.9	1.65	65.28	41.0	2.08	88.62	42.2	2.10	66.18	40.6	1.63	83.92	42.6	1.97	92.10	43.9	2.10
September.....	71.31	42.7	1.67	60.94	39.1	2.07	87.15	41.5	2.10	66.90	40.3	1.66	84.71	43.0	1.97	93.05	44.1	2.11
October.....	69.76	42.8	1.63	69.88	42.0	2.14	87.78	41.8	2.10	66.40	40.0	1.66	84.94	42.9	1.98	93.28	44.0	2.12
November.....	66.83	41.0	1.63	68.81	41.5	2.14	84.45	40.6	2.08	64.91	39.1	1.66	84.74	42.8	1.98	92.85	43.8	2.12
December.....	70.46	42.7	1.65	92.43	42.4	2.18	85.70	41.2	2.08	68.11	40.3	1.69	85.57	43.0	1.99	94.15	44.2	2.13
1957: January.....	67.20	42.0	1.60	87.72	40.8	2.15	85.48	40.9	2.09	65.07	39.2	1.66	84.38	42.4	1.99	93.07	43.9	2.12
Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued																	
	Paperboard containers and boxes ¹						Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$73.85	42.2	\$1.75	\$73.90	42.3	\$1.74	\$77.68	41.1	\$1.99	\$69.80	41.3	\$1.69	\$91.42	38.9	\$2.35	\$96.65	36.2	\$2.67
1956: Average.....	76.13	41.6	1.83	73.71	41.6	1.82	79.54	41.0	1.94	72.92	41.2	1.77	93.90	38.8	2.42	99.64	36.1	2.76
January.....	73.87	41.5	1.78	73.46	41.5	1.77	78.69	41.2	1.91	71.51	41.1	1.74	91.72	38.7	2.37	94.52	35.4	2.67
February.....	72.75	41.1	1.77	72.34	41.1	1.76	78.12	40.9	1.91	71.45	41.3	1.73	91.87	38.6	2.38	96.30	35.8	2.69
March.....	74.70	41.5	1.80	74.46	41.6	1.79	78.74	40.8	1.93	72.56	41.7	1.74	93.60	39.0	2.40	98.34	36.3	2.72
April.....	75.35	41.4	1.82	74.93	41.4	1.81	78.72	41.0	1.92	71.89	41.2	1.74	93.51	38.8	2.41	99.46	36.3	2.74
May.....	74.03	40.9	1.81	73.02	40.9	1.80	79.37	40.7	1.95	71.23	40.7	1.75	93.65	38.7	2.42	100.65	36.3	2.77
June.....	74.98	41.2	1.82	74.75	41.3	1.81	77.97	40.4	1.93	73.57	41.0	1.77	93.80	38.6	2.43	101.00	36.2	2.79
July.....	75.81	41.2	1.84	75.76	41.4	1.83	75.66	39.2	1.93	73.87	41.5	1.78	93.80	38.6	2.43	98.73	35.9	2.73
August.....	76.78	41.5	1.85	76.54	41.6	1.84	77.95	40.6	1.92	73.16	41.1	1.78	94.28	38.8	2.43	99.08	35.9	2.76
September.....	78.86	42.4	1.80	78.63	42.5	1.85	79.38	40.5	1.96	73.93	41.3	1.79	95.94	39.0	2.46	100.24	35.8	2.80
October.....	78.86	42.4	1.80	78.63	42.5	1.85	81.36	41.3	1.97	74.21	41.0	1.81	95.80	39.1	2.45	101.36	36.2	2.80
November.....	77.80	42.1	1.85	77.65	42.2	1.84	83.42	41.5	2.01	74.57	41.2	1.81	94.57	38.6	2.45	102.28	36.4	2.81
December.....	78.12	42.0	1.86	77.89	42.1	1.85	82.61	41.1	2.01	75.35	41.4	1.82	96.19	39.1	2.46	103.21	36.6	2.82
1957: January.....	76.48	40.9	1.87	76.26	41.0	1.86	78.20	39.9	1.96	74.66	40.8	1.83	93.35	38.1	2.45	96.32	34.9	2.76
Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries																	
	Periodicals						Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$92.97	39.9	\$2.33	\$80.40	40.0	\$2.01	\$90.23	40.1	\$2.25	\$91.66	40.2	\$2.28	\$96.68	38.3	\$1.48	\$70.09	39.6	\$1.77
1956: Average.....	96.40	40.0	2.41	83.84	40.5	2.07	93.03	40.1	2.32	94.16	39.9	2.36	61.60	38.5	1.60	72.29	39.5	1.83
January.....	93.37	39.9	2.34	82.62	40.3	2.05	91.88	40.3	2.28	91.87	39.6	2.32	59.52	38.4	1.55	71.46	39.7	1.80
February.....	92.50	39.7	2.33	82.41	40.2	2.05	91.20	40.0	2.28	91.41	39.4	2.32	59					

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued			Chemicals and allied products															
	Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals *			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals *			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1955: Average.....	\$108.78	39.7	\$2.74	\$82.39	41.4	\$1.99	\$89.98	40.9	\$2.20	\$87.67	40.4	\$2.17	\$87.33	41.0	\$2.13	\$88.41	42.3	\$2.09	
1956: Average.....	109.37	39.2	2.79	86.73	41.3	2.10	95.35	41.1	2.32	93.02	40.8	2.28	92.25	41.0	2.25	93.88	42.1	2.23	
January.....	108.19	39.2	2.76	84.87	41.4	2.03	93.75	41.3	2.27	91.62	40.9	2.24	90.23	41.2	2.19	90.09	41.9	2.15	
February.....	110.64	39.8	2.78	84.67	41.3	2.05	93.48	41.0	2.28	90.76	40.7	2.23	89.54	40.9	2.19	89.24	41.7	2.14	
March.....	111.44	39.8	2.80	84.46	41.2	2.05	93.48	41.0	2.28	90.76	40.7	2.23	89.54	40.9	2.19	90.50	41.9	2.16	
April.....	108.74	39.4	2.76	85.28	41.2	2.07	93.25	40.9	2.28	91.62	40.9	2.24	90.98	40.8	2.23	91.56	42.0	2.18	
May.....	107.59	38.7	2.78	86.32	41.3	2.09	94.30	41.0	2.30	92.43	40.9	2.26	91.62	40.9	2.24	92.64	42.3	2.19	
June.....	108.03	39.0	2.77	87.14	41.3	2.11	94.71	41.0	2.31	92.84	40.9	2.27	93.34	41.3	2.26	95.02	42.8	2.22	
July.....	109.20	39.0	2.86	87.54	41.1	2.13	94.42	40.7	2.32	92.92	40.4	2.30	93.07	41.0	2.27	93.68	42.2	2.22	
August.....	110.94	39.2	2.83	87.12	40.9	2.13	95.94	41.0	2.34	95.30	40.9	2.33	92.39	40.7	2.27	95.60	42.3	2.26	
September.....	110.94	39.2	2.83	88.18	41.4	2.13	97.88	41.3	2.37	95.94	41.0	2.34	94.12	41.1	2.29	95.91	41.7	2.30	
October.....	107.59	38.7	2.78	87.97	41.3	2.13	96.76	41.0	2.36	95.06	40.8	2.33	93.48	41.0	2.28	95.57	42.1	2.27	
November.....	108.64	38.8	2.80	88.18	41.4	2.13	97.06	41.4	2.37	95.94	41.0	2.34	94.99	41.3	2.30	97.44	42.6	2.32	
December.....	110.26	39.1	2.82	89.44	41.6	2.15	98.12	41.4	2.37	95.94	41.0	2.34	94.99	41.3	2.30	98.09	42.1	2.33	
1957: January.....	108.29	38.4	2.82	88.58	41.2	2.15	97.17	41.0	2.37	94.37	40.5	2.33	94.12	41.1	2.29	97.02	42.0	2.31	
Year and month	Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations *			Soap and glycerin			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1955: Average.....	\$97.81	41.8	\$2.34	\$75.36	40.3	\$1.87	\$81.40	40.1	\$2.03	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08	\$91.88	40.3	\$2.28	
1956: Average.....	104.50	41.8	2.50	78.00	40.0	1.95	87.29	40.6	2.15	78.74	40.8	1.93	89.82	41.2	2.18	98.16	40.9	2.40	
January.....	101.88	42.1	2.42	77.76	40.5	1.92	85.26	40.6	2.10	76.92	40.7	1.89	88.88	40.6	2.14	93.83	40.1	2.34	
February.....	101.57	41.8	2.43	77.01	39.9	1.93	82.76	39.6	2.06	77.90	41.0	1.90	88.17	41.2	2.14	94.80	40.9	2.32	
March.....	102.51	41.8	2.47	76.03	39.6	1.92	84.00	40.0	2.10	77.71	40.9	1.90	88.17	41.5	2.16	97.17	41.0	2.37	
April.....	102.75	41.6	2.47	76.24	39.5	1.93	85.63	40.2	2.13	77.74	40.7	1.91	89.79	41.0	2.19	97.85	40.6	2.41	
May.....	103.00	41.2	2.50	77.42	39.7	1.95	86.27	40.5	2.13	77.05	40.8	1.91	88.94	40.8	2.18	97.85	40.6	2.41	
June.....	103.41	41.2	2.51	80.40	40.4	1.99	87.74	41.0	2.14	78.34	40.8	1.92	91.52	41.6	2.20	100.43	41.5	2.42	
July.....	103.75	41.5	2.50	79.30	39.8	1.99	86.18	39.9	2.16	78.57	40.5	1.94	90.86	41.3	2.20	100.19	41.4	2.42	
August.....	108.03	42.2	2.56	77.22	39.4	1.96	86.62	40.1	2.16	78.20	40.1	1.95	90.47	41.5	2.18	98.88	41.2	2.40	
September.....	104.90	41.3	2.54	79.19	40.2	1.97	89.57	40.9	2.19	79.17	40.6	1.95	91.10	41.6	2.19	99.12	41.3	2.40	
October.....	107.52	42.0	2.56	78.20	39.9	1.96	89.38	41.0	2.18	79.98	40.6	1.97	90.42	41.1	2.20	98.33	40.8	2.41	
November.....	107.57	41.1	2.52	78.99	40.3	1.96	91.30	41.5	2.20	80.78	40.8	1.96	91.24	41.1	2.22	99.39	40.9	2.43	
December.....	107.33	41.6	2.58	79.38	40.5	1.96	91.96	41.8	2.20	81.20	40.6	2.00	92.10	41.3	2.23	100.28	41.1	2.44	
1957: January.....	107.07	41.5	2.58	80.38	40.8	1.97	89.54	40.7	2.20	81.20	40.6	2.00	93.34	41.3	2.26	103.09	41.4	2.49	
Year and month	Paints, pigments, and fillers *			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats *			Vegetable oils			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1955: Average.....	\$84.18	42.3	\$1.99	\$82.29	42.2	\$1.95	\$71.98	43.1	\$1.67	\$83.75	42.5	\$1.96	\$71.14	45.6	\$1.56	\$85.07	45.5	\$1.43	
1956: Average.....	86.74	41.7	2.08	84.25	41.5	2.03	75.86	43.1	1.76	87.94	42.2	1.61	74.70	45.0	1.66	87.80	44.9	1.51	
January.....	84.46	41.4	2.04	82.20	41.1	2.00	73.78	43.4	1.70	84.79	41.8	1.55	71.92	46.4	1.55	84.96	44.9	1.40	
February.....	85.69	41.8	2.05	82.40	41.2	2.00	73.01	43.2	1.69	85.52	42.0	1.58	71.57	45.3	1.58	84.75	45.6	1.42	
March.....	85.07	41.7	2.04	82.20	41.1	2.00	72.93	42.9	1.70	84.45	42.4	1.52	73.37	44.2	1.60	86.58	43.8	1.52	
April.....	84.46	41.4	2.04	82.40	41.2	2.00	75.69	43.5	1.74	86.02	43.6	1.56	73.35	43.4	1.69	86.19	42.7	1.55	
May.....	85.79	41.6	2.06	82.81	41.2	2.01	75.95	43.4	1.75	70.36	43.7	1.61	75.34	43.8	1.72	87.62	42.8	1.58	
June.....	86.53	41.6	2.08	82.21	41.4	2.03	77.31	43.3	1.79	70.13	42.5	1.65	76.65	43.8	1.75	89.37	42.3	1.64	
July.....	87.57	41.7	2.10	83.63	41.4	2.02	77.70	43.9	1.77	69.30	42.0	1.65	78.14	44.4	1.76	70.36	42.9	1.64	
August.....	88.41	41.9	2.11	84.66	41.5	2.04	76.68	42.6	1.80	65.04	39.9	1.63	75.69	43.5	1.74	68.10	42.3	1.61	
September.....	87.78	41.6	2.11	85.49	41.5	2.06	77.15	43.1	1.79	67.82	41.1	1.65	75.14	46.1	1.63	67.89	46.5	1.46	
October.....	88.62	41.8	2.12	86.32	41.7	2.07	77.15	43.1	1.79	68.39	41.7	1.64	75.96	46.6	1.63	70.74	47.8	1.48	
November.....	87.77	41.4	2.12	85.70	41.4	2.07	76.01	42.7	1.78	68.81	41.7	1.65	76.28	46.8	1.63	69.97	47.6	1.47	
December.....	88.81	41.5	2.14	86.11	41.4	2.08	76.08	42.5	1.79	70.72	42.6	1.66	75.33	46.5	1.62	69.24	47.1	1.47	
1957: January.....	88.38	41.3	2.14	85.49	41.1	2.08	77.25	43.4	1.78	69.30	42.0	1.65	75.03	45.2	1.66	69.16	45.8	1.51	
Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Continued										Products of petroleum and coal								
	Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals *			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics				Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1955: Average.....	\$81.17	45.6	\$1.78	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$83.18	39.0	\$1.62	\$87.52	42.9	\$2.04	\$86.76	41.0	\$2.38	\$100.37	40.8	\$2.46	
1956: Average.....	84.79	45.1	1.88	78.36	40.6	1.93	66.30	39.0	1.70	90.74	42.4	2.14	104.39	41.1	2.54	108.39	40.9	2.65	
January.....	84.73	46.3	1.83	77.90	41.0	1.90	65.35	38.9	1.68	88.82	42.7	2.08	99.95	41.3	2.42	103.66	41.3	2.51	
February.....	83.14	46.1	1.86	76.36	40.4	1.89	64.18	38.2	1.68	88.62	42.2	2.10	99.72	40.7	2.45	103.68	40.5	2.56	
March.....	84.41	44.9	1.98	77.14	40.6	1.90	65.57	38.8	1.69	88.83	42.5	2.09	103.82	41.2	2.52	107.18	40.6	2.64	
April.....	84.55	44.5	1.90	77.95	40.6	1.92	65.96	38.8	1.70	89.46	42.2	2.12	104.65	41.2	2.54	110.27			

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Leather and leather products	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Continued			Rubber products																
	Coke, other petroleum, and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1955: Average.....	\$86.31	41.9	\$2.06	\$87.57	41.7	\$2.10	\$101.09	41.6	\$2.43	\$70.70	40.4	\$1.75	\$78.35	41.9	\$1.87	\$53.44	37.9	\$1.41		
1956: Average.....	90.91	41.7	2.18	87.23	40.2	2.17	100.30	39.8	2.52	71.71	39.4	1.82	78.96	40.7	1.94	56.40	37.6	1.50		
January.....	87.77	41.4	2.12	87.91	40.7	2.16	101.00	40.4	2.50	74.37	40.2	1.85	79.73	41.1	1.94	56.55	39.0	1.45		
February.....	87.56	41.3	2.12	85.81	40.1	2.14	97.71	39.4	2.48	74.74	40.4	1.85	77.95	40.6	1.92	57.67	39.5	1.46		
March.....	92.66	42.9	2.16	84.93	39.5	2.15	97.25	38.0	2.50	71.34	39.2	1.82	76.99	40.1	1.92	56.92	38.2	1.49		
April.....	86.90	40.8	2.13	85.79	39.9	2.15	98.00	39.2	2.50	72.25	39.7	1.82	77.95	40.6	1.92	54.90	36.6	1.50		
May.....	88.17	41.2	2.14	86.18	39.9	2.16	99.65	39.7	2.51	72.25	39.7	1.82	76.99	40.1	1.92	54.75	36.5	1.50		
June.....	92.00	42.2	2.18	84.93	39.5	2.15	98.25	39.3	2.50	70.53	39.4	1.79	76.02	39.8	1.91	55.95	37.3	1.50		
July.....	92.67	43.1	2.15	86.15	39.7	2.17	98.14	39.1	2.51	71.28	39.6	1.80	77.78	40.3	1.93	57.00	38.0	1.50		
August.....	92.42	42.2	2.19	87.64	40.2	2.18	101.20	40.0	2.53	70.35	39.3	1.79	78.76	40.6	1.94	56.40	37.6	1.50		
September.....	96.48	42.5	2.27	89.51	40.5	2.21	102.51	40.2	2.55	71.71	39.4	1.82	81.18	41.0	1.98	55.72	36.9	1.51		
October.....	93.83	41.7	2.25	90.17	40.8	2.21	102.66	40.1	2.56	71.71	39.4	1.82	82.98	41.7	1.99	56.09	36.9	1.52		
November.....	91.98	40.7	2.26	88.29	40.5	2.18	103.53	40.6	2.55	71.55	39.1	1.83	79.98	40.6	1.97	56.09	36.9	1.52		
December.....	91.53	40.5	2.26	93.15	41.4	2.25	109.25	41.7	2.62	73.26	39.6	1.85	82.59	41.5	1.99	57.30	37.7	1.52		
1957: January.....	92.34	40.5	2.28	92.48	41.1	2.25	108.94	41.9	2.60	71.94	39.1	1.84	81.60	40.8	2.00	58.14	38.0	1.53		
Year and month	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished																		Leather and leather products—Continued	
	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1955: Average.....	\$72.40	40.0	\$1.81	\$72.45	41.4	\$1.75	\$51.82	38.1	\$1.36	\$49.98	37.3	\$1.34	\$60.28	39.4	\$1.53	\$48.39	38.1	\$1.27		
1956: Average.....	74.64	39.7	1.88	72.25	39.7	1.82	53.63	37.5	1.43	53.57	37.2	1.44	62.56	39.1	1.60	51.00	37.5	1.36		
January.....	74.19	40.1	1.85	76.96	41.6	1.85	55.58	39.7	1.40	54.21	39.0	1.39	59.97	38.2	1.57	49.39	37.7	1.31		
February.....	74.19	40.1	1.85	74.26	40.8	1.82	54.74	39.1	1.40	55.98	39.7	1.41	60.83	38.5	1.58	50.70	38.7	1.31		
March.....	74.00	40.0	1.85	69.60	39.1	1.78	52.40	36.9	1.42	55.39	38.2	1.45	60.20	38.1	1.58	50.63	37.5	1.35		
April.....	73.08	39.5	1.85	68.53	38.5	1.78	50.62	35.4	1.43	52.20	36.0	1.45	61.94	39.2	1.58	49.23	36.2	1.36		
May.....	73.84	39.7	1.86	69.30	39.6	1.75	53.28	37.0	1.44	51.91	35.8	1.45	62.09	39.3	1.58	48.36	35.3	1.37		
June.....	73.87	39.5	1.87	70.71	39.5	1.79	54.58	37.9	1.44	53.22	36.7	1.45	62.17	39.6	1.57	50.73	37.3	1.36		
July.....	73.49	39.3	1.87	71.20	40.0	1.78	54.05	37.8	1.43	54.96	37.9	1.45	61.69	38.8	1.59	50.09	37.1	1.35		
August.....	74.26	39.5	1.88	71.64	39.8	1.80	53.77	37.6	1.43	54.17	37.1	1.46	62.64	39.9	1.57	51.68	38.0	1.36		
September.....	75.03	39.7	1.89	73.31	40.5	1.81	53.07	36.6	1.45	52.56	36.0	1.46	64.32	40.2	1.60	51.61	37.4	1.38		
October.....	74.86	39.4	1.90	75.07	40.8	1.84	53.07	36.6	1.45	52.41	35.9	1.46	63.99	39.5	1.62	53.76	38.4	1.40		
November.....	75.64	39.6	1.91	79.38	42.0	1.89	53.14	36.4	1.46	52.71	36.1	1.46	67.03	39.9	1.68	53.30	37.8	1.41		
December.....	76.42	39.8	1.92	75.70	40.7	1.86	55.30	38.4	1.44	54.31	37.2	1.46	64.13	38.4	1.67	53.02	37.6	1.41		
1957: January.....	75.84	39.5	1.92	77.83	41.4	1.88	55.77	38.2	1.46	56.09	37.9	1.48	61.59	37.1	1.66	52.36	37.4	1.40		
Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products																		Leather and leather products—Continued	
	Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown *			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1955: Average.....	\$46.38	37.1	\$1.25	\$76.78	41.5	\$1.85	\$114.38	43.0	\$2.66	\$74.82	39.8	\$1.88	\$76.00	40.0	\$1.90	\$73.08	39.5	\$1.85		
1956: Average.....	48.34	36.9	1.31	80.15	41.1	1.95	113.03	41.1	2.75	79.29	39.6	2.00	80.39	39.6	2.03	77.62	39.6	1.96		
January.....	46.49	36.9	1.26	78.12	40.9	1.91	120.25	43.1	2.79	76.64	39.3	1.95	75.47	38.7	1.95	77.80	40.0	1.94		
February.....	46.75	37.1	1.26	77.90	41.0	1.90	112.48	41.2	2.73	76.80	40.0	1.92	78.61	39.9	1.92	77.20	40.0	1.93		
March.....	48.47	37.0	1.31	78.31	41.0	1.91	110.02	40.3	2.73	78.99	40.3	1.96	80.39	40.6	1.98	77.41	39.9	1.94		
April.....	47.84	36.8	1.30	79.32	41.1	1.93	109.76	40.5	2.71	78.80	39.6	1.99	80.99	39.7	2.04	75.65	39.4	1.92		
May.....	48.34	36.9	1.31	80.51	41.5	1.94	112.19	41.4	2.71	80.20	40.1	2.00	83.44	40.7	2.05	75.66	39.2	1.93		
June.....	48.10	37.0	1.30	80.73	41.4	1.95	110.16	40.8	2.70	80.40	40.0	2.01	82.82	40.4	2.05	76.44	39.4	1.94		
July.....	47.82	36.5	1.31	80.36	41.0	1.96	112.06	41.2	2.72	80.79	39.8	2.03	83.63	40.4	2.07	75.66	38.5	1.95		
August.....	49.74	37.4	1.33	80.95	41.3	1.96	110.02	40.9	2.69	78.79	39.2	2.01	80.94	39.1	2.07	76.04	39.4	1.93		
September.....	49.38	37.0	1.34	80.97	41.1	1.97	111.38	40.8	2.73	75.72	37.3	2.03	73.34	35.6	2.06	79.00	39.9	1.98		
October.....	50.63	37.5	1.35	81.77	41.3	1.98	112.34	41.3	2.72	82.01	40.4	2.03	82.62	40.3	2.05	81.20	40.4	2.01		
November.....	48.37	36.1	1.34	81.79	41.1	1.99	119.23	41.4	2.88	81.60	40.0	2.04	83.21	40.2	2.07	79.80	39.7	2.01		
December.....	49.71	37.1	1.34	82.40	41.2	2.00	117.99	41.4	2.85	82.21	40.1	2.05	82.81	40.2	2.06	81.40	39.9	2.04		
1957: January.....	49.41	36.6	1.35	80.40	40.2	2.00	115.36	41.2	2.80	81.58	39.6	2.06	83.41	40.1	2.08	79.17	39.0	2.03		
Year and month	Glass products made of purchased glass																		Leather and leather products—Continued	
	Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products *			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1955: Average.....	\$65.35	41.1	\$1.59	\$78.85	41.5	\$1.90	\$99.80	41.3	\$1.69	\$67.94	43.0	\$1.58	\$69.43	39.9	\$1.74	\$70.00	40.7	\$1.72		
1956: Average.....	68.71	43.9	1.68																	

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ^a			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ^a		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$75.06	38.7	\$1.94	\$66.00	37.5	\$1.76	\$75.40	44.8	\$1.75	\$75.15	45.0	\$1.67	\$87.94	42.2	\$1.61	\$81.12	41.6	\$1.95
1956: Average.....	\$80.16	39.1	2.05	70.50	37.5	1.88	\$80.99	44.5	1.82	78.38	44.9	1.75	69.70	41.0	1.70	\$82.82	40.8	2.03
January.....	80.99	39.7	2.04	67.89	37.3	1.82	76.38	43.4	1.76	72.31	43.3	1.67	66.42	40.5	1.64	80.99	40.7	1.99
February.....	81.00	39.9	2.03	69.17	37.8	1.83	78.40	43.8	1.79	75.07	43.9	1.71	67.56	40.7	1.66	80.38	40.8	1.97
March.....	80.40	39.8	2.02	70.49	37.9	1.86	78.84	43.8	1.80	76.12	44.0	1.73	67.54	40.2	1.68	80.85	40.7	1.98
April.....	81.00	39.9	2.03	71.62	38.3	1.87	80.55	44.5	1.81	77.60	44.6	1.74	69.46	41.1	1.69	82.21	40.9	2.01
May.....	80.60	39.9	2.02	70.50	37.7	1.87	82.63	45.4	1.82	80.15	45.8	1.75	70.85	41.5	1.70	82.21	40.9	2.01
June.....	80.19	39.5	2.03	69.75	37.1	1.88	83.90	45.6	1.84	81.42	46.0	1.77	70.21	41.3	1.70	82.01	40.6	2.02
July.....	74.77	37.2	2.01	67.07	35.3	1.90	82.35	45.0	1.83	81.07	45.8	1.77	69.63	41.2	1.69	79.99	39.6	2.02
August.....	78.56	38.7	2.03	71.25	37.9	1.88	83.72	45.5	1.84	81.70	45.9	1.78	70.35	40.9	1.72	82.01	40.4	2.03
September.....	79.31	38.5	2.06	72.00	38.3	1.88	82.98	45.1	1.84	81.07	45.8	1.77	70.28	41.1	1.71	83.85	40.9	2.03
October.....	80.73	39.0	2.07	71.63	37.5	1.91	82.25	44.7	1.84	80.36	45.4	1.77	72.56	41.7	1.74	84.46	40.8	2.07
November.....	81.48	38.8	2.10	73.34	38.4	1.91	80.34	43.9	1.83	77.70	44.4	1.75	70.93	41.0	1.73	86.11	41.2	2.09
December.....	83.95	39.6	2.12	73.34	38.4	1.91	80.34	43.9	1.83	77.79	44.2	1.76	71.40	40.8	1.75	87.57	41.7	2.10
1957: January.....	84.38	39.8	2.12	70.10	36.7	1.91	77.10	41.9	1.84	74.34	42.0	1.77	68.16	39.4	1.73	86.31	41.1	2.10
Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries																	
	Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills ^a			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except metallurgical products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$87.15	41.5	\$2.10	\$84.67	43.2	\$1.96	\$82.35	38.3	\$2.15	\$92.29	41.2	\$2.24	\$95.96	40.5	\$2.37	\$96.39	40.5	\$2.38
1956: Average.....	88.00	40.0	2.20	84.65	41.7	2.03	89.38	39.2	2.28	96.76	41.0	2.36	102.47	40.5	2.53	102.47	40.5	2.53
January.....	86.24	40.3	2.14	80.77	41.0	1.97	93.26	40.2	2.32	97.63	41.9	2.33	103.25	41.8	2.47	103.66	41.8	2.48
February.....	85.65	40.4	2.12	80.77	41.0	1.97	92.40	40.0	2.31	95.35	41.1	2.32	99.38	40.4	2.46	99.79	40.4	2.47
March.....	85.70	39.9	2.15	82.15	41.7	1.97	90.40	40.0	2.26	95.12	41.0	2.32	99.14	40.3	2.46	99.54	40.3	2.47
April.....	87.02	40.1	2.17	83.20	41.6	2.00	91.98	40.7	2.26	96.00	41.2	2.33	99.79	40.4	2.47	100.19	40.4	2.48
May.....	86.40	40.0	2.16	83.00	41.5	2.00	92.21	40.8	2.26	95.53	41.0	2.33	100.69	40.6	2.48	101.09	40.6	2.49
June.....	86.63	39.2	2.21	83.63	41.4	2.02	89.55	39.8	2.25	95.71	40.9	2.34	100.94	40.7	2.48	101.34	40.7	2.49
July.....	87.52	39.6	2.21	82.21	40.7	2.02	73.59	33.0	2.23	91.48	40.3	2.27	96.47	38.9	2.48	97.25	38.9	2.50
August.....	85.75	38.8	2.21	87.78	42.2	2.08	83.98	38.0	2.21	93.69	39.7	2.36	97.14	38.7	2.51	97.52	38.7	2.52
September.....	85.57	38.2	2.24	88.40	42.5	2.08	87.02	38.0	2.29	100.12	41.2	2.43	107.53	41.2	2.61	107.94	41.2	2.62
October.....	91.83	40.1	2.29	87.98	42.3	2.08	84.73	37.0	2.29	98.74	40.8	2.42	104.90	40.5	2.59	105.30	40.5	2.62
November.....	93.89	41.0	2.29	87.14	42.3	2.06	96.52	40.9	2.36	99.06	40.6	2.44	105.18	40.3	2.62	105.59	40.3	2.62
December.....	99.72	42.8	2.33	88.19	42.4	2.08	91.41	39.4	2.32	100.94	41.2	2.45	107.16	40.9	2.62	107.57	40.9	2.63
1957: January.....	92.43	40.9	2.26	85.91	41.5	2.07	97.20	40.5	2.47	101.27	41.0	2.47	108.65	41.0	2.65	109.06	41.0	2.66
Year and month	Primary metal industries																	
	Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries ^a			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals ^a		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$87.14	41.3	\$2.11	\$84.64	41.9	\$2.02	\$84.00	42.0	\$2.00	\$84.02	41.8	\$2.01	\$87.99	41.7	\$2.11	\$84.45	40.6	\$2.08
1956: Average.....	88.66	40.3	2.20	86.72	41.1	2.11	84.46	40.8	2.07	83.63	40.4	2.07	95.63	42.5	2.25	91.46	41.2	2.22
January.....	86.88	40.6	2.14	86.32	41.5	2.08	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.32	41.7	2.07	95.04	43.2	2.20	89.64	41.5	2.16
February.....	86.88	40.6	2.14	85.70	41.4	2.07	83.23	41.0	2.03	84.26	41.1	2.05	94.16	42.8	2.20	88.34	40.9	2.16
March.....	86.88	40.6	2.14	86.53	41.4	2.09	83.64	41.0	2.04	83.85	40.9	2.05	95.24	42.9	2.22	88.99	41.2	2.16
April.....	86.65	40.3	2.15	87.36	41.8	2.09	85.07	41.7	2.04	83.23	40.8	2.04	95.22	42.7	2.23	89.86	41.6	2.16
May.....	88.73	40.7	2.18	85.70	41.2	2.06	82.62	40.7	2.03	81.00	39.9	2.03	96.10	42.9	2.24	89.62	41.3	2.17
June.....	88.91	40.6	2.19	85.27	40.8	2.09	82.42	40.4	2.04	78.38	38.8	2.02	95.87	42.8	2.24	90.45	41.3	2.19
July.....	85.53	38.7	2.21	85.26	40.6	2.10	82.41	40.2	2.05	81.19	39.8	2.04	93.66	42.0	2.23	93.41	41.7	2.24
August.....	88.80	40.0	2.22	86.30	40.9	2.11	83.84	40.7	2.06	82.80	40.0	2.07	92.99	41.7	2.23	91.39	40.8	2.24
September.....	89.15	39.8	2.24	87.54	41.1	2.13	84.25	40.7	2.07	86.50	40.8	2.12	95.99	42.1	2.28	94.85	41.6	2.28
October.....	91.08	40.3	2.26	87.94	40.9	2.15	84.84	40.4	2.10	85.67	40.6	2.11	96.87	42.3	2.29	93.75	41.3	2.27
November.....	90.27	40.3	2.24	87.26	40.4	2.16	84.59	39.9	2.12	85.44	40.3	2.12	95.30	41.8	2.28	93.30	41.1	2.27
December.....	91.13	40.5	2.25	91.10	41.6	2.19	88.80	41.3	2.15	86.07	40.6	2.12	99.10	42.9	2.31	93.25	40.9	2.28
1957: January.....	91.76	40.6	2.26	88.51	40.6	2.18	84.99	39.9	2.13	86.24	40.3	2.14	97.94	42.4	2.31	95.04	41.5	2.29
Year and month	Primary metal industries																	
	Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ^a			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$81.61	40.6	\$2.01	\$88.88	40.4	\$2.20	\$82.03	42.5	\$1.93	\$89.89	42.2	\$2.13	\$93.31	43.4	2.15	\$86.09	40.8	\$2.11
1956: Average.....	89.44	41.6	2.15	95.34	40.4	2.36	86.29	42.3	2.04	93.60	41.6	2.25	95.40	42.4	2.25	90.90	40.4	2.25
January.....	87.99	41.9	2.10	91.94	40.5	2.27	85.57	43.0	1.99	97.22	43.4	2.24	104.42	45.8	2.28	89.13	40.7	2.19
February.....	85.48	40.9	2.09	93.43	40.8	2.29	86.40	43.2	2.00	96.11	43.1	2.23	101.47	44.9	2.26	89.79	41.0	2.19
March.....	86.32	41.3	2.09	93.02	40.8	2.28	84.18	42.3	1.99	95.22	42.7	2.23	98.78	43.9	2.25	90.64	41.2	2.20
April.....	87.78	42.0	2.09	93.15	40.5	2.30	85.80	42.9	2.00	95.20	42.5	2.24						

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																			
	Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries ⁴			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heat-treated pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1955: Average.....	\$85.89	40.9	\$2.10	\$97.33	42.5	\$2.29	\$101.28	42.2	\$2.40	\$96.32	43.0	\$2.24	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$82.37	41.6	\$1.98		
1956: Average.....	89.57	40.9	2.19	99.96	42.0	2.38	105.67	42.1	2.51	97.06	42.2	2.30	94.25	40.8	2.31	85.28	41.2	2.07		
January.....	85.84	40.3	2.13	102.38	43.2	2.37	108.25	43.3	2.50	100.51	43.7	2.30	93.96	40.3	2.33	83.03	40.9	2.03		
February.....	87.10	40.7	2.14	100.54	42.6	2.36	105.90	42.7	2.48	97.78	42.7	2.29	94.16	41.3	2.28	83.02	41.1	2.02		
March.....	87.10	40.7	2.14	99.64	42.4	2.35	105.65	42.6	2.48	96.25	42.4	2.27	94.85	41.6	2.27	83.23	41.0	2.03		
April.....	87.61	40.7	2.15	99.17	42.2	2.35	103.91	41.9	2.48	96.48	42.5	2.27	94.85	41.6	2.26	83.84	41.1	2.04		
May.....	87.29	40.6	2.15	98.70	42.0	2.35	103.49	41.9	2.47	95.57	42.1	2.27	93.94	41.2	2.26	83.23	40.8	2.04		
June.....	87.05	40.3	2.16	98.47	41.9	2.35	101.68	41.5	2.45	95.76	42.0	2.28	97.63	41.9	2.33	84.46	41.0	2.06		
July.....	89.13	40.7	2.19	96.64	41.3	2.34	101.93	41.1	2.48	93.60	41.6	2.25	94.16	41.3	2.28	83.64	40.8	2.05		
August.....	89.57	40.9	2.19	96.12	40.9	2.35	101.02	40.9	2.47	94.39	41.4	2.28	93.32	40.4	2.31	84.25	40.7	2.07		
September.....	91.91	41.4	2.22	98.71	41.3	2.39	104.08	41.3	2.52	96.56	41.8	2.31	95.00	40.6	2.34	87.99	41.7	2.11		
October.....	91.69	41.3	2.22	100.19	41.4	2.42	109.65	42.5	2.58	97.39	41.8	2.33	91.10	39.1	2.33	89.25	41.9	2.13		
November.....	90.76	40.7	2.23	101.09	41.6	2.43	108.71	42.5	2.57	98.28	42.0	2.34	94.64	40.1	2.36	88.18	41.4	2.13		
December.....	94.02	41.6	2.26	102.66	41.9	2.43	108.88	42.2	2.58	99.59	42.2	2.36	96.32	40.3	2.39	90.52	42.1	2.15		
1957: January.....	91.13	40.5	2.25	103.32	42.0	2.46	112.92	43.1	2.62	97.76	41.6	2.35	97.92	40.8	2.40	86.90	40.8	2.13		
Year and month	Primary metal industries—Continued																		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																			
	Tin can and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware ⁴			Cutlery and edge tools			Handtools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ⁴				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1955: Average.....	\$85.69	41.8	\$2.05	\$79.30	41.3	\$1.92	\$69.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$77.95	40.6	\$1.92	\$82.78	41.6	\$1.99	\$78.18	40.3	\$1.94		
1956: Average.....	91.56	42.0	2.18	81.40	40.7	2.00	72.62	40.8	1.78	82.62	40.9	2.02	83.44	40.7	2.05	80.19	39.7	2.02		
January.....	86.05	40.4	2.13	79.37	40.7	1.95	73.22	41.6	1.76	81.38	41.1	1.98	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.20	39.8	1.99		
February.....	88.38	41.3	2.14	79.37	40.7	1.95	72.69	41.3	1.76	81.99	41.2	1.99	80.00	40.2	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99		
March.....	90.09	41.9	2.15	78.78	40.4	1.95	70.88	40.5	1.75	81.59	41.0	1.99	79.60	40.0	1.99	79.40	39.5	2.01		
April.....	93.31	43.2	2.16	78.59	40.3	1.95	72.57	41.0	1.77	81.59	41.0	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.59	39.4	2.02		
May.....	90.07	41.7	2.16	78.39	40.2	1.95	71.98	40.9	1.76	80.79	40.6	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.00	39.5	2.00		
June.....	92.01	42.4	2.17	79.00	40.1	1.97	70.58	40.1	1.76	81.00	40.5	2.00	80.60	39.9	2.02	78.80	39.4	2.00		
July.....	93.52	42.9	2.18	78.80	40.0	1.97	71.33	40.3	1.77	79.80	40.1	1.99	80.79	39.8	2.03	78.39	39.0	2.01		
August.....	94.17	43.0	2.19	80.40	40.4	1.99	70.80	40.0	1.77	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.21	40.3	2.04	80.60	39.9	2.02		
September.....	94.81	42.9	2.21	85.08	41.5	2.05	73.26	40.7	1.80	84.26	41.1	2.05	88.83	41.9	2.12	82.42	40.4	2.04		
October.....	94.73	42.1	2.25	86.53	41.8	2.07	74.44	40.9	1.82	85.08	41.1	2.07	91.16	42.4	2.15	83.22	40.4	2.06		
November.....	90.80	40.9	2.22	85.28	41.4	2.06	75.53	41.5	1.82	84.05	40.8	2.06	88.61	41.6	2.13	80.36	39.2	2.05		
December.....	95.15	42.1	2.26	88.20	42.0	2.10	75.58	41.3	1.83	85.90	41.3	2.08	92.87	42.6	2.18	81.99	39.8	2.06		
1957: January.....	90.85	40.2	2.26	83.21	40.2	2.07	74.52	40.5	1.84	83.01	40.1	2.07	85.81	40.1	2.14	81.74	39.3	2.08		
Year and month	Primary metal industries—Continued																		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																			
	Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products ⁴			Structural steel and ornamental metal work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1955: Average.....	\$82.21	40.3	\$2.04	\$76.17	40.3	\$1.89	\$83.01	41.3	\$2.01	\$83.00	41.5	\$2.00	\$82.82	41.0	\$2.02	\$81.40	40.7	\$2.00		
1956: Average.....	83.07	39.0	2.13	79.20	40.0	1.98	88.19	41.6	2.12	87.57	41.5	2.11	85.27	40.8	2.09	87.98	41.5	2.12		
January.....	84.40	40.0	2.11	77.02	39.7	1.94	86.32	41.5	2.06	85.28	41.2	2.07	85.28	41.0	2.08	86.11	41.6	2.07		
February.....	84.02	40.2	2.09	76.82	39.6	1.94	85.49	41.3	2.07	84.87	41.2	2.06	83.84	40.5	2.07	86.11	41.6	2.07		
March.....	83.10	39.2	2.12	77.62	39.6	1.96	85.49	41.3	2.07	85.70	41.4	2.07	83.23	40.6	2.05	85.90	41.3	2.08		
April.....	84.32	39.4	2.14	77.22	39.4	1.96	86.94	41.8	2.08	86.32	41.7	2.07	84.46	41.0	2.00	86.94	41.8	2.08		
May.....	82.71	39.2	2.11	77.22	39.6	1.95	87.15	41.7	2.09	86.74	41.7	2.08	79.78	39.3	2.03	87.15	41.7	2.09		
June.....	80.01	38.1	2.10	78.40	40.0	1.96	87.99	41.9	2.10	87.57	41.9	2.09	88.20	41.8	2.11	87.35	41.4	2.11		
July.....	80.89	37.8	2.14	77.03	39.5	1.95	85.90	41.1	2.09	85.49	41.3	2.07	82.21	40.3	2.04	85.05	40.5	2.10		
August.....	82.32	39.2	2.10	79.01	40.2	1.98	86.67	40.5	2.14	84.35	39.6	2.13	82.58	39.7	2.08	87.53	40.9	2.14		
September.....	84.14	39.5	2.13	82.01	40.8	2.01	90.07	41.7	2.16	89.21	41.3	2.16	87.54	41.1	2.13	90.07	41.7	2.16		
October.....	84.07	39.1	2.15	82.62	40.9	2.02	91.14	42.0	2.17	90.72	42.0	2.16	87.29	40.6	2.15	91.34	41.9	2.18		
November.....	81.70	38.0	2.15	79.80	39.7	2.01	90.27	41.6	2.17	90.69	41.6	2.18	81.93	39.2	2.09	91.14	42.0	2.17		
December.....	83.21	38.7	2.15	81.81	40.3	2.03	92.21	42.3	2.18	92.21	42.3	2.18	90.09	41.9	2.15	92.00	42.2	2.18		
1957: January.....	83.55	38.5	2.17	80.78	39.6	2.04	90.91	41.7	2.18	91.54	41.8	2.19	87.10	40.7	2.14	91.34	41.9	2.18		
Year and month	Primary metal industries—Continued																		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																			
	Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ⁴			Vitreous enameled products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1955: Average.....	\$84.85	41.8	\$2.03	\$86.10	42.0	\$2.05	\$65.27	39.8	\$1.64	\$80.25	42.3	\$2.11	\$78.53	40.9	\$1.92	\$77.87	41.2	\$1.89		
1956: Average.....	89.89	42.2	2.13	87.76	41.2	2.13	66.64	39.2	1.70	91.30	41.5	2.20	76.59	40.1						

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Machinery (except electrical)	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																			
	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ¹			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)				
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1955: Average.....	\$84.28	43.0	\$1.96	\$90.74	42.4	\$2.14	\$89.25	41.9	\$2.13	\$88.48	43.8	\$2.02	\$82.51	43.2	\$1.91	\$87.36	41.8	\$2.09		
1956: Average.....	86.51	42.2	2.05	97.36	42.7	2.28	90.61	41.0	2.21	88.41	42.3	2.09	85.43	42.5	2.01	93.26	42.2	2.21		
1956: January.....	86.83	43.2	2.01	90.91	41.7	2.18	88.88	40.4	2.20	90.67	43.8	2.07	86.88	44.1	1.97	92.66	42.7	2.17		
February.....	86.43	43.0	2.01	91.32	41.7	2.19	88.97	41.0	2.17	89.22	43.1	2.07	86.68	44.0	1.97	92.44	42.6	2.17		
March.....	85.65	42.4	2.02	97.44	43.5	2.24	87.72	40.8	2.15	87.98	42.5	2.07	84.51	42.9	1.97	92.01	42.4	2.17		
April.....	85.45	42.3	2.02	96.90	44.4	2.25	89.38	41.0	2.18	86.93	42.2	2.06	84.74	42.8	1.98	92.65	42.5	2.18		
May.....	84.64	41.9	2.02	100.35	44.8	2.24	88.35	40.7	2.17	86.11	41.0	2.07	84.15	42.5	1.98	92.00	42.2	2.18		
June.....	84.45	41.6	2.03	105.34	45.8	2.30	88.73	40.7	2.18	84.05	41.0	2.05	82.37	41.6	1.98	91.98	42.0	2.19		
July.....	84.04	41.4	2.03	107.87	46.1	2.34	88.07	40.4	2.18	83.23	41.0	2.03	82.60	41.3	2.00	91.74	41.7	2.20		
August.....	84.67	41.3	2.05	95.57	42.1	2.27	86.40	40.0	2.16	85.28	41.0	2.08	83.40	41.7	2.00	92.16	41.7	2.21		
September.....	87.36	42.0	2.08	94.25	40.8	2.31	88.44	40.2	2.20	90.31	42.6	2.12	85.26	42.0	2.03	94.95	42.2	2.25		
October.....	88.62	42.2	2.10	92.40	40.0	2.31	93.71	41.1	2.28	91.38	42.7	2.14	87.13	42.5	2.05	94.73	42.1	2.25		
November.....	88.62	42.0	2.11	95.30	40.9	2.33	92.11	40.4	2.28	89.88	42.0	2.14	86.94	42.0	2.07	94.05	41.8	2.25		
December.....	91.16	42.8	2.13	97.58	41.7	2.34	98.94	42.1	2.35	92.66	42.9	2.16	89.65	43.1	2.08	96.70	42.6	2.27		
1957: January.....	89.25	41.9	2.13	97.53	41.5	2.35	95.94	41.0	2.34	90.29	41.8	2.16	89.45	42.8	2.09	94.47	41.8	2.26		
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Machinery (except electrical)	
	Engines and turbines ¹																			
	Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ¹			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Total: Machinery (except electrical)				
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1955: Average.....	\$91.08	41.4	\$2.20	\$92.20	36.4	\$2.54	\$90.72	42.0	\$2.16	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07	\$87.53	40.9	\$2.14	\$79.80	40.1	\$1.99		
1956: Average.....	95.45	41.5	2.30	102.41	41.8	2.45	93.98	41.4	2.27	86.80	40.0	2.17	90.27	40.3	2.24	82.58	39.7	2.08		
1956: January.....	93.86	41.9	2.24	94.47	40.2	2.35	93.68	42.2	2.22	88.13	40.8	2.16	92.93	41.3	2.25	83.42	40.3	2.07		
February.....	94.50	42.0	2.25	97.64	41.2	2.37	94.11	42.2	2.22	87.29	40.6	2.15	91.58	40.7	2.25	82.62	40.5	2.04		
March.....	95.60	42.3	2.26	99.96	42.0	2.38	94.98	42.4	2.24	86.67	40.5	2.14	90.35	40.7	2.22	82.81	40.2	2.06		
April.....	95.57	42.1	2.27	98.83	41.7	2.37	94.95	42.2	2.25	85.60	40.0	2.14	88.84	40.2	2.21	81.78	39.7	2.06		
May.....	93.56	41.4	2.26	96.64	41.3	2.34	92.74	41.4	2.24	84.99	39.9	2.13	88.44	40.2	2.20	80.98	39.5	2.05		
June.....	94.62	41.5	2.28	96.88	41.4	2.34	94.21	41.5	2.27	83.60	40.0	2.14	88.62	40.1	2.21	82.40	40.0	2.06		
July.....	94.16	41.3	2.28	97.11	41.5	2.34	93.52	41.2	2.27	85.14	39.6	2.15	88.44	40.2	2.20	81.30	39.9	2.09		
August.....	92.29	40.3	2.29	96.88	40.2	2.41	91.08	40.3	2.26	85.17	39.8	2.14	86.90	39.5	2.20	83.62	40.2	2.08		
September.....	96.00	41.2	2.33	101.57	41.8	2.43	94.30	41.0	2.30	87.47	39.4	2.22	91.83	40.1	2.29	82.43	38.7	2.13		
October.....	97.00	41.1	2.36	106.26	42.0	2.53	93.84	40.8	2.30	86.68	39.4	2.20	92.06	40.2	2.29	80.47	38.5	2.09		
November.....	97.00	41.1	2.36	105.50	41.7	2.53	94.07	40.9	2.30	87.07	39.4	2.21	91.37	39.9	2.29	82.04	38.7	2.12		
December.....	100.32	41.8	2.40	113.27	43.4	2.61	95.82	41.3	2.32	89.15	39.8	2.26	92.63	40.1	2.31	84.93	39.5	2.15		
1957: January.....	97.17	41.0	2.37	103.48	40.9	2.53	95.12	41.0	2.32	89.95	39.8	2.24	94.54	40.4	2.34	84.67	39.2	2.16		
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Machinery (except electrical)	
	Construction and mining machinery ¹																			
	Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ¹			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Total: Machinery (except electrical)				
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1955: Average.....	\$86.92	42.4	\$2.05	\$87.14	42.3	\$2.06	\$86.90	42.6	\$2.04	\$88.10	43.6	\$2.25	\$95.27	43.7	\$2.18	\$92.02	42.6	\$2.16		
1956: Average.....	92.23	42.5	2.17	92.01	42.4	2.17	92.45	42.8	2.16	106.26	45.0	2.41	106.26	45.8	2.32	97.41	43.1	2.26		
1956: January.....	91.80	43.1	2.13	92.66	43.3	2.14	90.31	42.6	2.12	106.91	45.3	2.36	105.80	46.2	2.29	98.34	43.9	2.24		
February.....	92.45	43.2	2.14	93.53	43.5	2.15	90.10	42.5	2.12	107.62	45.6	2.36	105.79	46.4	2.28	99.90	44.4	2.25		
March.....	92.88	43.2	2.15	93.96	43.5	2.16	89.46	42.4	2.11	108.07	45.6	2.37	104.19	45.9	2.27	98.56	44.0	2.24		
April.....	93.10	43.1	2.16	93.74	43.2	2.17	91.16	43.0	2.12	108.77	45.7	2.38	105.80	46.2	2.29	97.67	43.8	2.23		
May.....	93.10	43.1	2.16	93.31	43.0	2.17	92.44	43.4	2.13	108.96	45.4	2.40	105.80	46.0	2.30	97.88	43.5	2.25		
June.....	92.66	42.7	2.17	92.43	42.4	2.18	92.23	43.3	2.13	107.76	44.9	2.40	104.42	45.4	2.30	96.32	43.0	2.24		
July.....	89.24	41.7	2.14	88.15	41.0	2.15	92.87	43.2	2.13	106.50	44.5	2.40	103.28	45.1	2.29	96.73	42.8	2.26		
August.....	90.07	41.7	2.16	88.58	41.2	2.15	93.95	42.9	2.19	107.89	44.4	2.43	103.70	44.7	2.32	94.05	41.8	2.25		
September.....	92.62	42.1	2.20	91.98	42.0	2.19	93.93	42.5	2.21	110.95	45.1	2.46	109.02	46.0	2.37	96.02	42.3	2.27		
October.....	92.84	42.2	2.20	92.40	42.0	2.20	94.37	42.7	2.21	109.27	44.6	2.45	108.32	45.9	2.36	98.21	42.7	2.30		
November.....	91.94	41.6	2.21	91.08	41.4	2.20	93.46	42.1	2.22	106.87	43.8	2.44	107.81	45.3	2.38	97.25	42.1	2.31		
December.....	94.78	42.5	2.22	94.55	42.4	2.23	94.57	42.6	2.22	111.19	45.2	2.46	110.64	46.1	2.40	100.89	43.3	2.33		
1957: January.....	93.24	42.0	2.23	93.66	42.0	2.23	92.18	41.9	2.22	109.42	44.3	2.47	107.04	44.6	2.40	99.88	42.5	2.35		
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Machinery (except electrical)	
	Machine-tool accessories																			
	Special-industry machinery (except metal working machinery) ¹			Food-products machinery			Textile-machinery			Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			Total: Machinery (except electrical)				
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings														

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	General industrial machinery ^a			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$86.73	41.9	\$2.07	\$84.45	41.6	\$2.03	\$87.56	41.3	\$2.12	\$80.15	41.1	\$1.95	\$86.92	42.4	\$2.05	\$90.31	42.8	\$2.11
1956: Average.....	\$83.29	42.6	2.19	80.53	42.5	2.13	97.38	42.9	2.27	86.11	41.6	2.07	90.27	41.6	2.17	95.02	42.8	2.22
January.....	91.38	42.7	2.14	89.24	42.7	2.09	95.91	43.4	2.21	84.03	41.6	2.02	91.81	42.9	2.14	96.14	43.5	2.21
February.....	81.81	42.7	2.15	80.73	43.0	2.11	93.94	42.7	2.20	84.45	41.6	2.03	90.99	42.1	2.14	94.61	43.2	2.19
March.....	91.59	42.6	2.15	89.94	43.1	2.11	95.34	42.9	2.22	84.85	41.8	2.03	88.18	41.4	2.12	93.06	40.4	2.17
April.....	92.23	42.7	2.16	90.52	42.9	2.11	95.67	42.9	2.23	85.48	41.9	2.04	90.99	41.9	2.15	93.52	42.9	2.18
May.....	92.88	42.8	2.17	89.68	42.5	2.11	95.44	42.8	2.23	84.66	41.5	2.04	90.73	42.2	2.15	94.38	42.9	2.20
June.....	92.87	42.6	2.18	90.31	42.6	2.12	98.76	43.7	2.26	86.94	41.8	2.08	87.33	41.0	2.13	93.29	42.6	2.19
July.....	90.09	41.6	2.18	87.34	41.2	2.12	95.34	42.0	2.27	87.57	41.7	2.10	83.92	39.4	2.13	91.54	41.8	2.19
August.....	92.84	42.2	2.20	88.61	41.6	2.13	97.81	42.9	2.28	85.70	41.2	2.08	88.54	40.8	2.17	95.44	42.8	2.23
September.....	95.67	42.9	2.23	91.58	42.4	2.16	102.96	43.5	2.36	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.24	42.0	2.22	96.73	42.8	2.26
October.....	90.23	42.3	2.14	87.34	41.1	2.12	93.52	41.2	2.27	79.77	40.7	1.96	91.72	41.5	2.21	97.43	43.9	2.26
November.....	95.20	42.5	2.24	91.37	42.3	2.16	98.87	42.8	2.31	86.53	41.4	2.09	98.60	42.5	2.26	96.02	42.3	2.27
December.....	97.20	43.2	2.25	92.66	42.7	2.17	101.09	43.2	2.34	90.31	42.4	2.13	97.61	43.0	2.27	99.39	43.4	2.29
1957: January.....	93.86	41.9	2.24	90.71	41.8	2.17	97.44	42.0	2.32	87.34	41.2	2.12	87.34	39.7	2.20	95.53	41.9	2.28
Year and month	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Mechanical stokers, and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices ^a			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service—Industry and household machines ^a			Domestic laundry equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$85.70	41.6	\$2.06	\$82.41	40.2	\$2.05	\$88.84	40.2	\$2.21	\$76.19	40.1	\$1.90	\$83.64	40.8	\$2.05	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08
1956: Average.....	\$80.27	41.6	2.17	88.78	41.1	2.16	96.05	41.4	2.32	82.81	41.2	2.01	85.84	40.3	2.13	89.98	40.9	2.20
January.....	87.98	41.5	2.12	86.30	40.9	2.11	92.03	40.9	2.25	79.79	40.5	1.97	89.46	42.0	2.13	90.71	41.8	2.17
February.....	92.02	42.6	2.16	85.88	40.7	2.11	92.21	40.8	2.26	79.79	40.5	1.97	87.77	41.4	2.12	92.84	42.2	2.20
March.....	89.45	41.8	2.14	85.46	40.5	2.11	91.98	40.7	2.26	79.19	40.2	1.97	85.47	40.7	2.10	87.53	40.9	2.14
April.....	90.52	42.3	2.14	87.12	41.1	2.12	93.52	41.2	2.27	79.77	40.7	1.96	90.73	41.1	2.15	93.06	40.4	2.17
May.....	91.38	42.5	2.15	87.12	40.9	2.13	94.81	41.4	2.29	78.60	40.1	1.96	83.13	39.4	2.11	84.38	39.8	2.12
June.....	91.56	42.0	2.18	87.48	40.5	2.16	94.42	40.7	2.32	79.19	40.2	1.97	84.59	39.9	2.12	83.67	39.1	2.14
July.....	88.94	40.8	2.18	90.03	41.3	2.18	99.22	42.4	2.34	80.60	40.5	1.99	85.65	40.4	2.12	87.02	40.1	2.17
August.....	91.78	42.1	2.18	88.78	41.1	2.16	96.51	41.6	2.32	81.39	40.9	1.99	84.74	39.6	2.14	86.41	39.1	2.21
September.....	93.26	42.2	2.21	92.16	41.7	2.21	100.14	41.9	2.39	86.10	42.0	2.05	87.05	40.3	2.16	92.51	41.3	2.24
October.....	91.52	41.6	2.20	92.82	42.0	2.21	99.96	42.0	2.38	87.92	43.1	2.04	85.75	39.7	2.16	91.39	40.8	2.24
November.....	90.23	41.2	2.19	91.27	41.3	2.21	98.70	42.3	2.37	89.65	43.1	2.08	86.55	39.7	2.18	92.43	43.9	2.26
December.....	93.48	42.3	2.21	92.16	41.7	2.21	98.88	41.9	2.36	86.52	42.0	2.06	88.70	40.5	2.19	94.39	41.4	2.28
1957: January.....	91.52	41.6	2.20	90.39	40.9	2.21	99.12	42.0	2.36				86.55	39.7	2.18	84.00	37.5	2.24
Year and month	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ^a			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$79.19	41.9	\$1.89	\$82.81	40.2	\$2.06	\$84.46	40.8	\$2.07	\$85.88	42.1	\$2.04	\$83.03	40.9	\$2.03	\$90.92	43.5	\$2.09
1956: Average.....	\$80.36	41.0	1.96	88.97	41.0	2.17	86.00	40.0	2.15	89.44	41.6	2.15	88.78	41.1	2.16	89.23	41.5	2.15
January.....	83.27	42.7	1.95	86.50	40.8	2.12	91.58	42.4	2.16	90.10	42.5	2.12	87.35	41.4	2.11	92.66	43.3	2.14
February.....	80.70	41.6	1.94	88.81	41.5	2.14	87.34	41.2	2.12	88.41	41.9	2.11	86.31	41.1	2.10	92.02	42.8	2.15
March.....	82.10	42.1	1.95	89.02	41.6	2.14	84.84	40.4	2.10	87.57	41.5	2.11	87.34	41.2	2.12	87.15	41.5	2.10
April.....	81.14	41.4	1.96	88.62	41.3	2.17	88.17	41.2	2.14	89.03	41.8	2.13	89.02	41.6	2.14	88.82	41.7	2.13
May.....	80.18	40.7	1.97	88.78	41.1	2.16	82.04	38.7	2.12	87.34	41.2	2.12	87.12	40.9	2.13	84.85	40.6	2.09
June.....	79.79	40.5	1.97	88.13	40.8	2.16	84.56	39.7	2.13	87.76	41.2	2.13	87.74	41.0	2.14	85.44	40.3	2.12
July.....	80.56	41.1	1.96	93.50	42.5	2.20	84.80	40.0	2.12	86.69	40.7	2.13	85.81	40.1	2.14	85.01	40.1	2.12
August.....	80.56	41.1	1.96	87.16	39.8	2.19	85.54	39.6	2.16	87.51	40.7	2.15	87.64	40.2	2.18	84.40	40.0	2.11
September.....	81.93	41.8	1.96	89.10	40.5	2.20	86.55	39.7	2.18	91.10	41.6	2.19	91.49	41.4	2.21	89.62	41.3	2.17
October.....	79.77	40.7	1.96	88.26	40.3	2.19	84.41	38.9	2.17	91.74	41.7	2.20	91.49	41.4	2.21	92.38	41.8	2.21
November.....	80.34	41.2	1.95	88.04	40.2	2.19	85.58	38.9	2.20	91.72	41.5	2.21	91.05	41.2	2.21	92.80	41.8	2.22
December.....	83.13	42.2	1.97	88.44	40.2	2.20	88.62	40.1	2.21	94.35	42.5	2.22	94.13	42.4	2.22	94.33	42.3	2.23
1957: January.....	79.37	40.7	1.95	87.96	39.8	2.21	88.00	40.0	2.20	92.16	41.7	2.21	91.49	41.4	2.21	92.10	41.3	2.23
Year and month	Electrical machinery																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued			Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ^a			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$85.45	42.3	\$2.02	\$76.52	40.7	\$1.88	\$80.98	40.9	\$1.98	\$71.1								

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$83.90	41.1	\$2.09	\$84.23	41.7	\$2.02	\$79.98	40.6	\$1.97	\$92.42	43.8	\$2.11	\$70.17	40.6	\$1.95	\$77.04	42.1	\$1.83
1956: Average.....	81.27	41.3	2.21	82.40	42.7	2.20	80.36	42.0	2.15	101.91	44.5	2.29	80.80	40.0	2.02	84.51	42.9	1.97
January.....	90.29	41.8	2.16	84.87	41.4	2.05	85.07	41.7	2.04	98.33	44.9	2.19	77.03	39.3	1.96	82.51	43.2	1.91
February.....	89.01	41.4	2.15	84.05	41.0	2.05	85.48	41.9	2.04	101.02	44.7	2.26	78.41	39.3	1.97	80.70	42.7	1.89
March.....	87.95	41.1	2.14	86.94	41.8	2.08	84.86	41.6	2.04	101.24	44.6	2.27	78.01	39.6	1.97	81.18	42.5	1.91
April.....	89.86	41.6	2.16	92.23	42.7	2.16	90.95	42.3	2.15	103.05	45.0	2.29	81.00	40.1	2.02	84.00	43.3	1.94
May.....	88.56	41.0	2.16	92.87	42.6	2.18	91.37	42.3	2.16	105.56	45.5	2.32	80.00	39.8	2.01	83.27	42.7	1.95
June.....	90.25	41.4	2.18	92.20	42.1	2.19	90.73	42.2	2.15	103.73	45.1	2.30	78.79	39.2	2.01	82.45	42.5	1.94
July.....	90.01	41.1	2.19	93.72	42.6	2.20	90.29	41.8	2.16	102.56	44.4	2.31	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.98	41.7	1.99
August.....	90.13	40.6	2.22	94.98	42.4	2.24	90.02	40.7	2.22	102.56	44.4	2.32	81.20	40.0	2.03	84.38	42.4	1.99
September.....	94.39	41.4	2.28	98.08	42.7	2.25	93.50	42.5	2.20	102.08	44.0	2.32	82.41	40.2	2.05	87.94	43.7	2.01
October.....	92.89	41.1	2.26	95.95	41.9	2.29	93.48	42.3	2.21	102.75	44.1	2.33	84.87	41.0	2.07	88.10	43.4	2.03
November.....	93.11	41.2	2.26	97.71	42.3	2.31	92.80	41.8	2.22	97.78	42.7	2.29	84.25	40.7	2.07	87.95	42.9	2.05
December.....	95.08	41.7	2.28	97.02	42.0	2.31	94.30	42.1	2.24	100.99	44.1	2.29	83.01	40.1	2.07	88.54	43.4	2.04
1957: January.....	91.94	40.5	2.27	94.48	40.9	2.31	93.44	41.9	2.23	98.24	42.9	2.29	82.37	39.6	2.08	86.31	42.1	2.05
Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Electrical equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment ¹			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$83.64	41.2	\$2.03	\$89.37	40.1	\$1.73	\$72.50	40.5	\$1.79	\$69.77	40.1	\$1.74	\$86.40	40.0	\$1.66	\$90.94	43.1	\$2.11
1956: Average.....	84.21	40.1	2.10	75.07	40.8	1.84	76.14	40.5	1.88	72.98	40.1	1.82	67.42	39.2	1.72	95.46	43.0	2.22
January.....	83.01	40.1	2.07	75.42	41.9	1.80	74.70	40.8	1.84	70.80	40.0	1.77	66.76	39.5	1.69	97.02	43.9	2.21
February.....	87.23	40.8	2.04	75.06	41.7	1.80	74.35	40.5	1.85	70.84	39.8	1.78	65.91	39.0	1.69	97.90	44.3	2.21
March.....	83.01	40.1	2.07	75.42	41.9	1.80	74.96	40.3	1.86	71.82	39.9	1.80	65.82	39.0	1.68	95.04	43.2	2.20
April.....	80.58	39.5	2.04	78.86	42.4	1.86	75.52	40.6	1.86	72.00	40.0	1.80	67.49	39.7	1.70	95.26	43.3	2.20
May.....	79.58	39.2	2.03	75.26	40.9	1.84	75.55	40.4	1.87	72.22	39.9	1.81	67.83	39.9	1.70	93.94	42.7	2.20
June.....	80.55	39.1	2.06	73.75	40.3	1.83	74.59	40.1	1.86	72.40	40.0	1.81	65.40	38.7	1.69	92.62	42.1	2.20
July.....	81.56	39.4	2.07	71.50	39.5	1.81	73.30	39.2	1.87	72.83	39.8	1.83	63.61	37.2	1.71	84.89	39.3	2.16
August.....	83.37	39.7	2.10	72.76	40.2	1.81	75.76	40.3	1.88	73.75	40.3	1.83	67.12	38.8	1.73	92.60	41.9	2.21
September.....	87.94	40.9	2.15	74.60	40.8	1.84	77.33	40.7	1.90	74.74	40.4	1.85	70.00	40.0	1.75	95.22	42.7	2.23
October.....	86.84	41.4	2.17	74.05	39.6	1.87	78.12	40.9	1.91	75.70	40.7	1.86	69.87	39.7	1.76	93.67	42.9	2.23
November.....	90.47	41.5	2.18	76.57	40.3	1.90	78.55	40.7	1.93	74.77	40.2	1.82	67.90	38.8	1.75	101.22	44.2	2.29
December.....	94.13	42.4	2.22	77.74	40.7	1.91	79.15	40.8	1.94	75.76	40.1	1.88	68.25	39.0	1.75	100.55	44.1	2.28
1957: January.....	86.18	39.9	2.16	76.00	40.0	1.90	79.00	40.1	1.97	75.64	39.6	1.91	65.80	37.6	1.75	100.95	43.7	2.31
Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Miscellaneous electrical products ¹						Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$74.48	40.7	\$1.83	\$85.07	41.7	\$2.04	\$81.07	39.4	\$1.55	\$82.62	40.9	\$2.02	\$93.44	41.9	\$2.23	\$97.78	42.7	\$2.29
1956: Average.....	78.14	40.7	1.92	86.69	40.7	2.13	84.64	39.9	1.62	88.15	41.0	2.15	94.71	41.0	2.31	95.11	40.3	2.36
January.....	77.93	40.8	1.91	85.28	41.0	2.08	83.32	39.7	1.60	83.20	40.0	2.08	91.35	40.6	2.25	90.97	39.9	2.28
February.....	77.55	40.6	1.91	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.77	40.6	1.62	88.18	41.4	2.13	89.38	39.9	2.24	87.55	38.4	2.28
March.....	76.92	40.7	1.89	83.82	40.3	2.08	84.32	40.2	1.60	88.61	41.6	2.13	90.90	40.4	2.25	89.67	39.5	2.27
April.....	76.70	40.8	1.88	83.21	40.2	2.07	84.88	40.3	1.61	87.34	41.2	2.12	91.76	40.6	2.26	90.97	39.9	2.28
May.....	76.36	40.4	1.89	82.99	39.9	2.08	84.40	40.0	1.61	88.38	41.3	2.14	89.89	39.6	2.27	85.73	37.6	2.28
June.....	76.57	40.3	1.90	83.77	39.7	2.11	84.16	40.1	1.60	87.56	41.3	2.12	91.37	39.9	2.29	88.47	38.3	2.31
July.....	76.38	40.2	1.90	83.77	39.7	2.11	83.30	40.0	1.58	86.67	40.5	2.14	93.84	40.8	2.30	92.97	39.9	2.33
August.....	76.95	40.5	1.90	86.71	40.9	2.12	83.36	39.6	1.60	88.56	41.0	2.16	94.25	40.8	2.31	95.30	39.7	2.35
September.....	78.55	40.7	1.93	88.99	41.2	2.16	84.39	39.5	1.63	88.15	41.0	2.15	97.88	41.3	2.37	99.47	40.6	2.45
October.....	81.95	41.6	1.97	93.93	42.5	2.21	86.00	40.0	1.65	88.78	41.1	2.16	99.48	41.8	2.38	102.83	41.8	2.46
November.....	82.19	41.3	1.99	94.30	42.1	2.24	85.74	39.6	1.66	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.86	42.2	2.39	106.14	42.8	2.48
December.....	83.42	41.5	2.01	96.11	43.1	2.23	85.90	39.7	1.66	89.10	40.5	2.20	105.95	43.6	2.43	113.90	45.2	2.52
1957: January.....	80.80	40.4	2.00	88.70	40.5	2.19	86.70	39.7	1.68	86.37	39.8	2.17	97.88	41.3	2.37	98.74	40.8	2.42
Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ¹			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$98.87	42.8	\$2.31	\$81.77	41.3	\$1.98	\$84.44	41.8	\$2.02	\$89.62	41.3	\$2.17	\$89.62	41.3	\$2.17	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17
1956: Average.....	95.91	40.3	2.38	81.00	40.1	2.02	82.80	40.0	2.07	95.57	42.1	2.27	94.66	41.7	2.27	97.13	42.6	2.28
January.....	91.77	39.9	2.30	79.00	40.1	1.97	81.39	39.7	2.05	92.82	42.0	2.21	91.32	41.7	2.19	96.08	42.7	2.25
February.....	88.09	38.3	2.30	80.78	40.8	1.98	83.03	40.5	2.05	92.82	42.0	2.21	91.74	41.7	2.20	94.55	42.4	2.23
March.....	90.23	39.4	2.29	80.78	40.8	1.98	84.25	40.7	2.07	92.57	41.7	2.22	91.94	41.6	2.21	92.76	42.0	2.23
April.....	91.54	39.8	2.30	80.78	40.8	1.98	80.00	40.0	2.05	93.83	41.7	2.25	94.02	41.6	2.26	95.35	41.6	2.22
May.....	86.02	37.4	2.30	81.20	40.0	2.03	84.65	40.5	2.09	94.47	41.8	2.26	94.43	41.6	2.27	93.18	41.6	2.24
June.....	88.77</																	

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ¹			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ⁴		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$90.25	41.4	\$2.18	\$90.49	41.7	\$2.17	\$83.53	39.4	\$2.12	\$80.41	39.1	\$2.21	\$70.12	40.3	\$1.74	\$90.68	40.3	\$2.25
1956: Average.....	96.95	42.9	2.26	98.01	42.8	2.29	88.75	39.8	2.23	91.87	39.6	2.32	73.75	40.3	1.83	95.99	40.5	2.37
January.....	92.77	41.6	2.23	95.18	42.3	2.25	84.63	39.0	2.17	87.85	38.7	2.27	71.15	40.2	1.77	94.77	40.5	2.34
February.....	92.38	41.8	2.21	95.20	42.5	2.24	85.28	39.3	2.17	89.31	39.0	2.29	71.10	40.4	1.76	94.13	40.4	2.33
March.....	91.91	41.4	2.22	94.33	42.3	2.23	86.68	39.4	2.20	90.09	39.0	2.31	73.21	40.9	1.79	95.53	41.0	2.33
April.....	93.44	41.9	2.23	95.82	42.4	2.26	87.16	39.8	2.19	90.46	39.5	2.29	74.03	40.9	1.81	95.88	40.8	2.35
May.....	95.42	42.6	2.24	97.38	42.9	2.27	88.26	40.3	2.19	92.00	40.0	2.30	74.70	41.5	1.80	94.54	40.4	2.34
June.....	94.92	42.0	2.26	99.36	43.2	2.30	89.02	40.1	2.22	92.40	40.0	2.31	73.31	40.5	1.81	95.27	40.2	2.37
July.....	97.13	42.6	2.28	96.87	42.3	2.29	88.80	40.0	2.22	91.83	40.1	2.29	72.50	39.4	1.84	97.17	41.0	2.37
August.....	96.50	42.7	2.26	98.21	42.7	2.30	90.17	39.8	2.26	92.34	39.8	2.32	75.79	40.1	1.89	99.71	38.5	2.33
September.....	98.27	43.1	2.28	99.72	42.8	2.33	90.35	39.8	2.27	93.77	39.9	2.35	73.87	39.5	1.87	97.68	40.7	2.40
October.....	97.81	42.9	2.28	99.76	43.0	2.32	90.12	39.7	2.27	93.06	39.6	2.35	75.60	40.0	1.89	97.61	40.5	2.41
November.....	99.62	43.5	2.29	101.32	43.3	2.34	89.86	38.9	2.31	92.73	38.8	2.39	74.07	39.4	1.88	94.01	39.5	2.38
December.....	104.84	44.0	2.36	104.31	44.2	2.36	94.30	40.3	2.34	97.77	40.4	2.42	74.64	39.7	1.88	99.31	40.7	2.44
1957: January.....	92.29	40.3	2.29	101.05	43.0	2.35	93.26	40.2	2.32	96.88	40.2	2.41	74.80	40.0	1.87	99.47	40.6	2.45
Year and month	Instruments and related products—Continued																	
	Instruments and related products—Continued																	
	Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street-cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$94.69	41.9	\$2.26	\$87.81	39.2	\$2.24	\$77.83	41.4	\$1.88	\$77.93	40.8	\$1.91	\$88.99	41.2	\$2.16	\$79.15	40.8	\$1.94
1956: Average.....	99.64	42.4	2.35	93.06	39.1	2.38	78.17	40.5	1.93	82.01	40.8	2.01	94.95	42.2	2.25	83.44	40.9	2.04
January.....	99.49	42.7	2.33	91.03	38.9	2.34	77.55	40.6	1.91	79.97	40.8	1.96	91.52	41.6	2.20	82.60	41.3	2.00
February.....	99.10	42.9	2.31	90.48	38.5	2.35	77.38	40.3	1.92	80.36	41.0	1.96	91.74	41.7	2.20	82.60	41.3	2.00
March.....	100.28	43.6	2.30	92.28	39.1	2.36	78.53	40.9	1.92	80.38	40.8	1.97	92.80	41.8	2.22	82.82	41.0	2.02
April.....	99.96	42.9	2.33	92.75	39.3	2.36	78.55	40.7	1.93	81.38	41.1	1.98	93.91	42.3	2.22	84.45	41.6	2.03
May.....	100.66	43.2	2.33	90.24	38.4	2.35	77.59	40.2	1.93	81.19	40.8	1.99	93.91	42.3	2.22	83.84	41.3	2.03
June.....	102.82	43.2	2.38	89.30	38.0	2.35	80.20	40.3	1.99	80.79	40.6	1.99	92.99	41.7	2.23	82.62	40.5	2.04
July.....	101.01	42.8	2.36	93.38	39.4	2.37	78.00	40.0	1.95	81.41	40.5	2.01	95.40	42.4	2.25	81.80	40.1	2.04
August.....	94.89	40.9	2.32	85.88	36.7	2.34	77.60	40.0	1.94	82.21	40.7	2.02	96.02	42.3	2.27	82.07	40.2	2.04
September.....	100.86	42.2	2.39	94.95	39.4	2.41	79.15	40.8	1.94	83.64	41.0	2.04	98.01	42.8	2.29	85.49	41.1	2.08
October.....	97.82	41.1	2.38	97.84	40.1	2.44	78.72	41.0	1.92	83.64	41.0	2.04	97.33	42.5	2.29	85.49	41.1	2.08
November.....	97.10	40.8	2.38	91.63	38.5	2.38	76.61	39.9	1.92	83.64	40.8	2.05	95.11	41.9	2.27	85.49	41.3	2.07
December.....	102.06	42.0	2.43	97.11	39.8	2.44	77.02	38.9	1.98	84.46	41.0	2.06	98.18	42.5	2.31	85.90	41.1	2.09
1957: January.....	101.75	41.7	2.44	98.15	39.9	2.46	77.02	39.4	1.97	83.63	40.4	2.07	99.45	42.5	2.34	85.26	40.6	2.10
Year and month	Instruments and related products—Continued																	
	Instruments and related products—Continued																	
	Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$78.36	40.6	\$1.93	\$69.02	40.6	\$1.70	\$62.52	40.6	\$1.54	\$85.49	41.1	\$2.08	\$69.20	40.0	\$1.73	\$67.40	40.6	\$1.66
1956: Average.....	83.03	40.5	2.05	71.33	40.3	1.77	64.64	40.4	1.60	91.46	41.2	2.22	71.13	39.3	1.81	70.70	40.4	1.75
January.....	81.81	40.7	2.01	70.58	40.8	1.73	62.40	40.0	1.56	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.17	39.2	1.79	69.68	40.5	1.72
February.....	81.20	40.4	2.01	70.99	40.8	1.74	64.53	41.1	1.57	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.13	39.4	1.78	69.43	40.6	1.71
March.....	80.80	40.2	2.01	70.47	40.5	1.74	65.35	41.1	1.59	88.54	40.8	2.17	69.03	39.0	1.77	69.89	40.4	1.73
April.....	82.62	40.9	2.02	70.82	40.7	1.74	65.19	41.0	1.59	89.82	41.2	2.18	69.60	39.1	1.78	70.47	40.5	1.74
May.....	82.41	40.2	2.05	70.53	40.3	1.75	64.96	40.6	1.60	89.60	41.1	2.18	69.09	38.6	1.79	69.95	40.2	1.74
June.....	82.00	40.0	2.05	70.00	40.0	1.75	66.26	40.9	1.62	89.84	41.4	2.17	69.87	38.6	1.81	69.77	40.1	1.74
July.....	83.02	40.3	2.06	70.75	40.2	1.76	64.80	40.0	1.62	91.62	40.9	2.24	70.03	38.7	1.81	68.90	39.6	1.74
August.....	84.05	40.8	2.06	71.51	40.4	1.77	63.28	39.8	1.59	92.29	41.2	2.24	72.25	39.7	1.82	69.95	40.2	1.74
September.....	84.25	40.7	2.07	72.50	40.5	1.79	64.40	40.0	1.61	93.34	41.3	2.26	72.47	39.6	1.83	70.53	40.3	1.75
October.....	84.25	40.7	2.07	72.04	39.8	1.81	64.00	40.0	1.60	93.75	41.3	2.27	73.75	40.3	1.83	72.04	40.7	1.77
November.....	84.23	40.3	2.09	73.75	40.3	1.83	64.64	39.9	1.62	93.30	41.1	2.27	71.21	38.7	1.84	71.33	40.3	1.77
December.....	85.06	40.7	2.09	73.12	40.4	1.81	65.93	40.2	1.64	94.85	41.6	2.28	71.76	39.0	1.84	72.67	40.6	1.79
1957: January.....	83.98	39.8	2.11	72.00	40.0	1.80	64.39	39.5	1.63	90.74	39.8	2.28	71.76	39.0	1.84	71.82	39.9	1.80
Year and month	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries																	
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries																	
	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ⁵			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods ⁶			Games, toys, dolls, and children's articles		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$71.40	42.0	\$1.70	\$67.04	41.9	\$1.60	\$79.95	42.3	\$1.89	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$60.52	39.3	\$1.54	\$60.28	39.4	\$1.53
1956: Average.....	73.57	41.8	1.76	69.22	41.7	1.66	83.78	42.1	1.99	80.34	41.2	1.95	62.72	39.2	1.60	62.17	39.1	1.59
January.....	71.99	42.1	1.71	68.10	42.3	1.61	80.06	41.7	1.92	77.27	41.1	1.98	61.78	39.1	1.58	60.67	38.4	1.58
February.....	72.16	42.2	1.71	68.10	42.3	1.61	81.90	42.0	1.95	77.83	41.4	1.98	62.65	39.4	1.59	62.01	39.0	1.59
March.....	72.73	41.8	1.74	68.88	42.0	1.64	80.73	41.1	1.95	79.65	41.1	1.97	62.56	39.0	1.60	61.37	38.6	1.59
April.....	72.63	41.5	1.75	69.39	41.8	1.66	79.95	41.0	1.95	78.91	41.1	1.92	61.85	38.9	1.59	61.85	38.9	1.59
May.....	72.92	41.2	1.77	70.30	41.6	1.69	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.34	40.8	1.92	60.99	38.6	1.58	61.30	38.8	1.58
June.....	71.40	40.8	1.75	68.39	41.2	1.66	77.39	40.1	1.93	77.76	40.5	1.92	61.78	39.1	1.58	61.86	39.4	1.57
July.....	69.48	39.7	1.75	65.01	39.4	1.65	81.20	40.6	2.00	79.37	40.7	1.95	61.69	38.8	1.59	61.23	39.0	1.57
August.....	72.34	41.1	1.76	67.32	40.8	1.65	84.02	41.8	2.01	80.16	40.9	1.96	62.49	39.3	1.59	61.86	39.4	1.57
September.....	74.40	41.8	1.78	68.39	41.2	1.66	87.72	43.0	2.04	82.80	41.4	2.00	62.56	39.1	1.60	61.15	38.7	1.58
October.....	84.25	40.7	2.07	72.74	40.2	1.79	69.42	40.2	1.61	83.60	41.8	2.05	64.64	39.9	1.62	62.24	39.9	1.61
November.....	78.08	42.9	1.82	71.91	42.3	1.70	92.14	44.3	2.08	84.02	41.8	2.01	63.57	39.0	1.63	62.76	38.5	1.63
December.....	78.51	42.9	1.83	73.27	42.6	1.72	90.67	43.8	2.07	83.21	41.4	2.01	63.96	39.0	1.64	61.29	37.6	1.63
1957: January.....	71.73	40.3	1.78	67.60	40.0	1.69	82.00	41.0	2.00	81.00	40.5	2.00	65.52	39.0	1.68	62.54	37.9	1.61

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Transportation and public utilities		
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued															Class I railroads *		
	Sporting and athletic goods			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads *		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$60.92	39.3	\$1.55	\$62.88	41.1	\$1.53	\$60.15	40.1	\$1.50	\$72.80	41.6	\$1.75	\$70.30	40.4	\$1.74	\$81.71	41.9	\$1.95
1956: Average.....	63.27	39.3	1.61	67.16	41.2	1.63	62.49	39.3	1.59	75.76	41.4	1.83	74.37	40.2	1.85	88.40	41.7	2.12
January.....	63.04	39.9	1.58	62.31	40.2	1.55	63.02	40.4	1.56	72.62	40.8	1.78	73.93	40.4	1.83	86.78	41.3	2.10
February.....	63.44	39.9	1.59	64.68	41.2	1.57	62.71	40.2	1.56	72.39	40.9	1.77	73.89	40.6	1.82	89.59	42.4	2.12
March.....	64.08	39.8	1.61	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.25	39.4	1.58	73.87	41.5	1.78	73.38	40.1	1.83	87.78	41.8	2.10
April.....	62.40	39.0	1.60	65.85	40.9	1.61	63.60	39.5	1.61	74.88	41.6	1.80	75.11	40.6	1.85	86.51	41.0	2.11
May.....	60.90	38.3	1.59	66.17	41.1	1.61	63.67	39.3	1.62	74.16	41.2	1.80	74.56	40.3	1.85	88.41	42.3	2.09
June.....	61.76	38.6	1.60	67.24	41.0	1.64	61.62	39.0	1.58	74.21	41.0	1.81	74.77	40.2	1.86	87.78	41.6	2.11
July.....	61.82	38.4	1.61	65.93	40.2	1.64	60.13	38.3	1.57	74.21	41.0	1.81	73.87	39.5	1.87	85.67	40.6	2.11
August.....	63.90	39.2	1.63	66.01	41.0	1.61	59.75	38.3	1.56	75.58	41.3	1.83	74.56	40.3	1.85	88.83	42.5	2.09
September.....	65.11	39.7	1.64	65.69	40.3	1.63	60.61	39.1	1.55	78.73	42.1	1.87	74.59	40.1	1.86	87.10	40.7	2.14
October.....	65.04	39.9	1.63	70.98	42.0	1.86	62.35	39.1	1.61	78.77	41.9	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.86	89.46	42.6	2.10
November.....	65.27	39.8	1.64	69.39	41.8	1.66	63.08	38.7	1.63	77.61	41.8	1.87	73.23	39.8	1.84	92.20	41.4	2.19
December.....	67.73	40.8	1.66	69.22	41.7	1.66	64.64	39.9	1.62	78.21	41.6	1.88	75.17	40.2	1.87	90.61	41.0	2.21
1957: January.....				68.14	40.8	1.67	63.90	39.2	1.63	77.68	41.1	1.89	74.64	39.7	1.88			
Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued															Other public utilities		
	Communication															Total: Gas and electric utilities		
	Local railroads and buslines			Telephone *			Switchboard operating employees *			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees *			Telegraph			Total: Gas and electric utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$80.60	43.1	\$1.87	\$72.07	39.6	\$1.82	\$59.72	37.8	\$1.58	\$101.85	43.9	\$2.32	\$78.54	42.0	\$1.87	\$86.52	41.2	\$2.10
1956: Average.....	84.48	43.1	1.96	73.66	39.6	1.86	61.66	38.3	1.61	100.69	43.4	2.32	83.53	42.3	1.97	91.69	41.3	2.22
January.....	81.60	42.5	1.92	73.28	39.4	1.86	59.41	38.9	1.61	102.65	43.5	2.35	78.40	41.7	1.88	89.42	41.4	2.16
February.....	82.60	42.8	1.93	71.94	39.1	1.84	59.20	37.0	1.60	99.33	43.0	2.31	78.21	41.6	1.88	88.37	41.1	2.15
March.....	83.23	42.9	1.94	71.94	39.1	1.84	59.15	37.2	1.59	98.87	42.8	2.31	78.81	41.7	1.89	89.19	41.1	2.17
April.....	83.27	42.7	1.95	72.34	39.1	1.85	59.36	37.1	1.60	100.25	43.4	2.31	79.38	42.0	1.89	90.45	41.3	2.19
May.....	84.83	43.5	1.95	72.15	39.0	1.85	59.20	37.0	1.60	100.22	43.2	2.32	80.94	42.6	1.90	90.42	41.1	2.20
June.....	85.85	43.8	1.96	73.10	39.3	1.86	60.75	37.5	1.62	100.46	43.3	2.32	85.87	42.3	2.03	91.69	41.3	2.22
July.....	85.73	43.3	1.98	74.21	39.9	1.86	61.34	38.1	1.61	102.75	44.1	2.33	85.24	42.2	2.02	92.32	41.4	2.23
August.....	85.30	43.3	1.97	72.89	39.4	1.85	60.16	37.6	1.60	100.25	43.4	2.31	86.28	42.5	2.03	91.88	41.2	2.23
September.....	85.14	43.0	1.98	74.21	39.9	1.86	61.34	38.1	1.61	102.68	44.0	2.32	85.26	42.0	2.03	92.74	41.4	2.24
October.....	85.54	43.2	1.98	74.03	39.8	1.86	61.66	38.3	1.61	102.92	43.5	2.32	85.26	42.0	2.03	92.66	41.0	2.26
November.....	85.97	43.2	1.99	77.08	41.0	1.88	65.61	40.5	1.62	102.96	44.0	2.34	84.03	41.6	2.02	94.21	41.5	2.27
December.....	86.80	43.4	2.00	75.46	39.3	1.92	60.92	36.7	1.66	104.01	43.7	2.38	84.03	41.6	2.02	93.94	41.2	2.28
1957: January.....	86.63	43.1	2.01	74.30	38.9	1.91	60.42	36.4	1.66	100.11	42.6	2.35	86.32	41.7	2.07	93.30	41.1	2.27
Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued															Other public utilities		
	Retail trade—Continued															Total: Gas and electric utilities		
	Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$88.17	41.2	\$2.14	\$82.62	40.9	\$2.02	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11	\$77.55	40.6	\$1.91	\$88.50	39.0	\$1.50	\$41.65	35.3	\$1.18
1956: Average.....	93.38	41.5	2.25	86.30	40.9	2.11	93.11	42.0	2.26	81.20	40.4	2.01	90.45	38.5	1.57	43.40	34.9	1.17
January.....	91.08	41.4	2.20	84.05	41.0	2.05	90.69	41.6	2.18	79.88	40.6	1.96	59.44	38.6	1.54	42.05	35.0	1.23
February.....	90.64	41.2	2.20	83.03	40.7	2.04	90.03	41.3	2.18	78.99	40.3	1.96	59.29	38.5	1.54	42.58	34.9	1.22
March.....	91.72	41.5	2.21	83.22	40.4	2.06	90.61	41.0	2.21	80.00	40.2	1.99	59.14	38.4	1.54	42.11	34.8	1.21
April.....	92.57	41.7	2.22	84.03	40.4	2.08	92.96	41.5	2.24	80.80	40.2	2.01	59.90	38.4	1.56	42.90	34.6	1.24
May.....	91.91	41.4	2.22	85.26	40.6	2.10	92.48	41.1	2.25	81.00	40.3	2.01	59.75	38.3	1.56	42.66	34.4	1.24
June.....	93.18	41.6	2.24	86.28	40.7	2.12	93.56	41.4	2.26	81.41	40.3	2.02	61.15	38.7	1.58	44.10	35.0	1.26
July.....	94.69	41.9	2.26	86.48	40.6	2.13	93.59	41.4	2.26	82.22	40.5	2.02	62.17	39.1	1.59	44.73	35.5	1.26
August.....	94.24	41.7	2.26	86.28	40.7	2.12	92.62	40.8	2.27	81.41	40.3	2.02	61.78	39.1	1.58	44.50	35.6	1.25
September.....	94.21	41.6	2.27	88.99	41.2	2.16	94.16	41.3	2.28	82.82	40.6	2.04	61.22	38.5	1.59	43.97	34.9	1.26
October.....	94.58	41.3	2.29	89.84	41.4	2.17	92.92	40.4	2.30	82.62	40.4	2.04	60.74	38.2	1.59	43.60	34.6	1.26
November.....	95.26	41.6	2.29	89.86	41.6	2.16	96.00	41.2	2.33	82.82	40.4	2.05	60.42	38.0	1.59	42.63	34.1	1.25
December.....	95.45	41.5	2.30	89.40	41.2	2.17	95.47	40.8	2.34	83.84	40.7	2.06	59.83	38.6	1.55	43.80	36.2	1.21
1957: January.....	94.58	41.3	2.29	90.25	41.4	2.18	94.37	40.5	2.33	82.81	40.2	2.06	61.50	38.2	1.61	44.29	34.6	1.28
Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued															Other public utilities		
	Retail trade—Continued															Total: Gas and electric utilities		
	Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$47.52	36.0	\$1.32	\$61.72	38.1	\$1.62	\$79.64	44.0	\$1.81	\$46.82	35.2	\$1.33	\$66.94	42.1	\$1.59	\$69.82	43.1	\$1.62
1956: Average.....	48.77	35.6	1.37	63.38	37.5	1.69	81.47	43.8	1.86	47.68	34.8	1.37	69.30	42.0	1.65	72.68	42.5	1.71
January.....	48.42	35.4	1.36	61.92	37.3	1.66	79.10	43.7	1.81	47.06	34.6	1.36	67.39	41.6	1.62	69.72	42.0	1.66
February.....	48.06	35.6	1.35	61.92	37.3	1.66	78.92	43.6	1.81	46.15	34.7	1.33	66.56	41.6	1.60	69.55	41.9	1.66

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate ¹			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ²			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution ³
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1955: Average.....	\$59.28	\$102.13	\$73.29	\$41.09	41.5	\$0.99	\$40.70	40.3	\$1.01	\$17.40	39.5	\$1.20	\$94.89
1956: Average.....	62.00	97.18	77.54	42.13	40.9	1.03	42.32	40.3	1.05	49.90	39.6	1.26	90.80
January.....	61.72	99.09	75.78	41.61	41.2	1.01	41.51	40.3	1.03	47.34	38.8	1.22	93.21
February.....	61.61	97.51	75.62	41.41	41.0	1.01	40.90	40.1	1.02	47.21	38.7	1.22	86.55
March.....	61.75	98.83	76.30	41.20	41.2	1.00	41.70	40.1	1.04	47.97	39.0	1.23	87.49
April.....	61.89	103.78	76.52	41.71	41.3	1.01	42.12	40.5	1.04	49.88	39.9	1.25	92.94
May.....	61.81	100.53	77.08	42.02	40.8	1.03	42.54	40.9	1.04	51.91	41.2	1.26	93.46
June.....	61.53	98.19	77.39	42.43	40.8	1.04	42.95	40.9	1.05	51.69	40.7	1.27	99.50
July.....	62.11	94.75	78.32	42.23	41.0	1.03	42.42	40.4	1.05	49.90	39.6	1.26	90.25
August.....	61.79	96.23	77.77	42.43	40.8	1.04	43.90	39.9	1.05	48.39	38.1	1.27	92.02
September.....	61.93	94.07	78.10	42.22	40.6	1.04	42.61	40.2	1.06	50.64	39.8	1.28	92.96
October.....	62.55	92.87	78.21	42.74	40.7	1.05	42.61	40.2	1.06	50.82	39.7	1.28	90.11
November.....	62.35	94.98	78.62	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.29	39.9	1.06	50.56	39.5	1.28	95.76
December.....	62.86	99.68	79.89	43.14	40.7	1.06	42.91	40.1	1.07	50.05	39.1	1.28	94.86
1957: January.....	63.76	96.81	79.16	42.61	40.2	1.06	42.80	40.0	1.07	49.54	38.4	1.29	93.75

¹ Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

⁵ Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I). Beginning with January 1956, class I railroads include only those having annual operating revenues of \$3,000,000 or more. This class formerly included all railroads having annual operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or more.

⁶ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as

switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1956 such employees made up 40 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1956 such employees made up 27 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

⁹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

¹⁰ Series discontinued as the sample is inadequate for providing a reliable measure of the level of hours and earnings.

See footnote 1, p. 504.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Non-agricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Year	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.88	\$40.20	\$17.64	\$29.70	1956: January.....	\$78.55	\$68.54	\$104.22	\$90.94	\$41.51	\$36.22
1940: Average.....	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93	February.....	78.17	68.21	103.18	90.03	40.90	35.69
1941: Average.....	29.56	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	March.....	78.78	68.68	102.38	89.26	41.70	36.36
1942: Average.....	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	April.....	78.99	68.75	105.46	91.78	42.12	36.66
1943: Average.....	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19	May.....	79.00	68.46	106.02	91.87	42.54	36.86
1944: Average.....	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51	June.....	79.19	68.15	107.82	92.79	42.95	36.96
1945: Average.....	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	35.06	July.....	79.00	67.52	102.16	87.32	42.42	36.26
1946: Average.....	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21	August.....	79.79	68.31	102.49	87.75	41.90	35.87
1947: Average.....	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25	September.....	81.40	69.51	106.12	90.62	42.61	36.39
1948: Average.....	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	October.....	82.21	69.85	110.38	93.78	42.61	36.20
1949: Average.....	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	November.....	82.22	69.80	106.79	90.65	42.29	35.90
1950: Average.....	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50	December.....	84.05	71.23	115.33	97.74	42.91	36.36
1951: Average.....	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06	1957: January ²	82.21	69.55	110.78	93.72	42.80	36.21
1952: Average.....	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.40	38.63	34.04							
1953: Average.....	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69	34.69							
1954: Average.....	71.86	62.60	80.85	70.43	40.10	34.93							
1955: Average.....	76.52	66.83	96.26	84.07	40.70	35.55							
1956: Average.....	80.19	69.01	105.94	91.17	42.32	36.42							

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

² Preliminary.
See footnote 1, p. 504.

TABLE C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with dependents	
	Amount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Amount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	45.1	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1956: January.....	\$78.55	148.3	\$64.74	\$56.49	\$72.07	\$62.89
1940: Average.....	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	February.....	78.17	147.6	64.44	56.23	71.77	62.63
1941: Average.....	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.50	29.28	46.55	March.....	78.78	148.8	64.92	56.60	72.25	62.99
1942: Average.....	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	April.....	78.99	149.2	65.08	56.64	72.42	63.03
1943: Average.....	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	May.....	79.00	149.2	65.09	56.40	72.43	62.76
1944: Average.....	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	June.....	79.19	149.6	65.24	56.14	72.58	62.46
1945: Average.....	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	July.....	79.00	149.2	65.09	55.63	72.43	61.91
1946: Average.....	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	August.....	79.79	150.7	65.71	56.26	73.06	62.55
1947: Average.....	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	September.....	81.40	153.7	66.97	57.19	74.37	63.51
1948: Average.....	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	October.....	82.21	155.3	67.62	57.45	75.03	63.75
1949: Average.....	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	November.....	82.22	155.3	67.63	57.41	75.04	63.70
1950: Average.....	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	December.....	84.05	158.7	69.10	58.56	76.54	64.86
1951: Average.....	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	1957: January ²	82.21	155.3	67.42	57.04	74.82	63.30
1952: Average.....	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average.....	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							
1954: Average.....	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17							
1955: Average.....	76.52	144.5	63.15	55.15	70.45	61.53							
1956: Average.....	80.19	151.4	66.02	56.82	73.38	63.13							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C-2.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

² Preliminary.

See footnote 1, p. 504.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is contained in a technical note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised May 1954), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries¹

Year	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods					Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods				
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	Year and month	Gross amount	Excluding overtime	Index (1947-49=100)	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	Index (1947-49=100)
		Amount	Index (1947-49=100)																	
1941: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	54.5	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1956: January.....	\$1.98	\$1.87	145.2	\$2.06	\$1.98	\$1.75	\$1.70					
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	February.....	1.93	1.86	144.4	2.05	1.98	1.75	1.70					
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	69.4	1.050	.976	.803	.763	March.....	1.95	1.88	146.0	2.06	1.99	1.78	1.73					
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	April.....	1.96	1.90	147.5	2.08	2.00	1.79	1.74					
1945: Average.....	1.023	.963	74.8	1.111	1.042	.864	.838	May.....	1.97	1.90	147.5	2.08	2.01	1.80	1.75					
1946: Average.....	1.086	1.031	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	June.....	1.97	1.91	148.3	2.09	2.02	1.81	1.76					
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.188	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	July.....	1.97	1.90	147.5	2.07	2.01	1.82	1.77					
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	August.....	1.98	1.91	148.3	2.10	2.03	1.81	1.76					
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	September.....	2.00	1.93	149.8	2.14	2.06	1.82	1.76					
1950: Average.....	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	October.....	2.02	1.94	150.6	2.15	2.06	1.83	1.78					
1951: Average.....	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	November.....	2.03	1.96	152.2	2.16	2.08	1.85	1.79					
1952: Average.....	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49	December.....	2.05	1.97	153.0	2.18	2.09	1.86	1.80					
1953: Average.....	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	1957: January.....	2.05	1.98	153.7	2.17	2.10	1.86	1.81					
1954: Average.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.92	1.86	1.66	1.61													
1955: Average.....	1.88	1.82	141.3	2.01	1.93	1.71	1.66													
1956: Average.....	1.98	1.91	148.3	2.10	2.02	1.81	1.75													

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. These data are based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings, as described in Eliminating Premium Overtime From

Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing, Monthly Labor Review, May 1950; reprint Serial No. R. 2020.

² 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

See footnote 1, p. 504.

TABLE C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity¹

(1947-49=100)

Industry	1957												1956												Annual average	
	Jan. 2	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1956	1955											
Total 1.....	106.1	112.2	112.2	114.9	114.5	112.9	106.5	110.9	108.5	108.2	106.6	107.4	108.1	110.2	108.4											
Mining division.....	81.3	84.6	82.3	84.1	85.6	83.7	76.1	84.7	81.7	81.8	80.4	80.9	82.0	82.3	80.3											
Contract construction division.....	113.7	136.9	144.4	157.3	159.8	159.9	154.4	154.4	140.0	128.1	114.0	113.0	112.0	139.4	126.7											
Manufacturing division.....	106.7	110.5	109.6	110.9	109.9	108.1	101.7	106.4	105.8	107.1	107.3	108.4	109.3	107.9	107.7											
Durable goods.....	117.3	121.5	119.7	119.6	116.8	114.6	107.3	115.6	115.6	117.5	116.2	117.4	119.0	116.8	116.2											
Ordnance and accessories.....	371.8	380.4	371.9	373.6	371.8	355.0	368.7	374.6	377.3	381.0	374.1	385.8	389.3	375.6	413.2											
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	74.0	79.0	83.0	88.6	91.2	95.0	90.7	92.4	87.6	83.9	80.1	83.3	83.6	86.8	90.5											
Furniture and fixtures.....	102.6	108.7	106.7	110.9	109.8	107.6	101.1	103.4	102.6	104.9	108.0	109.5	108.8	106.9	106.2											
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	104.8	110.2	111.4	113.3	111.1	112.8	106.7	113.5	112.8	111.4	109.6	108.1	106.2	110.9	108.6											
Primary metal industries.....	114.3	115.0	113.1	113.7	114.3	106.7	73.8	112.6	112.8	115.2	114.3	115.4	117.8	110.5	110.0											
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	117.4	121.6	119.9	121.3	117.3	111.9	106.9	113.6	114.1	117.0	116.3	117.4	118.8	116.3	118.0											
Machinery (except electrical).....	117.3	118.5	114.7	114.9	115.0	113.1	112.8	116.0	116.5	118.6	117.3	117.2	116.3	116.0	106.4											
Electrical machinery.....	140.6	145.8	146.8	146.6	142.8	138.7	133.4	137.1	138.5	139.8	133.4	134.5	136.3	139.7	130.8											
Transportation equipment.....	148.7	156.8	147.9	157.6	124.4	125.7	127.3	126.5	128.1	135.1	136.6	138.7	146.9	136.0	146.3											
Instruments and related products.....	122.2	124.7	124.4	125.2	124.4	122.3	119.2	120.8	121.5	122.6	121.2	121.6	121.2	122.4	117.9											
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	98.1	105.0	108.6	111.7	108.5	105.3	97.7	102.7	102.9	103.4	104.2	105.3	103.0	102.9	104.1											
Nondurable goods.....	94.0	97.5	97.6	100.4	101.7	100.3	95.0	95.4	94.1	94.7	96.7	97.6	97.6	97.4	97.5											
Food and kindred products.....	82.8	88.7	93.4	101.4	110.7	105.7	95.5	91.0	85.4	82.3	82.9	82.6	84.9	91.9	91.0											
Tobacco manufactures.....	88.4	96.5	97.1	107.8	114.6	99.7	74.5	77.7	76.6	74.6	76.5	81.6	89.9	88.6	91.5											
Textile-mill products.....	76.4	79.7	80.2	80.2	78.5	78.4	75.2	78.3	79.0	80.3	82.5	84.3	84.3	80.1	83.0											
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	101.9	105.2	104.5	105.8	103.3	105.2	97.2	99.2	99.5	102.9	109.1	112.4	107.4	104.3	104.9											
Paper and allied products.....	115.9	118.6	117.4	117.9	118.6	117.4	116.4	116.8	115.1	115.6	115.5	114.1	115.8	116.5	114.4											
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	112.2	116.9	115.1	116.3	114.7	112.9	111.0	111.9	111.7	112.2	112.2	110.3	109.9	113.1	108.6											
Chemicals and allied products.....	107.9	108.7	107.9	108.5	108.2	106.3	105.8	108.1	106.3	111.0	110.4	109.0	109.1	108.6	107.0											
Products of petroleum and coal.....	93.2	93.9	94.6	94.7	97.3	96.4	94.0	94.9	92.5	93.5	93.7	91.5	93.3	94.1	94.5											
Rubber products.....	114.7	115.3	101.1	112.9	109.7	106.6	103.8	103.6	108.3	109.7	109.6	113.1	117.5	109.4	113.3											
Leather and leather products.....	91.3	91.4	88.9	89.1	89.3	93.6	92.4	91.7	87.5	88.4	97.0	101.7	99.1	92.7	95.0											

¹ Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

³ Includes only the divisions shown.

See footnote 1, p. 504.

TABLE C-6: Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group ¹

Year and month	Durable goods																											
	Total: Manufacture- turing						Total: Durable goods						Ordnance and acces- sories				Lumber and wood products (except furniture)				Furniture and fixtures				Stone, clay, and glass products			
	Gross average wkly. hours		Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross			
	Average	Percent of gross	Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross		Average	Percent of gross	
1956: Average	40.5	2.8	6.9	41.1	3.1	7.5	41.8	2.9	6.9	40.3	3.3	8.2	40.8	2.8	6.0	41.1	3.6	8.8	40.5	2.8	6.9	41.1	3.6	8.8				
January	40.7	3.0	7.4	41.2	3.1	7.5	41.3	2.6	6.3	40.2	3.5	8.7	40.8	3.0	7.4	40.9	3.5	8.6	40.7	3.0	7.4	40.9	3.5	8.6				
February	40.5	2.8	6.9	41.0	3.0	7.3	41.6	2.5	6.0	40.0	3.5	8.8	41.1	3.0	7.3	41.0	3.6	8.8	40.5	2.8	6.9	41.0	3.6	8.8				
March	40.4	2.7	6.7	40.9	2.9	7.1	41.3	2.8	6.8	39.6	3.1	7.8	41.0	2.9	7.1	41.0	3.5	8.5	40.3	2.7	6.7	41.1	3.6	8.5				
April	40.3	2.7	6.7	41.1	2.9	7.1	41.8	2.8	6.7	39.9	3.1	7.8	40.2	2.5	6.2	41.1	3.6	8.8	40.1	2.6	6.5	40.8	2.8	6.9				
May	40.1	2.6	6.5	40.8	2.8	6.9	41.8	2.8	6.7	40.1	3.0	7.5	39.9	2.4	6.0	41.5	3.7	8.9	40.2	2.7	6.7	40.8	2.9	7.0				
June	40.2	2.7	6.7	40.8	2.9	7.1	41.6	2.7	6.5	40.5	3.5	8.6	40.3	2.5	6.2	41.4	3.7	8.9	40.1	2.6	6.5	40.7	2.8	6.9				
July	40.1	2.6	6.5	40.7	2.8	6.9	41.7	2.9	7.0	40.3	3.3	8.2	40.2	2.4	6.0	41.0	3.7	9.0	40.3	2.7	6.7	40.8	2.9	7.0				
August	40.3	2.7	6.7	40.8	2.9	7.1	41.2	2.6	6.3	41.4	3.6	8.7	41.1	2.9	7.1	41.3	3.7	9.0	40.7	3.1	7.6	41.4	3.3	7.8				
September	40.7	3.1	7.6	41.4	3.3	8.0	42.1	3.5	8.3	40.9	3.6	8.8	41.3	3.2	7.7	41.1	3.6	8.8	40.7	3.1	7.6	41.4	3.3	8.0				
October	40.7	3.1	7.6	41.4	3.3	8.0	42.3	3.4	8.0	40.8	3.1	7.6	41.6	3.2	7.7	41.3	3.7	9.0	40.5	3.0	7.4	41.2	3.3	8.0				
November	40.5	3.0	7.4	41.2	3.3	8.0	42.0	3.1	7.4	40.0	2.9	7.3	40.6	2.7	6.7	41.1	3.6	8.8	41.0	3.1	7.6	41.9	3.5	8.3				
December	41.0	3.1	7.6	41.9	3.5	8.4	42.6	3.4	8.0	39.8	3.0	7.5	41.4	3.1	7.5	41.2	3.4	8.3	40.1	2.6	6.5	40.8	2.8	7.7				
1957: January ¹	40.1	2.6	6.5	40.8	2.8	6.9	42.2	2.5	5.9	39.2	2.8	7.1	39.8	2.4	6.0	40.2	3.1	7.3										
Durable goods—Continued																												
Year and month	Primary metal industries				Fabricated metal products				Machinery (except electrical)				Electrical machinery				Transportation equipment				Instruments and related products							
	Gross average wkly. hours		Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross			
	Average	Percent of gross	Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross		Average	Percent of gross	
	1956: Average	41.0	2.8	6.8	41.2	3.1	7.5	42.2	3.7	8.8	40.8	2.6	6.4	41.0	2.9	7.1	40.8	2.3	5.6	41.0	2.8	6.8	41.2	3.1	7.5			
January	41.9	3.5	8.4	40.9	2.9	7.1	42.7	4.0	9.4	40.9	2.9	7.1	40.6	2.4	5.9	40.8	2.3	5.6	41.9	3.5	8.4	40.9	2.9	7.1				
February	41.1	2.8	6.8	41.1	2.9	7.1	42.6	3.9	9.0	40.6	2.5	6.2	39.9	2.3	5.8	41.0	2.3	5.6	41.1	2.8	6.8	41.1	2.9	7.1				
March	41.0	2.8	6.8	41.0	2.9	7.1	42.4	3.8	9.0	40.7	2.4	5.9	40.4	2.3	5.7	40.8	2.4	5.9	41.0	2.8	6.8	41.0	2.9	7.1				
April	41.2	2.8	6.8	41.1	2.9	7.1	42.5	3.8	8.9	41.0	2.7	6.6	40.6	2.4	5.9	41.1	2.5	6.1	41.2	2.8	6.8	41.1	2.9	7.1				
May	41.0	2.8	6.8	40.8	2.7	6.6	42.2	3.6	8.5	40.7	2.5	6.1	39.6	2.1	5.3	40.8	2.4	5.9	41.0	2.8	6.8	41.0	2.9	7.1				
June	40.9	2.9	7.1	41.0	2.9	7.1	42.0	3.6	8.6	40.6	2.4	5.9	39.9	2.2	5.5	40.6	2.2	5.4	40.9	2.9	7.1	41.0	2.9	7.1				
July	40.3	2.8	6.9	40.8	2.7	6.6	41.7	3.4	8.2	40.1	2.0	5.0	40.8	2.5	6.1	40.5	2.1	5.2	40.3	2.8	6.9	40.8	2.7	6.8				
August	39.7	2.3	5.8	40.7	2.9	7.1	41.7	3.4	8.2	40.5	2.5	6.2	40.8	2.7	6.6	40.7	2.2	5.4	39.7	2.3	5.8	40.7	2.9	7.1				
September	41.2	3.1	7.5	41.7	3.5	8.4	42.2	3.8	9.0	41.1	2.9	7.1	41.3	3.4	8.2	41.0	2.5	6.1	41.2	3.1	7.5	41.7	3.5	8.4				
October	40.8	2.5	6.1	41.9	3.6	8.6	42.1	3.7	8.8	41.2	3.1	7.5	41.8	3.8	9.1	41.0	2.4	5.9	40.8	2.5	6.1	41.9	3.6	8.6				
November	40.6	2.6	6.4	41.4	3.3	8.0	41.8	3.5	8.4	41.0	2.9	7.1	42.2	4.5	10.7	40.8	2.3	5.6	40.6	2.6	6.4	41.4	3.3	8.0				
December	41.2	2.7	6.6	42.1	3.6	8.6	42.6	3.7	8.7	41.2	2.8	6.8	43.6	4.8	11.0	41.0	2.3	5.6	41.2	2.7	6.6	42.1	3.6	8.6				
1957: January ¹	41.0	2.9	7.1	40.8	2.8	6.9	41.8	3.3	7.9	40.1	2.2	5.4	41.3	2.8	6.8	40.4	2.2	5.4										
Durable goods—Con.																												
Year and month	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries				Total: Nondurable goods				Food and kindred products				Tobacco manufactures				Textile-mill products				Apparel and other finished textile products							
	Gross average wkly. hours		Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross			
	Average	Percent of gross	Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross		Average	Percent of gross	
	1956: Average	40.4	2.6	6.4	39.6	2.5	6.3	41.1	3.3	8.0	38.8	1.1	2.8	39.6	2.6	6.6	36.3	1.2	3.3	40.4	2.6	6.4	39.6	2.5	6.3			
January	40.5	2.7	6.7	39.9	2.7	6.8	41.5	3.5	8.4	38.1	1.2	3.1	40.4	3.0	7.4	36.5	1.3	3.6	40.5	2.7	6.7	39.9	2.7	6.8				
February	40.6	2.7	6.7	39.8	2.5	6.3	40.7	3.0	7.4	38.6	.7	1.9	40.5	2.9	7.2	37.4	1.5	4.0	40.6	2.7	6.7	39.8	2.5	6.3				
March	40.4	2.5	6.2	39.6	2.5	6.3	40.6	2.9	7.1	37.8	.8	2.1	39.9	2.7	6.8	36.7	1.3	3.5	40.4	2.5	6.2	39.6	2.5	6.3				
April	40.5	2.5	6.2	39.2	2.4	6.1	40.2	2.8	7.0	37.9	.9	2.4	39.3	2.4	6.1	36.2	1.1	3.0	40.5	2.5	6.2	39.2	2.4	6.1				
May	40.2	2.5	6.2	39.1	2.3	5.9	40.6	3.1	7.6	38.8	1.1	2.8	38.9	2.3	5.9	35.7	1.0	2.8	40.2	2.5	6.2	39.1	2.3	5.9				
June	40.1	2.3	5.7	39.2	2.4	6.1	41.2	3.5	8.5	39.2	1.3	3.3	38.7	2.1	5.4	35.5	.9	2.5	40.1	2.3	5.7	39.2	2.4	6.1				
July	39.6	2.2	5.6	39.4	2.5	6.3	41.2	3.4	8.3	38.8	1.1	2.8	38.7	2.1	5.4	35.8	1.0	2.8	39.6	2.2	5.6	39.4	2.5	6.3				
August	40.2	2.6	6.5	39.6	2.5	6.3	41.4	3.3	8.0	39.1	1.0	2.6	39.2	2.3	5.9	35.5	1.2	3.3	40.2	2.6	6.5	39.6	2.5	6.3				
September	40.3	2.8	6.9	39.8	2.8	7.0	42.2	3.9	9.2	40.9	1.3	3.2	39.3	2.4	6.1	36.0	1.1	3.1	40.3	2.8	6.9	39.8	2.8	7.0				
October	40.7	3.1	7.6	39.8	2.7	6.8	41.3	3.5	8.5	39.6	1.0	2.5	40.0	2.8	7.0	36.4	1.3	3.6	40.7	3.1	7.6	39.8	2.7	6.8				
November	40.3	2.8	6.9	39.6	2.7	6.8	41.3	3.7	9.0	38.8	1.1	2.8	40.2	2.9	7.2	36.1	1.3	3.6	40.3	2.8	6.9	39.6	2.7	6.8				
December	40.6	2.7	6.7	39.8	2.6	6.5	41.0	3.2	7.8	39.8	1.5	3.8	40.2	2.7	6.7	36.3	1.2	3.3	40.6	2.7	6.7	39.8	2.6	6.5				
1957: January ¹	39.9	2.5	6.3	39.1	2.3	5.9	40.3	2.9	7.2	38.5	1.1	2.9	39.1	2.3	5.9	35.8	1.1	3.3										
Nondurable goods—Continued																												
Year and month	Paper and allied products				Printing, publishing, and allied industries				Chemicals and allied products				Products of petroleum and coal				Rubber products				Leather and leather products							
	Gross average wkly. hours		Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Percent of gross			
	Average	Percent of gross	Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross			Average	Percent of gross		Average	Percent of gross	
	1956: Average	42.8	4.6	10.7	38.8	3.2	8.2	41.3	2.3	5.6	41.1	2.0	4.9	40.2	2.8	7.0	37.6	1.4	3.7	42.8	4.6	10.7	38.8	3.2	8.2			
January	43.1	4.7	10.9	38.7	2.8	7.2	41.4	2.3	5.6	41.3	2.0	4.8	40.7	3.5	8.6	39.0	2.0	5.1	43.1	4.7	10.9	38.7	2.8	7.2				
February	42.7	4.4	10.3	38.6	2.8	7.3	41.3	2.2	5.3	40.7	1.7	4.2	40.1	2.7	6.7	39.5	2.2	5.6	42.7	4.4	10.3	38.6	2.8	7.3				
March	43.0	4.8	11.2	39.1	3.6	7.9	41.2	2.2	5.2	40.8	2.2	5.3	40.2	2.8	7.3	38.2	1.8	4.7	43.0	4.8	11.2	39.1	3.6	7.9				
April	42.8	4.5	10.5	38.8	3.1	8.0	41.2	2.3	5.6	41.2	2.0	4.9	39.9	2.5	6.3	36.6	1.3	3.6	42.8	4.5	10.5	38.8	3.1	8.0				
May	42.4	4.3	10.1	38.7	3.0	7.8	41.3	2.2	5.3	40.7	1.8	4.4	39.9	2.4	6.0	36.5	1.1	3.0	42.4	4.3	10.1	38.7	3.0	7.8				
June	42.7	4.5	10.5	38.6	3.0	7.8	41.3	2.3	5.6	41.1	2.2	5.4	39.5	2.3	5.8	37.3	1.1											

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Housing	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.0	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	105.9	112.4	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.5	105.8	114.6	125.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	103.7	120.0	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1956: Average.....	116.2	111.7	105.5	121.7	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	104.6	118.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February.....	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.0	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March.....	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April.....	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May.....	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June.....	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July.....	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August.....	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September.....	115.2	113.3	105.3	118.4	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October.....	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November.....	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December.....	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	104.3	118.9	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	129.1	124.9	114.2	108.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	129.1	125.1	113.0	108.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.9	125.1	112.7	108.4	120.1
July.....	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August.....	115.0	113.9	103.7	119.2	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September.....	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.5	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October.....	114.5	111.8	104.6	119.5	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November.....	114.6	111.1	104.6	119.5	127.0	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December.....	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	103.2	119.6	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	110.2	103.1	119.5	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	125.4	127.9	115.6	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	103.4	120.0	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	104.6	120.4	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	104.6	120.8	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	104.7	120.9	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	104.7	120.8	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	104.1	120.6	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	104.6	120.7	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	104.8	120.7	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	104.8	120.8	126.4	131.6	119.6	108.2	121.4
May.....	115.4	111.0	104.8	120.9	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June.....	116.2	113.2	104.8	121.4	128.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July.....	117.0	114.8	105.3	121.8	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August.....	116.8	113.1	105.5	122.2	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September.....	117.1	113.1	106.5	122.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October.....	117.7	113.1	106.8	122.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November.....	117.8	112.9	107.0	123.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December.....	118.0	112.9	107.0	123.5	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957: January.....	118.2	112.8	106.4	123.8	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February.....	118.7	113.6	106.1	124.5	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0

¹ The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a description of the index, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Ch. 9. Historical tabulations of indexes for the United States city average and for 20 individual large cities are available upon request.

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Food, apparel, housing, and their subgroups

[1947-49-100]																			
Year and month		Food						Apparel					Housing						
		Food at home																	
		Total food ¹	Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods at home ²	Total	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other apparel ³	Total ⁴	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	Household furnishings	Household operation
1947: Average.....	95.9	95.0	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	(5)	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.5	97.2	97.2	
1948: Average.....	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	
1949: Average.....	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	99.4	100.0	96.1	102.4	93.2	103.3	103.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	
1950: Average.....	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	
1951: Average.....	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	
1952: Average.....	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	100.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8	
1953: Average.....	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3	
1954: Average.....	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8	104.3	106.8	98.9	116.4	90.7	119.1	128.5	107.9	123.5	106.1	117.4	
1955: Average.....	110.9	109.7	123.9	101.6	105.9	113.5	111.8	103.7	105.7	96.0	117.7	90.6	120.0	130.3	110.7	125.2	104.1	119.1	
1956: Average.....	111.7	110.2	125.6	97.1	108.7	119.0	112.8	105.5	107.4	98.7	123.9	91.4	121.7	132.7	111.8	130.7	103.0	122.9	
1953: January.....	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	
February.....	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	
March.....	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	
April.....	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	
May.....	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	
June.....	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	
July.....	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	
August.....	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8	
September.....	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	
October.....	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6	
November.....	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9	
December.....	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0	
1954: January.....	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2	
February.....	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3	
March.....	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.5	
April.....	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	107.1	116.9	
May.....	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2	
June.....	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.8	117.2	
July.....	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8	119.0	128.5	107.8	121.1	105.7	117.2	
August.....	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	119.6	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7	119.2	128.6	107.8	121.9	105.4	117.3	
September.....	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.9	119.5	128.8	107.9	122.4	106.0	117.4	
October.....	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	115.7	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1	119.5	129.0	108.5	123.8	105.6	117.6	
November.....	111.1	110.1	123.1	103.5	106.6	109.6	113.7	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2	119.5	129.2	108.7	124.2	105.4	117.8	
December.....	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.2	106.8	108.4	112.0	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1	119.7	129.4	109.1	125.5	105.4	117.7	
1955: January.....	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3	103.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.5	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7	
February.....	110.8	109.6	123.8	102.5	106.1	110.7	112.1	103.4	105.6	97.7	116.6	90.6	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.7	
March.....	110.8	109.7	123.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9	103.2	105.6	97.4	116.7	90.4	119.6	130.0	110.3	126.2	104.6	117.9	
April.....	111.2	110.1	123.9	103.0	104.6	117.5	109.4	103.1	105.5	97.1	116.9	90.2	119.5	129.9	110.3	125.7	104.5	118.1	
May.....	111.1	110.0	123.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	108.4	103.3	105.7	97.3	117.4	90.3	119.4	130.3	110.9	122.5	103.7	119.0	
June.....	111.3	110.3	124.0	103.8	104.1	119.5	107.7	103.2	105.6	97.2	117.4	90.1	119.7	130.4	110.7	122.7	103.8	119.2	
July.....	112.1	111.1	124.2	103.7	104.7	121.9	109.2	103.2	105.7	96.9	117.5	90.5	119.9	130.4	110.8	123.2	103.6	119.4	
August.....	111.2	110.0	124.1	102.9	105.7	111.3	112.6	103.4	105.5	97.4	117.6	90.5	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5	
September.....	111.6	110.4	124.0	103.5	106.5	110.2	114.1	104.6	105.8	99.5	118.1	91.0	120.4	130.5	111.2	125.2	103.6	119.8	
October.....	110.8	109.4	123.9	100.9	107.5	108.5	113.9	104.6	106.0	99.5	118.4	91.0	120.8	130.8	111.2	126.3	104.4	120.1	
November.....	109.8	108.2	123.9	97.1	107.8	109.0	113.1	104.7	106.0	99.3	119.2	91.0	120.9	130.9	111.5	126.7	104.5	120.5	
December.....	109.5	107.9	123.9	94.6	107.7	110.7	113.7	104.7	106.1	99.1	119.8	91.1	120.8	131.1	111.5	128.0	103.4	120.7	
1956: January.....	109.2	107.5	123.9	93.3	107.3	112.6	112.8	104.1	106.0	97.9	120.4	90.7	120.6	131.4	111.7	129.5	102.0	121.2	
February.....	108.8	107.1	124.3	93.6	107.3	113.3	109.6	104.5	106.5	98.3	121.3	91.0	120.7	131.5	111.7	130.0	102.5	121.4	
March.....	109.0	107.3	124.4	92.8	106.9	114.8	110.7	104.8	106.6	98.3	121.9	91.1	120.7	131.6	111.7	130.6	103.1	121.6	
April.....	109.6	107.9	124.5	94.0	106.4	116.7	110.8	104.8	106.5	98.1	123.0	91.1	120.8	131.7	111.8	129.7	102.7	122.1	
May.....	111.0	109.5	124.7	95.5	107.5	121.5	110.9	104.8	107.0	97.9	122.8	91.1	120.9	132.2	111.8	127.9	102.6	122.4	
June.....	113.2	112.1	125.2	98.0	107.7	131.4	111.1	104.8	107.5	97.5	123.1	91.1	121.4	132.5	111.7	128.4	102.8	122.6	
July.....	114.8	113.8	125.3	99.3	108.7	135.2	112.8	105.3	107.7	98.0	124.2	91.4	121.8	133.2	111.7	128.7	102.8	123.0	
August.....	113.1	111.8	126.3	99.9	109.2	120.7	113.9	105.5	107.7	98.1	124.8	91.5	122.2	133.2	112.1	129.5	102.6	123.4	
September.....	113.1	111.7	126.6	101.3	109.8	114.8	115.4	106.5	108.3	99.6	126.0	92.0	122.5	133.4	112.2	130.5	103.3	123.7	
October.....	113.1	111.7	126.8	100.8	110.7	113.9	115.8	106.8	108.2	100.1	126.2	92.1	122.8	133.4	112.0	132.9	103.6	124.2	
November.....	112.9	111.3	127.0	98.8	111.1	115.8	115.2	107.0	108.4	100.4	126.2	92.1	123.0	133.8	111.8	134.3	103.8	124.5	
December.....	112.9	111.2	127.4	98.0	111.3	117.4	114.2	107.0	108.6	100.3	126.4	92.2	123.5	134.2	112.0	136.1	104.1	124.8	
1957: January.....	112.8	111.1	128.0	99.0	111.2	116.9	112.7	106.4	108.4	98.9	126.7	91.9	123.8	134.2	112.3	138.9	104.0		

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.² In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home. Before 1953, food away from home was represented in the index by food bought to be consumed at home.³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.</

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index ¹—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

[1947=100]

City	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	June 1950
United States city average ²	118.7	118.2	118.0	117.8	117.7	117.1	116.8	117.0	116.2	115.4	114.9	114.7	114.6	101.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	(7)	(7)	119.5	(7)	(7)	118.9	(7)	(7)	118.0	(7)	(7)	116.8	(7)	(7)
Baltimore, Md.....	(7)	(7)	119.5	(7)	(7)	117.5	(7)	(7)	116.6	(7)	(7)	115.2	(7)	101.6
Boston, Mass.....	(7)	119.0	(7)	(7)	119.3	(7)	(7)	117.8	(7)	(7)	115.2	(7)	(7)	102.8
Chicago, Ill.....	121.5	121.0	121.0	121.0	121.1	120.3	120.0	120.5	119.5	118.6	118.1	117.7	118.3	102.8
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	(7)	(7)	117.5	(7)	(7)	117.1	(7)	(7)	116.3	(7)	(7)	114.3	(7)	101.2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	120.4	(7)	(7)	120.0	(7)	(7)	119.1	(7)	(7)	117.3	(7)	(7)	115.7	(7)
Detroit, Mich.....	121.0	120.5	120.2	120.6	120.6	119.7	119.6	120.2	118.7	118.0	117.4	116.9	116.4	102.8
Houston, Tex.....	120.5	(7)	(7)	119.7	(7)	(7)	118.2	(7)	(7)	116.8	(7)	(7)	116.6	103.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	(7)	119.8	(7)	(7)	118.9	(7)	(7)	117.6	(7)	(7)	116.4	(7)	(7)	(7)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	120.3	119.6	119.4	119.1	118.5	117.8	117.4	118.1	117.4	116.9	116.3	116.1	115.8	101.3
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(7)	119.4	(7)	(7)	117.4	(7)	(7)	117.7	(7)	(7)	115.6	(7)	(7)	102.1
New York, N. Y.....	115.9	115.6	115.5	115.6	115.7	115.1	114.4	114.6	113.8	113.0	112.3	112.2	112.1	100.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	119.7	118.8	118.6	118.2	118.6	118.4	117.9	117.9	116.8	116.2	116.0	115.8	114.7	101.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	(7)	118.8	(7)	(7)	118.2	(7)	(7)	117.3	(7)	(7)	115.2	(7)	(7)	101.1
Portland, Oreg.....	(7)	120.1	(7)	(7)	119.5	(7)	(7)	118.6	(7)	(7)	116.4	(7)	(7)	(7)
St. Louis, Mo.....	(7)	(7)	119.1	(7)	(7)	118.1	(7)	(7)	117.0	(7)	(7)	115.7	(7)	101.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	(7)	(7)	121.6	(7)	(7)	119.0	(7)	(7)	117.9	(7)	(7)	116.8	(7)	100.9
Scranton, Pa.....	115.5	(7)	(7)	114.9	(7)	(7)	113.5	(7)	(7)	112.1	(7)	(7)	111.1	(7)
Seattle, Wash.....	122.2	(7)	(7)	120.2	(7)	(7)	118.8	(7)	(7)	117.1	(7)	(7)	116.2	(7)
Washington, D. C.....	117.5	(7)	(7)	115.9	(7)	(7)	115.7	(7)	(7)	114.4	(7)	(7)	113.4	(7)

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Average of 46 cities.

³ Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for the 15 remaining cities.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index ¹—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Total food ¹			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1956	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1956	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1956	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1956
United States city average ²	113.6	112.8	108.8	112.0	111.1	107.1	129.1	128.0	124.3	101.4	99.0	93.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	112.1	111.2	107.9	110.8	109.9	105.9	120.0	119.0	118.8	104.7	101.9	96.2
Baltimore, Md.....	115.3	114.9	109.9	111.6	111.1	107.2	127.1	126.9	121.3	102.8	100.8	95.0
Boston, Mass.....	112.5	112.1	107.6	110.0	109.6	104.8	127.7	126.8	121.9	98.9	98.2	92.5
Chicago, Ill.....	110.9	109.5	106.8	108.8	107.5	104.7	122.1	120.4	118.9	94.0	92.2	87.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.4	113.8	109.5	112.7	112.0	107.7	127.2	124.5	123.8	102.9	100.9	93.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	111.7	111.0	106.6	109.6	109.1	104.4	122.3	122.1	119.3	97.9	95.8	91.1
Detroit, Mich.....	115.9	114.7	110.4	114.2	112.8	108.6	123.3	122.6	119.6	98.5	96.1	91.9
Houston, Tex.....	112.1	111.9	106.7	110.3	110.1	105.3	121.2	120.9	117.4	96.7	95.6	89.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	109.6	109.0	104.7	107.4	106.7	102.7	124.7	124.0	120.5	97.4	95.3	88.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	116.9	116.4	111.4	113.3	113.1	108.2	133.4	132.9	128.2	102.7	101.5	94.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	112.6	112.6	111.2	111.2	111.3	110.4	129.9	129.0	125.9	96.1	94.6	92.2
New York, N. Y.....	112.9	112.3	108.6	111.2	110.4	106.6	132.9	131.4	129.0	103.4	100.5	96.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	116.5	115.5	110.3	114.8	113.7	108.7	131.3	130.8	123.5	104.4	101.8	96.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.8	114.9	109.2	112.9	113.0	108.0	127.3	127.5	125.3	98.5	98.4	91.4
Portland, Oreg.....	115.6	115.5	110.2	113.5	113.4	108.8	131.2	130.0	125.1	101.1	100.4	93.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	115.6	115.0	109.7	111.7	111.0	107.3	124.9	123.6	119.2	98.9	97.1	91.4
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.1	116.3	111.7	114.7	114.9	110.3	139.0	138.9	130.5	104.7	104.3	100.7
Scranton, Pa.....	110.6	109.8	105.4	110.0	109.0	104.5	125.5	125.5	119.5	100.4	99.0	91.2
Seattle, Wash.....	115.9	115.4	110.2	114.7	114.1	109.0	137.6	137.1	131.5	101.5	99.1	93.5
Washington, D. C.....	115.9	113.7	109.9	113.6	111.8	107.8	129.3	128.9	121.8	102.3	98.8	93.0

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1956	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1956	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1956
United States city average ²	111.1	111.2	107.3	116.5	116.9	113.3	113.0	112.7	109.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	113.1	112.8	108.7	117.7	116.9	113.9	106.1	106.7	102.4
Baltimore, Md.....	112.4	112.5	108.9	110.5	111.3	111.4	113.1	113.0	109.4
Boston, Mass.....	113.8	115.2	108.9	111.8	112.9	108.2	106.1	105.3	103.2
Chicago, Ill.....	111.0	110.7	107.6	113.2	113.7	112.6	120.1	117.4	116.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.2	114.2	110.7	112.2	112.8	110.2	118.0	118.6	114.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	108.4	108.4	102.2	112.2	113.1	107.8	116.6	116.6	113.0
Detroit, Mich.....	112.7	112.5	104.8	128.6	127.0	124.8	115.8	115.0	111.6
Houston, Tex.....	112.7	112.7	106.7	119.7	120.1	113.4	112.3	112.6	108.9
Kansas City, Mo.....	107.9	108.0	107.5	111.0	110.6	107.3	106.1	106.4	102.8
Los Angeles, Calif.....	105.3	105.3	102.8	122.8	123.7	115.8	112.9	112.7	110.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	104.0	107.8	111.2	122.7	123.0	122.8	120.0	119.6	118.2
New York, N. Y.....	109.4	109.6	104.5	110.8	112.3	108.4	112.2	112.2	109.7
Philadelphia, Pa.....	116.1	116.0	110.1	119.4	118.8	116.0	112.6	112.0	108.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.1	113.6	110.0	115.8	116.6	110.1	121.8	122.2	118.7
Portland, Oreg.....	113.7	113.9	108.9	114.9	118.0	117.0	117.0	115.8	111.4
St. Louis, Mo.....	103.1	102.8	100.4	122.2	122.8	120.6	120.8	121.1	118.5
San Francisco, Calif.....	113.3	113.3	105.7	120.3	120.5	120.1	111.0	112.0	107.0
Scranton, Pa.....	108.7	108.6	107.7	112.7	110.2	107.9	110.7	109.8	106.3
Seattle, Wash.....	116.5	116.6	111.1	122.0	123.0	119.8	112.1	112.0	106.6
Washington, D. C.....	115.6	115.9	113.1	115.4	113.0	113.6	114.2	113.3	109.1

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.² See footnote 2 to table D-2.³ Average of 46 cities.⁴ See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index—Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average price, Feb. 1957	Indexes (1947-49=100) (unless otherwise specified)													
		Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Wheat, 5 pounds..... <i>Unit</i>	<i>Cents</i>														
Biscuit mix.....20 ounces	54.1	112.5	111.9	111.2	110.7	110.5	110.5	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.0	110.5	110.4	110.2	101.7
Corn meal.....pound	26.9	95.9	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.4	95.6	95.8	(7)
Rice.....do.	12.7	112.1	111.2	111.4	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.8	111.9	111.3	110.3	110.6	110.5	110.6	93.1
Rolled oats.....20 ounces	17.0	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.2	92.9	93.1	93.0	92.9	92.7	92.9	93.2	93.3	84.3
Corn flakes.....12 ounces	21.4	131.7	128.5	130.2	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.9	119.0	119.0	119.0	118.9	118.7	118.7	100.2
Bread.....pound	22.9	134.5	133.4	132.6	130.2	129.2	128.5	128.5	128.4	128.2	128.2	128.1	128.1	128.1	106.6
Soda crackers.....do.	18.5	139.1	138.2	137.5	137.2	137.1	136.6	136.0	134.9	133.7	133.0	132.9	132.6	132.5	103.8
Vanilla cookies.....7 ounces	28.7	111.5	107.3	108.7	108.6	107.8	107.7	107.8	107.7	107.5	106.8	105.5	107.3	107.0	(7)
Meats, poultry, and fish:	24.5	126.7	125.4	125.3	125.1	125.0	124.8	124.6	124.1	123.8	123.7	123.6	123.0	122.9	103.3
Meats:															
Beef and veal.....	103.5	101.2	100.3	101.3	103.5	103.8	101.3	99.8	99.1	95.5	93.6	91.6	92.7	92.7	107.6
Round steak.....pound	97.1	97.1	96.8	97.0	103.5	102.7	98.9	94.4	93.1	91.8	90.5	89.9	91.5	91.5	113.0
Chuck roast.....do.	88.1	107.1	107.7	109.0	113.3	117.2	117.5	111.8	106.7	104.2	102.1	100.2	98.8	100.9	116.0
Rib roast.....do.	49.7	89.8	88.8	93.0	96.2	98.1	96.1	89.0	83.6	83.1	82.1	80.1	79.8	81.3	109.7
Hamburger.....do.	69.7	104.7	108.5	110.2	113.3	115.1	113.8	106.4	102.8	100.9	98.9	97.7	97.3	99.3	112.1
Veal cutlets.....do.	39.1	80.6	80.4	80.6	81.4	82.3	81.1	79.9	79.0	78.1	77.7	77.5	77.2	77.8	111.5
Pork.....	116.8	126.7	124.5	122.0	122.0	122.6	122.6	120.7	120.0	120.2	119.9	118.9	119.4	122.0	116.0
Pork chops, center cut.....pound	103.0	98.5	95.6	95.2	98.5	99.8	98.6	98.2	97.4	90.9	88.5	84.7	85.7	97.3	97.3
Bacon, sliced.....do.	113.9	109.7	106.9	109.1	116.9	120.9	117.3	118.1	118.7	106.3	100.4	92.6	95.2	107.6	107.6
Ham, whole.....do.	69.4	95.4	88.6	84.4	83.5	84.9	83.3	81.9	80.6	78.0	74.6	74.2	72.8	74.4	83.7
Lamb, leg.....do.	62.7	96.9	95.4	94.3	91.8	92.6	95.1	96.7	96.5	96.6	92.4	91.4	88.9	87.0	95.7
Other meats:	68.2	99.0	98.2	108.9	110.4	110.3	102.2	103.5	108.5	103.5	104.9	94.6	86.9	93.5	111.6
Frankfurters ¹do.	53.2	87.8	86.6	86.0	86.2	86.1	85.9	85.2	83.4	83.2	84.9	84.7	84.7	84.6	(7)
Luncheon meat ¹12-ounce can	43.2	89.4	87.9	86.8	85.9	84.9	83.6	83.6	83.6	83.6	83.8	84.2	84.3	84.3	(7)
Poultry, frying chickens.....pound	47.6	79.9	75.9	74.7	75.1	76.7	78.7	81.4	84.7	80.7	82.1	81.6	83.3	83.7	96.1
Ready-to-cook.....pound	47.6														
Fish.....	109.3	109.5	108.9	108.3	108.3	108.1	108.0	107.6	108.0	108.4	108.5	109.2	108.8	108.8	98.8
Fish, fresh or frozen.....	106.7	107.3	106.7	105.8	105.7	105.6	105.3	104.7	105.1	105.5	104.9	105.3	105.4	104.6	104.6
Ocean perch, fillet, frozen.....pound	42.7														
Haddock, fillet, frozen.....do.	46.1														
Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can	62.5	130.2	129.5	129.0	128.6	128.0	126.9	125.5	125.2	124.3	123.6	122.8	122.6	122.6	87.9
Tuna fish, chunk ¹6-6½-ounce can	32.0	92.9	92.7	92.4	92.2	92.6	92.7	92.9	93.1	93.9	94.9	96.5	98.4	97.1	(7)
Dairy products:															
Milk, fresh, grocery.....	117.1	117.2	117.2	117.0	116.5	115.3	114.2	113.6	112.0	111.8	110.2	111.3	111.9	111.9	92.7
Homogenized, with vitamin D added quart	23.3														
Milk, fresh, delivered.....	121.0	121.4	121.5	121.4	120.9	119.8	119.0	118.6	116.9	116.9	115.3	116.2	116.8	116.8	94.1
Homogenized, with vitamin D added quart	24.7														
Ice cream ¹pint	29.0	96.3	96.5	96.3	96.2	95.9	96.0	95.7	95.5	95.2	94.9	95.1	95.0	95.2	(7)
Butter.....pound	74.1	93.8	94.0	94.6	94.3	92.9	91.5	91.1	90.9	90.9	90.7	89.4	89.5	89.6	80.0
Cheese, American process.....do.	57.4	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.5	108.4	108.5	108.2	108.1	108.1	108.1	95.6
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can	14.3	105.3	105.3	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.0	104.5	103.9	103.4	101.8	101.8	101.7	101.6	91.1
All fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits and vegetables ¹	99.8	100.3	100.4	101.1	102.5	104.1	104.5	104.7	104.1	103.5	103.6	103.9	102.9	102.9	(7)
Strawberries ¹10 ounces	28.3	87.5	88.4	88.2	88.0	88.8	89.5	90.4	92.3	93.3	92.6	92.6	92.3	92.6	(7)
Orange juice concentrate ¹6 ounces	18.9	102.9	104.4	104.8	106.3	108.0	109.8	109.7	109.0	107.0	106.4	106.4	107.6	105.7	(7)
Peas, green ¹10 ounces	20.1	103.0	103.0	103.3	103.8	104.5	108.2	109.2	110.0	109.5	109.0	108.6	108.1	107.4	(7)
Beans, green ¹do.	23.1	95.9	94.8	94.3	94.2	96.5	95.0	95.2	95.5	95.3	95.8	96.6	96.9	96.7	(7)
Fresh fruits and vegetables.....	119.5	120.0	120.4	117.4	114.1	115.5	124.9	148.4	142.5	126.8	119.3	116.3	114.1	104.4	104.4
Apples.....pound	16.4	131.7	126.3	123.5	113.9	111.5	128.0	136.9	137.0	155.0	141.9	129.2	119.0	118.9	126.6
Bananas.....do.	17.0	105.5	106.8	107.5	107.8	108.1	104.8	103.2	101.2	106.5	105.1	96.1	102.8	107.0	103.4
Oranges.....dozen	54.7	119.2	118.1	122.6	130.1	151.0	148.1	139.5	142.7	130.8	118.9	109.4	108.7	109.6	104.9
Lemons ¹pound	21.0	113.2	113.4	110.3	109.8	108.3	106.6	100.4	102.3	94.1	94.8	96.0	95.9	99.1	(7)
Grapefruit ¹each	11.0	109.9	113.4	114.6	121.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	109.0	96.6	93.9	95.0	(7)
Peaches ¹pound	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	91.2	89.6	111.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(7)
Strawberries ¹pint	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	91.7	85.2	122.2	(*)	(*)	(7)
Grapes, seedless ¹pound	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	74.5	68.4	104.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(7)
Watermelons ¹do.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	72.6	104.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(7)
Potatoes.....10 pounds	35.2	106.0	106.3	101.2	99.4	97.6	108.9	146.4	174.4	150.6	128.3	108.2	107.7	108.1	98.1
Sweet potatoes.....pound	13.6	121.6	118.2	111.4	105.5	106.9	117.6	136.1	138.4	121.8	112.3	106.9	107.2	105.7	98.6
Onions.....do.	8.7	102.5	91.5	89.9	84.6	89.2	106.0	159.6	186.4	148.2	107.8	94.2	92.0	93.5	91.6
Carrots.....do.	13.1	103.0	110.5	109.4	108.3	106.2	110.9	108.8	108.5	107.9	101.8	97.8	102.4	110.8	87.7
Lettuce.....head	16.8	117.3	129.1	145.4	167.8	125.4	111.0	102.8	96.9	112.0	111.1	108.4	103.2	96.2	95.1
Celery.....pound	16.7	114.9	117.2	101.3	92.0	84.7	86.0	92.8	99.6	99.6	90.6	96.7	90.1	89.8	(7)
Cabbage.....do.	8.7	125.4	120.4	107.1	97.1	100.3	104.1	107.4	116.3	125.6	115.9	124.3	115.6	119.9	97.1
Tomatoes ¹do.	27.9	99.3	113.7	122.8	94.5	74.8	58.2	77.2	106.9	118.8	101.7	121.1	151.1	106.9	112.8
Beans, green.....do.	31.4	146.9	129.4	138.3	119.9	102.1	89.3	81.4	101.5	134.0	102.3	121.4	121.4	121.4	76.9
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	107.3	107.7	108.3	108.8	108.9	108.7	108.8	108.6	108.0	107.6	107.3	106.9	106.5	89.7	89.7
Orange juice ¹46-ounce can	37.6	120.1	122.6	124.9	126.4	126.4	124.2	123.4	121.4	118.6	117.5	116.6	114.9	113.5	(7)
Peaches.....#2½ can	34.6	110.3	109.7	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.5	111.1	112.1	111.8	111.6	111.3	110.9	111.2	85.7
Pineapple.....#2 can	33.9	109.6	109.7	109.8	109.3	109.1	109.0	108.9	109.1	109.1	108.7	108.7	108.7	107.9	102.4
Fruit cocktail ¹#303 can	26.0	100.1	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.1	100.9	100.8	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.7	101.0	(7)
Corn, cream style.....do.	17.2	102.3	102.6	103.6	105.3	105.9	108.4	108.4	108.1	107.8	107.3	106.7	106.8	106.4	89.9
Peas, green.....do.	21.4	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.8	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.6	98.0
Tomatoes.....do.	14.8	102.8	102.9	103.3	103.9	103.5	103.6	104.2	104.0	104.5	104.3	105.2	104.7	104.5	85.6
Baby foods ¹4½-5 ounces	10.0	102.4	102.7	102.2	102.3	102.2	102.1	101.9	101.8	101.4	100.5	99.2	99.1	99.0	(7)
Dried fruits and vegetables.....	112.1	112.2	112.7	113.6	114.6	115.3	115.4	115.4	114.9	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.5	114.2	90.6
Prunes.....pound	34.5	142.													

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index—Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, Feb. 1957	Indexes (1947-49=100) (unless otherwise specified)													
		Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	June 1950
Other foods at home:															
Partially prepared foods:	Unit	Cents													
Soup, tomato ¹	11-ounce can.....	12.2	98.9	98.2	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.7	99.0	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.6	98.6	(F)
Beans with pork ¹	16-ounce can.....	14.7	104.1	104.0	103.2	102.4	102.8	103.2	103.2	103.4	103.3	102.5	102.2	103.1	103.0 (F)
Condiments and sauces:															
Pickles, sweet ¹	7½ ounces.....	27.3	100.2	99.9	99.0	98.5	98.6	99.4	99.0	98.5	98.4	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.7 (F)
Catsup, tomato ¹	14 ounces.....	23.3	105.5	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.1	102.4	102.2	102.0	101.9	101.5	101.4	101.0	100.3 (F)
Beverages:															
Coffee.....	1-pound can.....	107.7	199.7	201.0	201.8	202.8	203.7	202.1	196.9	195.8	199.1	189.3	188.9	188.0	183.3 145.2 (F)
Tea bags ¹	package of 16.....	120.7	122.2	121.9	121.9	120.9	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.7	121.1	120.7	120.7	120.7	118.1 144.6 (F)
Cola drink ¹	carton, 36 ounces.....	33.6	116.3	115.0	114.3	114.2	114.2	113.9	113.8	113.6	112.7	112.4	112.3	111.6	111.1 (F)
Fats and oils:															
Shortening, hydrogenated, 3-pound can.....		100.5	95.4	94.1	92.6	92.2	92.2	92.4	93.3	93.6	94.2	92.4	89.5	86.0	84.1 78.5 (F)
Margarine, colored.....	1-pound.....	30.5	80.0	79.0	77.3	78.6	76.2	76.4	76.4	76.2	76.2	76.5	75.6	73.7	73.1 77.9 (F)
Lard.....	do.....	22.8	84.5	81.9	79.2	78.9	75.9	74.4	73.6	72.9	73.5	73.2	69.9	69.1	69.2 64.8 (F)
Salad dressing.....	1-pint.....	36.6	97.7	97.0	96.4	95.6	94.6	94.8	95.4	95.5	94.9	94.1	93.1	92.5	92.2 91.1 (F)
Peanut butter ¹	1-pound.....	53.5	102.6	109.7	109.9	109.9	110.0	110.0	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9 98.6 (F)
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar.....	5 pounds.....	54.8	113.8	112.8	111.5	110.7	110.2	110.0	110.0	109.9	109.8	109.3	109.3	109.0	109.0 98.6 (F)
Corn syrup ¹	24 ounces.....	24.7	105.3	104.5	103.7	103.4	103.1	102.5	101.5	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5 98.6 (F)
Grape jelly ¹	12 ounces.....	27.0	113.6	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.4	112.2	111.6	111.6	110.7	110.8	110.5	110.0	109.5 (F)
Chocolate bar ¹	1 ounce.....	4.5	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.1 (F)
Eggs, grade A, large.....	1 dozen.....	53.6	76.9	77.0	83.8	87.7	90.7	89.9	86.5	83.4	80.8	82.2	83.5	83.1	84.9 72.9 (F)
Miscellaneous foods:															
Gelatin, flavored ¹	3-4 ounces.....	8.8	102.6	102.4	101.3	100.6	99.0	98.8	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.0	98.1	98.9	99.0 (F)

* Priced only in season.

¹ December 1952=100.² Not available.³ May 1953=100.⁴ January 1953=100.⁵ July 1953=100.⁶ April 1953=100.⁷ June 1953=100.⁸ Vegetable soup priced from December 1952 through July 1956; tomato soup substituted August 1956.

† Revised.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices and indexes appearing in table D-5 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published

monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis. Item indexes for the period December 1952 through April 1955, which were not published in the Monthly Labor Review, are available upon request.

TABLE D-6: Indexes of wholesale prices,¹ by major groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947.....	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8	103.1
1948.....	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	106.5	103.1
1949.....	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	106.6	105.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950.....	103.1	97.5	99.8	102.9	99.2	104.6	103.9	96.3	120.5	113.0	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	108.9	103.5	98.8
1951.....	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952.....	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953.....	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	106.5	105.7	125.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954.....	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.8	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955.....	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.6	143.8	123.6	119.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1956.....	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	90.3	111.2	107.2	145.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	129.6	122.3	91.0
1957:																	
January.....	109.9	99.6	105.5	113.1	98.8	97.3	107.8	103.6	127.3	120.5	115.8	124.0	121.5	112.7	114.6	111.9	103.0
February.....	109.6	97.0	103.2	113.1	98.5	98.0	108.1	103.6	126.2	121.1	115.3	124.6	121.6	112.9	114.6	111.9	101.2
March.....	110.0	99.8	104.1	113.4	97.5	98.1	108.4	104.2	125.7	121.7	115.1	125.5	121.8	113.1	115.1	114.8	101.7
April.....	109.4	97.3	103.2	113.2	97.4	97.9	107.4	105.5	124.8	122.2	115.3	125.0	122.0	113.9	116.9	114.8	98.5
May.....	109.8	97.8	104.3	113.6	97.6	100.4	107.1	105.5	125.4	121.8	115.4	125.7	122.4	114.1	117.2	114.8	99.7
June.....	109.5	95.4	103.3	113.9	97.4	101.0	108.3	105.6	123.0	121.5	115.8	126.9	122.9	114.3	118.1	114.9	95.8
July.....	109.9	97.9	105.5	114.8	97.5	100.0	111.1	106.2	124.6	121.1	115.8	129.3	123.4	114.7	119.4	115.6	95.3
August.....	110.6	96.4	104.8	114.9	97.5	99.9	111.0	106.3	123.5	120.4	116.2	129.4	123.7	114.8	119.6	115.6	90.4
September.....	111.0	98.1	106.6	114.7	96.9	99.7	110.9	106.7	124.0	119.2	116.9	128.5	124.0	114.9	120.7	116.2	94.7
October.....	110.2	95.3	104.7	114.6	96.5	97.1	111.2	106.7	124.2	118.1	117.5	127.9	124.1	114.8	120.7	118.1	94.4
November.....	106.8	93.7	103.8	114.5	96.2	97.1	111.2	107.2	124.3	117.3	117.3	127.9	124.2	114.9	120.8	118.1	93.2
December.....	110.1	94.4	104.3	114.6	95.8	95.6	111.1	107.1	124.8	117.4	117.1	127.5	124.3	115.0	120.8	118.1	100.1
1958:																	
January.....	110.9	97.8	106.2	114.6	96.1	95.3	110.8	107.3	124.8	117.0	117.0	127.2	124.4	115.2	120.9	118.2	101.1
February.....	110.5	97.7	104.8	114.4	95.3	94.9	110.5	107.5	124.6	116.8	117.1	126.2	124.5	115.1	121.0	118.0	102.8
March.....	110.6	98.4	105.3	114.2	95.0	94.7	109.2	107.4	124.9	116.7	116.6	126.3	124.5	115.0	121.0	117.9	104.9
April.....	111.0	99.4	105.9	114.5	94.7	94.6	108.6	107.2	125.0	116.2	116.3	126.8	124.4	115.6	120.8	121.5	110.3
May.....	110.9	97.9	106.8	114.5	94.8	96.0	108.2	107.1	125.1	116.1	115.8	127.1	124.4	115.5	119.3	121.4	109.2
June.....	110.0	94.8	105.0	114.2	94.9	95.6	107.3	106.8	126.1	116.3	115.8	127.1	124.3	115.4	119.1	121.4	105.1
July.....	110.4	96.2	106.5	114.3	95.1	94.9	109.2	106.7	126.8	119.1	116.2	128.0	124.3	115.3	120.4	121.4	103.9
August.....	110.5	95.8	106.4	114.4	95.3	94.0	106.9	106.8	126.4	119.1	116.3	128.6	124.3	115.3	120.5	121.5	102.3
September.....	110.0	93.6	105.5	114.4	95.3	93.0	106.9	106.8	126.9	119.3	116.3	129.1	124.4	115.3	121.7	121.5	99.1
October.....	109.7	93.1	103.7	114.5	95.4	92.4	106.9	106.9	128.5	119.8	116.3	129.7	124.3	115.6	121.9	121.5	96.7
November.....	110.0	93.2	103.8	114.8	95.2	92.8	107.4	107.0	131.4	119.9	116.0	129.9	125.3	115.6	121.8	121.4	97.0
December.....	109.5	89.0	103.5	114.9	95.2	91.8	107.5	107.0	132.0	120.0	115.9	129.8	125.7	115.7	121.8	121.4	98.0
1959:																	
January.....	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February.....	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March.....	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April.....	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May.....	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June.....	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July.....	110.5	89.5	103.1	115.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.8
August.....	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September.....	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October.....	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.6	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November.....	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December.....	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.8	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1960:																	
January.....	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February.....	112.4	80.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March.....	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April.....	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May.....	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June.....	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July.....	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	128.6	121.7	91.3
August.....	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	146.9	125.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September.....	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	123.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.7	122.8	89.9
October.....	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.2
November.....	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	99.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December.....	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1961:																	
January.....	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	*116.3	108.7	*145.0	*121.3	128.6	*152.2	143.9	*121.9	*132.0	124.0	93.2
February.....	117.0	88.8	104.0	125.5	95.7	98.0	116.6	108.8	143.8	120.7	128.5	151.2	144.4	122.0	132.6	124.1	92.4

¹ For a description of the Wholesale Price Index, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Ch. 10. Historical tabulations of indexes of wholesale prices are available upon request.

* Preliminary.
* Revised.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	Feb. 1957 ²	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	June 1950
All commodities.....	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	113.6	112.8	112.4	100.2
Farm products.....	88.8	89.3	88.9	87.9	88.4	90.1	89.1	90.0	91.2	90.9	88.0	86.6	86.0	94.5
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	96.1	100.7	102.6	104.3	97.6	95.3	94.8	111.8	120.2	111.8	101.8	106.5	98.2	89.8
Grains.....	87.0	89.5	88.8	87.9	84.0	90.7	88.8	88.4	86.9	90.5	80.5	84.5	82.9	89.6
Livestock and live poultry.....	75.0	78.9	71.7	68.6	73.0	75.7	76.0	72.9	74.8	74.4	70.8	67.5	67.7	90.8
Plant and animal fibers.....	103.9	102.9	101.3	100.8	100.0	98.4	98.2	104.3	106.1	105.9	105.8	105.5	105.7	107.3
Fluid milk.....	97.5	*98.1	99.0	98.8	97.2	96.1	95.1	94.4	92.7	92.7	89.9	90.5	94.0	81.6
Eggs.....	66.3	65.7	74.3	79.3	87.4	91.2	77.7	82.1	78.7	80.2	79.9	85.0	81.3	70.6
Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds.....	84.7	86.6	85.4	84.0	78.6	76.5	80.1	80.6	87.5	90.1	86.7	82.5	80.4	87.6
Other farm products.....	148.2	148.8	147.9	147.4	149.9	152.9	151.1	149.2	147.1	144.4	143.4	143.7	145.8	122.1
Processed foods.....	104.0	104.3	103.1	103.6	103.6	104.0	102.6	102.2	102.3	102.4	100.4	99.2	99.0	96.8
Cereal and bakery products.....	115.9	115.8	115.4	115.8	115.3	114.6	114.5	114.8	115.3	115.5	115.6	115.4	115.4	96.5
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	83.9	84.8	81.5	82.7	85.7	89.3	85.1	83.7	83.1	82.1	79.3	74.6	76.1	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream.....	112.5	112.5	112.6	113.6	110.9	109.7	108.9	107.9	108.0	107.9	105.9	106.1	106.1	90.0
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	105.9	105.6	105.6	106.4	106.4	106.8	107.3	109.3	109.7	109.3	109.0	108.6	108.9	98.0
Sugar and confectionery.....	112.0	113.1	112.3	111.8	110.8	110.0	109.8	110.0	109.8	109.6	105.3	109.6	109.3	94.7
Packaged beverage materials.....	196.3	196.3	196.3	201.6	201.6	201.5	196.1	198.1	191.0	187.4	187.4	192.8	183.8	136.9
Animal fats and oils.....	83.4	84.3	84.5	74.4	75.5	72.7	72.2	65.5	66.2	71.9	67.9	63.1	64.2	63.9
Crude vegetable oils.....	71.7	73.8	72.0	70.4	65.9	59.4	60.3	65.1	70.8	78.6	77.2	74.1	67.0	67.9
Refined vegetable oils.....	78.5	78.5	73.9	74.4	70.2	66.0	67.5	67.5	75.5	81.9	80.6	80.4	73.9	67.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	90.2	89.6	89.4	86.2	83.7	83.3	85.4	85.7	88.4	92.3	85.7	84.8	80.4	79.2
Other processed foods.....	95.7	95.0	95.7	95.7	95.3	95.9	96.1	97.1	97.4	97.5	97.8	97.4	97.7	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	125.5	125.2	124.7	124.2	123.6	123.1	122.5	121.4	121.5	121.7	121.6	121.0	120.6	102.2
Textile products and apparel.....	95.7	95.8	95.6	95.4	95.3	94.8	94.8	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.1	95.9	96.0	93.3
Cotton products.....	91.9	92.3	92.7	92.8	92.7	91.5	91.9	92.3	92.7	93.1	93.7	94.1	94.3	90.0
Wool products.....	109.5	*109.1	107.7	106.1	104.8	103.9	103.4	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.5	102.1	102.7	105.3
Manmade fiber textile products.....	82.0	*82.1	80.5	80.3	80.9	80.4	80.3	80.4	80.2	80.3	80.6	84.5	84.8	91.3
Silk products.....	123.2	122.8	122.8	122.7	123.6	120.1	121.0	122.0	124.7	120.0	119.5	119.5	119.5	88.8
Apparel.....	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.5	92.7
Other textile products.....	75.9	76.8	78.7	76.7	75.3	74.7	72.2	70.5	70.0	70.3	71.1	72.0	71.6	96.3
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....	98.0	98.4	99.2	99.8	99.7	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.0	100.6	97.7	97.1	99.1
Hides and skins.....	50.1	52.1	53.8	59.0	57.8	63.3	60.4	60.4	61.2	59.0	61.9	58.3	58.2	94.3
Leather.....	87.8	88.2	90.9	90.6	90.8	90.8	90.9	91.6	91.7	92.9	94.6	90.9	89.9	98.2
Footwear.....	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.7	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.0	119.9	119.6	115.8	115.8	102.7
Other leather products.....	97.6	97.9	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.9	98.8	99.1	99.2	98.9	98.3	98.1	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	119.6	*116.3	114.0	111.2	111.7	111.1	110.9	110.7	110.5	110.8	110.6	110.9	111.2	102.4
Coal.....	124.0	*124.1	123.5	122.0	121.0	114.4	113.8	112.9	112.3	111.9	111.7	110.1	109.9	104.3
Coke.....	162.2	159.1	156.3	156.3	156.3	152.9	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	115.6
Gas.....	119.9	119.9	119.9	111.1	111.1	110.3	109.4	109.7	111.3	115.4	117.5	122.7	122.0	94.8
Electricity.....	94.9	*94.9	94.3	94.3	94.9	94.9	94.9	93.8	93.8	93.2	93.2	94.3	94.3	101.3
Petroleum and products.....	131.0	*124.9	120.9	117.5	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.8	118.3	118.3	118.3	116.8	117.5	103.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	108.8	108.7	108.3	108.2	107.7	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	106.9	106.5	106.4	106.4	92.1
Industrial chemicals.....	123.2	123.5	122.5	122.5	122.6	121.9	122.1	122.1	121.1	120.8	120.9	120.0	119.9	96.3
Prepared paint.....	124.1	124.1	124.1	123.6	122.4	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	98.0
Paint materials.....	100.6	99.0	99.5	99.4	98.8	97.9	98.3	98.6	99.4	101.2	101.6	101.4	100.4	88.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	92.9	92.6	92.5	92.3	91.9	91.9	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.1	91.9	91.9	92.0	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible.....	58.0	58.7	59.4	57.8	55.8	55.4	53.8	53.7	55.1	60.3	58.1	55.0	54.4	48.8
Mixed fertilizer.....	109.5	110.2	109.3	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.7	108.5	107.9	107.9	108.1	107.9	108.2	101.2
Fertilizer materials.....	105.9	105.9	105.7	105.7	104.1	104.5	106.0	105.7	108.7	109.0	112.4	112.8	113.0	98.5
Other chemicals and allied products.....	104.9	104.5	104.4	104.2	103.6	103.4	103.8	103.8	103.8	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.3	91.1
Rubber and rubber products.....	143.8	*145.0	147.9	146.9	145.8	145.7	146.9	143.3	142.8	143.5	145.0	146.2	147.1	109.8
Crude rubber.....	140.2	*145.4	151.1	147.0	141.9	142.2	149.9	143.9	137.5	139.5	144.2	149.4	153.5	129.0
Tires and tubes.....	148.8	*148.8	153.4	153.4	153.4	153.4	153.4	149.3	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	106.1
Other rubber products.....	140.0	*140.0	139.7	139.5	139.5	139.1	138.0	136.0	136.0	136.7	137.9	137.9	137.9	103.6
Lumber and wood products.....	120.7	*121.3	121.0	121.5	122.0	123.6	125.2	126.6	127.3	128.0	128.5	128.0	126.7	112.4
Lumber.....	121.8	122.6	122.5	123.1	123.6	125.2	127.1	128.5	129.6	130.4	130.6	129.9	128.2	113.5
Millwork.....	128.7	*128.7	128.5	128.5	128.6	129.2	129.5	129.7	129.5	129.2	128.9	128.9	129.1	110.9
Plywood.....	96.4	97.1	94.6	94.8	96.1	96.2	96.2	103.3	101.0	102.7	106.9	107.5	107.5	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	128.5	128.6	128.0	127.8	128.1	127.9	127.9	127.7	127.4	127.3	127.4	126.8	125.4	95.9
Woodpulp.....	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	90.6
Waste paper.....	76.4	77.3	78.3	77.3	92.5	97.5	112.1	112.4	114.3	116.4	127.4	142.9	142.6	79.9
Paper.....	139.2	*139.2	139.2	139.2	139.1	138.9	138.2	138.2	137.0	136.2	136.2	136.2	135.0	103.3
Paperboard.....	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.3	136.3	136.4	136.5	136.5	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.7	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	125.6	125.6	124.5	124.3	124.3	123.8	123.7	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.3	122.7	120.6	93.2
Building paper and board.....	141.1	141.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	133.3	133.3	106.3
Metals and metal products.....	151.2	*152.2	152.3	152.1	152.2	151.9	152.2	144.9	145.8	146.8	147.7	146.5	145.1	108.8
Iron and steel.....	163.7	164.3	163.3	162.5	161.1	161.5	159.4	149.9	149.5	150.8	151.0	149.4	149.1	113.1
Nonferrous metals.....	144.8	*148.7	149.7	149.7	154.1	154.8	155.4	152.5	158.0	160.0	163.2	160.2	157.1	101.8
Metal containers.....	147.5	147.5	147.5	147.5	143.4	143.4	141.9	141.2	141.2	141.2	137.9	137.9	137.9	109.0
Hardware.....	162.0	*161.5	160.2	160.1	159.8	158.8	158.2	155.2	154.7	154.0	153.9	152.8	151.6	111.1
Plumbing equipment.....	133.4	133.4	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	134.1	134.1	134.1	135.0	133.9	133.1	133.1	103.2
Heating equipment.....	122.9	122.3	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.0	119.1	117.9	117.4	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.1	102.0
Fabricated structural metal products.....	133.3	*133.7	137.5	137.5	137.1	137.1	134.2	126.7	126.4	126.4	131.6	129.8	128.8	100.1
Fabricated nonstructural metal products.....	142.0	141.6	141.2	141.2	141.2	136.9	133.5	132.5	132.5	132.6	132.6	132.7	132.5	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued

(1947-49=100)

Commodity group	Feb. 1957 ²	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	June 1959
Machinery and motive products.....	144.4	143.9	143.6	143.4	141.1	139.7	137.7	136.9	136.8	136.5	135.7	134.7	133.9	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	131.7	*131.8	131.2	130.8	129.5	127.4	126.9	126.8	126.6	126.5	126.1	126.1	126.8	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment.....	156.3	156.2	155.9	155.5	154.7	151.5	149.4	147.8	146.8	146.6	144.8	143.5	143.5	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	163.5	*163.4	163.3	163.0	161.4	159.6	157.1	155.2	155.2	154.5	153.8	151.9	151.2	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	155.8	*155.5	154.6	154.0	151.6	149.1	146.4	145.6	146.0	144.0	144.0	142.6	141.7	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery.....	142.9	*142.5	142.2	142.0	140.4	138.9	137.2	136.6	135.5	135.2	134.3	134.0	133.7	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	147.1	146.0	145.4	145.2	143.2	142.0	138.0	137.4	137.6	137.0	135.6	133.6	133.2	102.1
Motor vehicles.....	134.4	134.3	134.3	134.2	130.8	129.4	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.0	127.5	106.7
Furniture and other household durables.....	122.0	*121.9	121.2	121.1	121.0	119.7	119.1	118.3	118.1	118.0	118.0	118.1	118.2	103.1
Household furniture.....	122.0	*122.0	121.2	121.2	120.8	120.4	119.5	119.2	118.1	118.0	117.8	117.5	117.5	101.8
Commercial furniture.....	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.8	146.8	145.9	138.8	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.3	138.3	106.2
Floor covering.....	135.1	*135.1	131.9	131.9	131.8	131.9	131.6	131.4	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	109.1
Household appliances.....	106.8	106.5	105.9	106.5	106.5	105.5	105.0	104.4	105.1	105.0	105.2	105.3	105.7	100.1
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs..	93.5	93.5	93.3	93.5	93.5	93.7	93.2	92.9	92.4	92.6	92.8	93.3	93.3	(1)
Other household durable goods.....	147.0	146.8	146.7	145.0	145.0	140.2	139.7	139.3	139.3	139.2	139.1	139.2	139.2	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	132.6	*132.0	131.3	131.2	131.5	131.1	130.8	130.6	128.9	128.6	128.6	127.9	127.1	105.4
Flat glass.....	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.0	131.8	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	105.6
Concrete ingredients.....	134.8	*134.6	131.7	131.6	131.6	130.7	130.7	130.6	130.4	130.1	130.0	130.0	129.9	105.7
Concrete products.....	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.8	123.4	123.0	121.9	121.7	121.7	121.1	121.1	104.5
Structural clay products.....	150.7	*150.6	150.5	150.3	150.1	150.1	150.1	149.3	146.5	146.1	146.0	145.9	145.6	110.5
Gypsum products.....	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	115.3	111.2	114.4	114.4	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	106.5	99.6	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	126.0	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	123.6	123.8	123.8	123.1	122.8	123.4	122.3	123.0	103.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	124.1	124.0	123.6	123.5	123.1	122.8	122.5	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.7	121.7	121.7	101.4
Cigarettes.....	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars.....	105.1	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	100.6
Other tobacco manufactures.....	126.0	126.0	126.0	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	103.3
Alcoholic beverages.....	119.0	119.0	118.1	118.1	117.2	116.9	116.2	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.7	114.7	114.7	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.4	148.4	148.4	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	100.8
Miscellaneous products.....	92.4	93.2	91.7	91.2	89.2	89.9	91.1	91.3	92.9	96.1	92.1	88.2	88.7	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.	117.5	117.5	116.9	116.8	116.7	116.6	116.3	115.7	115.8	115.8	115.7	115.7	115.8	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds.....	72.8	74.4	72.6	71.9	68.2	69.6	72.1	72.8	75.9	81.8	74.4	67.2	68.2	93.7
Notions and accessories.....	96.7	96.7	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.5	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.4	93.9	92.5	88.7
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.	107.7	*107.5	105.4	105.2	105.2	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.0	105.0	104.8	104.8	96.6
Other miscellaneous products.....	126.3	126.1	125.4	125.1	124.7	124.8	124.7	124.4	123.2	123.1	123.1	123.1	123.3	105.4

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-6.² Preliminary.³ Not available.

* Revised.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957		1956										1955	
	Feb. ¹	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	June
All commodities.....	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	113.6	112.8	112.4	100.3
Crude materials for further processing.....	96.6	*97.4	96.6	94.9	95.0	96.7	96.4	95.0	95.7	96.6	95.4	93.4	93.3	99.5
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	85.9	*86.3	85.0	83.4	84.4	87.2	86.8	85.4	86.2	86.4	83.4	80.8	80.7	95.8
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	114.2	*115.8	115.9	114.3	112.6	113.1	113.1	111.5	111.9	114.3	116.6	115.5	115.2	106.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	113.3	*115.1	115.5	113.7	111.9	112.5	112.5	110.8	*111.2	113.8	116.3	115.2	114.8	108.3
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	134.8	*134.6	131.7	131.6	131.6	130.7	130.7	130.6	130.4	130.1	130.0	129.9	129.9	105.7
Crude fuel.....	120.8	*120.8	120.4	116.5	116.0	111.5	110.9	110.4	110.6	111.9	112.6	113.1	112.7	102.8
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	120.4	*120.4	120.0	116.3	115.8	111.3	110.7	110.2	110.5	111.7	112.3	112.6	112.2	102.8
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	121.3	*121.4	121.0	116.8	116.2	111.8	111.1	110.7	110.9	112.3	112.9	113.9	113.5	102.9
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	125.0	*124.8	124.2	123.8	123.6	123.0	122.6	121.3	121.7	122.2	121.7	121.0	120.3	101.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	126.4	126.4	125.9	125.7	125.6	124.8	124.2	122.6	123.1	123.4	123.1	122.5	121.9	100.3
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	100.4	101.1	100.1	99.8	98.3	97.0	96.7	97.3	98.7	100.5	98.1	98.1	96.7	90.4
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	105.4	105.4	105.0	104.8	104.7	104.0	104.0	104.1	104.0	104.2	104.3	104.3	104.3	94.2
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	152.3	152.1	151.1	151.1	151.9	151.7	150.6	146.1	147.1	147.3	147.4	146.8	145.7	110.2
Components for manufacturing.....	147.4	147.5	147.9	147.9	146.7	145.2	143.3	142.0	142.3	142.3	141.1	139.3	138.4	104.0
Materials and components for construction.....	132.7	*132.8	133.0	133.1	133.4	133.2	132.8	131.4	131.5	131.8	132.3	131.3	130.3	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	114.8	*112.2	109.9	106.4	107.1	107.3	107.1	106.5	106.2	106.1	105.8	106.0	106.2	99.5
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	112.7	*110.4	108.5	105.4	105.9	106.0	105.7	104.9	104.6	104.5	104.4	104.8	104.9	98.4
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	118.3	*115.2	112.3	108.3	109.2	109.5	109.5	109.4	108.9	108.8	108.3	108.1	108.5	101.5
Containers, nonreturnable.....	132.7	133.0	132.6	132.3	131.1	129.3	128.5	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.1	126.8	125.5	99.6
Supplies.....	113.4	*113.8	112.0	112.7	111.3	111.0	111.3	111.1	112.0	113.6	111.8	109.4	109.1	99.1
Supplies for manufacturing.....	135.9	*135.4	135.3	135.3	135.1	133.6	132.7	132.2	132.1	132.0	132.4	132.1	131.3	105.4
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	103.3	104.0	102.9	102.5	100.5	100.7	101.6	103.0	103.5	102.5	99.2	99.1	96.4	96.4
Manufactured animal feeds.....	73.7	75.7	73.6	72.6	68.3	69.5	72.4	73.3	77.0	83.3	75.7	68.2	69.3	93.4
Other supplies.....	120.4	120.4	120.0	119.9	119.3	118.9	118.7	117.9	118.0	118.1	118.0	117.3	116.4	98.0
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	116.9	116.7	116.2	116.2	115.6	115.3	114.1	114.0	114.0	113.6	112.7	112.3	112.0	90.7
Consumer finished goods.....	110.2	109.9	109.3	109.4	109.1	109.1	108.1	108.3	108.2	108.0	107.0	106.8	106.5	98.0
Consumer foods.....	101.8	*102.3	101.8	102.7	103.0	103.7	101.4	102.1	102.2	101.5	99.1	98.4	98.0	95.7
Consumer crude foods.....	88.7	91.0	94.6	97.2	96.5	96.7	91.5	*99.3	100.3	97.6	92.1	96.8	93.6	81.9
Consumer processed foods.....	104.3	104.4	103.3	103.9	104.3	105.2	103.4	102.8	102.7	102.4	100.5	98.9	99.0	98.3
Consumer other nondurable.....	112.8	111.8	111.0	110.3	110.3	110.0	109.8	*109.7	109.7	109.6	109.6	109.7	109.7	98.0
Consumer durable goods.....	123.0	*122.9	122.4	122.3	121.7	119.8	119.5	119.2	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.0	118.5	103.5
Producer finished goods.....	144.4	144.3	144.0	143.8	141.9	140.6	138.4	137.2	137.1	136.6	135.8	134.7	134.1	106.2
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	149.0	*148.8	148.5	148.2	146.2	145.2	143.3	141.6	141.2	140.5	139.6	138.1	137.2	106.3
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	140.7	140.5	140.2	140.0	138.3	136.7	134.9	*134.2	133.7	133.3	132.6	132.0	131.6	106.1

¹ For a description of these indexes, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

* Preliminary.

* Revised.

* Correction.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices¹ for special commodity groupings

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957		1956										1955	
	Feb. ¹	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	June
All foods.....	101.5	102.1	101.6	102.4	102.3	102.8	100.7	101.8	102.3	101.9	99.4	99.0	98.0	95.0
All fish.....	115.3	*121.8	116.1	118.4	112.5	114.3	114.6	114.6	109.7	111.7	108.6	113.1	113.7	92.4
Special metals and metal products.....	146.6	*147.3	147.3	147.1	146.3	145.7	144.4	140.5	141.2	141.9	142.5	141.6	140.3	108.3
Metalworking machinery.....	173.2	*173.0	172.4	172.2	172.0	171.0	167.1	163.9	163.7	162.6	161.1	158.8	158.0	109.8
Machinery and equipment.....	149.7	149.1	148.6	148.3	146.7	145.2	142.3	141.1	140.9	140.6	139.3	137.8	137.4	106.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	131.7	*131.7	131.1	130.7	129.2	127.1	126.6	126.7	126.4	126.3	125.8	125.8	126.7	108.4
Total tractors.....	138.1	*138.1	137.2	137.2	136.5	134.3	133.2	132.2	131.1	131.0	130.0	129.2	129.2	107.5
Steel mill products.....	174.2	172.1	169.9	169.9	169.8	169.8	159.2	159.2	159.1	158.2	158.2	158.2	158.2	114.9
Building materials.....	130.5	*130.5	130.5	130.8	131.0	131.0	131.5	130.6	130.6	130.8	131.3	130.5	129.6	107.5
Soaps.....	101.9	100.9	100.4	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.6	100.6	98.9	98.7	98.7	99.0	80.9
Synthetic detergents.....	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	82.9
Refined petroleum products.....	130.3	124.6	129.6	116.8	117.6	117.7	117.7	118.3	117.7	117.7	116.9	115.9	116.6	102.1
East Coast petroleum.....	128.8	120.6	117.5	114.3	116.8	116.0	116.0	115.2	113.9	113.0	112.9	112.2	114.1	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum.....	130.2	121.9	119.7	118.3	118.3	119.9	119.9	119.9	119.9	120.2	117.0	116.2	116.0	101.8
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	133.6	130.1	121.2	117.2	119.1	118.0	117.5	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	119.4	119.4	109.7
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	130.2	127.0	127.0	116.2	114.6	114.6	115.7	118.9	116.2	116.8	119.5	114.0	117.1	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	128.2	128.3	127.7	127.6	127.8	127.6	127.7	127.4	127.2	127.0	126.6	125.2	125.2	95.6
Bituminous coal, domestic sites.....	124.1	*124.1	123.9	123.7	122.9	116.4	114.4	111.4	109.8	107.9	107.1	114.0	116.6	106.8
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	119.6	120.3	120.0	120.5	121.1	122.9	124.6	128.2	127.0	127.0	128.6	128.0	126.4	112.6
All commodities except farm products.....	121.7	121.5	120.9	120.6	120.1	119.7	119.0	118.0	118.1	118.3	117.9	117.2	116.8	101.2

¹ See footnote 1, table D-6.

* Preliminary.

* Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	-----	1,130,000	-----	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	-----	2,380,000	-----	39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,730	-----	3,470,000	-----	35,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	-----	4,600,000	-----	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693	-----	2,170,000	-----	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	-----	1,960,000	-----	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606	-----	3,030,000	-----	50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843	-----	2,410,000	-----	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	-----	2,220,000	-----	22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117	-----	3,540,000	-----	59,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091	-----	2,400,000	-----	28,500,000	.26
1954.....	3,468	-----	1,530,000	-----	22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320	-----	2,650,000	-----	28,200,000	.26
1956 ²	3,800	-----	1,900,000	-----	33,000,000	.30
1956: February ²	250	350	70,000	190,000	2,200,000	.25
March ²	250	350	50,000	175,000	2,000,000	.21
April ²	350	450	140,000	210,000	1,500,000	.17
May ²	450	550	190,000	280,000	2,800,000	.29
June ²	350	500	115,000	235,000	2,100,000	.23
July ²	400	550	620,000	710,000	13,600,000	1.47
August ²	350	550	125,000	725,000	3,200,000	.31
September ²	325	550	150,000	215,000	1,500,000	.18
October ²	325	525	130,000	190,000	1,000,000	.10
November ²	200	375	150,000	210,000	1,300,000	.16
December ²	150	300	40,000	100,000	800,000	.09
1957: January ²	225	325	60,000	80,000	550,000	.06
February ²	225	350	60,000	130,000	825,000	.09

¹ All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one

shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction ¹

(Value of work put in place)

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)													
	1957				1956									
	Mar. ²	Feb. ³	Jan. ³	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Total
Total new construction ⁴	3,172	2,910	3,075	3,370	3,800	4,133	4,264	4,304	4,242	4,105	3,780	3,421	3,071	44,258
Private construction	2,259	2,110	2,212	2,472	2,666	2,766	2,843	2,882	2,862	2,786	2,600	2,424	2,290	30,825
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,013	926	1,017	1,202	1,313	1,365	1,415	1,440	1,442	1,417	1,319	1,232	1,116	15,339
New dwelling units	890	810	900	1,060	1,145	1,195	1,240	1,260	1,260	1,235	1,150	1,090	1,000	13,510
Additions and alterations	89	80	79	102	126	129	135	139	139	142	132	109	86	1,382
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	34	36	38	40	42	41	40	41	43	40	37	33	30	447
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	709	705	721	768	794	793	788	788	787	760	705	665	655	8,801
Industrial	269	270	269	270	271	274	276	276	270	253	239	226	226	3,065
Commercial	249	240	246	272	288	287	288	293	300	290	266	252	257	3,296
Office buildings and warehouses	118	118	120	128	131	130	127	123	114	106	102	98	97	1,362
Stores, restaurants, and garages	131	122	126	144	157	157	161	170	186	184	164	154	160	1,934
Other nonresidential building	191	195	206	226	235	232	224	219	217	207	187	174	172	2,440
Religious	63	65	67	73	75	76	74	71	67	62	56	53	53	773
Educational	40	41	43	46	48	49	49	49	48	46	42	40	39	537
Hospital and institutional ⁷	36	34	33	32	31	31	30	28	26	25	24	24	25	327
Social and recreational	23	23	24	25	27	27	27	27	25	23	21	19	18	274
Miscellaneous	29	32	39	50	54	49	44	44	51	51	44	38	37	529
Farm construction	105	96	91	90	103	122	148	161	159	150	139	121	109	1,500
Public utilities	419	371	372	402	445	474	480	481	462	448	427	398	373	5,065
Railroad	35	31	32	34	36	41	40	39	39	38	36	35	33	430
Telephone and telegraph	115	100	97	75	80	85	85	90	85	85	80	80	75	960
Other public utilities	269	240	243	293	329	348	355	352	338	325	311	283	265	3,625
All other private ⁸	13	12	11	10	11	12	12	12	12	11	10	8	7	120
Public construction	913	800	863	898	1,134	1,367	1,421	1,422	1,380	1,319	1,180	997	811	13,433
Residential building ⁹	30	29	28	27	30	30	25	24	24	26	23	23	19	292
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities)	345	304	331	311	338	373	382	392	379	359	335	314	301	4,061
Industrial	42	35	40	33	36	42	40	43	38	38	32	29	31	431
Educational	215	194	211	200	210	226	231	236	231	221	216	205	195	2,548
Hospital and institutional	25	22	23	23	28	32	32	31	27	26	25	23	23	309
Other nonresidential	62	53	57	55	64	73	79	82	83	74	62	57	52	773
Military facilities ¹⁰	95	86	93	108	118	140	144	142	135	134	115	104	89	1,398
Highways	240	205	220	250	420	575	615	605	590	565	485	355	225	5,100
Sewer and water	104	93	100	100	110	120	121	125	122	115	109	102	92	1,275
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	31	26	29	32	36	42	47	49	48	42	39	38	31	452
Conservation and development	52	44	48	56	66	69	68	67	65	62	58	47	42	675
All other public ¹²	16	13	14	14	16	18	19	18	17	16	16	14	12	180

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

¹⁰ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹¹ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹² Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, play grounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction ¹

Ownership and type of construction ²	Value (in millions of dollars)														
	1957	1956												1955	1955
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Total	Total
All public construction.....	895.2	807.7	769.6	830.1	751.9	836.4	1,093.8	1,099.2	859.4	932.1	878.4	648.1	807.8	10,314.5	9,009.9
Federally owned.....	182.4	160.1	119.0	143.5	116.3	111.6	178.5	340.4	169.7	220.2	178.8	119.6	114.6	1,972.3	1,556.0
Residential building.....	9.7	3.6	1.2	.5	1.8	1.0	.4	12.0	9.3	9.9	7.6	12.7	3.0	63.0	61.4
Nonresidential building.....	83.6	50.8	57.3	97.6	37.4	63.9	46.3	176.0	84.0	119.7	88.3	39.8	48.3	909.4	885.5
Educational.....	20.5	1.4	.9	6.7	.3	.7	2.3	4.8	.5	2.9	3.0	(3)	.2	23.7	21.6
Hospital and institutional.....	16.1	1.1	.5	6.8	.5	1.7	3.4	5.2	10.9	3.5	4.5	.3	5.5	43.9	77.5
Administrative and general.....	4.0	3.8	3.0	5.1	4.1	3.5	6.3	22.1	17.5	6.5	8.4	4.2	2.8	87.3	66.7
Other nonresidential building.....	43.0	44.5	52.9	79.0	32.5	58.0	34.3	143.9	55.1	106.8	72.4	35.3	39.8	754.5	719.7
Airfield building.....	3.3	3.0	6.4	1.8	5.6	3.9	4.1	8.8	6.6	4.4	8.4	7.2	11.9	72.1	103.8
Industrial.....	7.2	16.3	22.6	46.6	10.5	43.1	14.1	54.4	26.8	45.2	41.9	7.0	9.9	338.4	333.9
Troop housing.....	5.6	11.7	4.7	20.3	7.2	1.8	6.1	40.1	1.2	8.1	1.6	9.0	10.9	122.7	54.1
Warehouses.....	3.6	3.6	1.2	2.0	3.8	1.6	4.5	4.0	4.9	32.6	2.5	1.3	1.2	63.2	84.0
All other.....	23.3	9.9	18.0	8.3	5.4	7.6	5.5	36.6	15.6	16.5	18.0	10.8	5.9	158.1	143.9
Airfields.....	7.7	28.0	21.6	4.7	5.2	7.5	6.1	17.7	7.7	17.2	7.5	17.1	15.4	155.7	157.4
Conservation and development.....	49.7	62.6	26.5	27.9	55.7	22.6	54.8	41.7	28.7	53.3	66.9	29.2	41.1	311.0	271.9
Highway.....	9.3	7.1	8.8	9.3	10.0	5.8	8.6	17.4	6.6	4.8	2.9	8.4	2.2	91.9	58.5
Electric power.....	7.7	3.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.9	58.3	64.3	28.2	5.0	2.1	5.5	2.0	177.5	43.5
All other federally owned.....	14.7	4.1	1.5	1.9	4.6	7.9	4.0	11.3	5.2	10.3	3.5	6.9	2.6	63.8	77.8
State and locally owned.....	712.8	647.6	650.6	686.6	635.6	724.8	915.3	758.8	689.7	711.9	699.6	528.5	693.2	8,342.2	7,453.9
Residential building.....	21.8	13.8	17.6	23.0	31.7	12.3	21.4	22.7	21.1	18.3	38.8	22.0	10.5	253.2	210.1
Nonresidential building.....	252.3	272.3	253.7	253.4	260.0	286.7	284.4	287.5	295.1	296.8	279.4	186.0	254.9	3,210.2	2,851.4
Educational.....	185.1	211.5	189.3	175.0	173.7	192.9	199.2	184.1	205.9	204.1	215.4	145.1	192.8	2,289.0	2,107.2
Hospital and institutional.....	12.7	14.0	15.5	28.8	43.6	15.6	24.2	28.0	34.3	25.0	12.4	9.4	35.5	286.3	195.3
Administrative and general.....	23.1	22.9	21.0	27.7	16.1	54.2	26.1	40.1	21.8	30.6	32.6	17.4	10.3	320.8	263.0
Other nonresidential building.....	31.4	23.9	27.9	21.9	26.6	24.0	34.9	35.3	33.1	37.1	19.0	14.1	16.3	314.1	285.9
Highway.....	317.1	240.5	278.1	269.1	223.6	271.9	349.3	305.1	249.1	265.3	279.0	234.3	246.3	3,211.6	2,933.5
Sewerage systems.....	37.9	49.1	36.2	50.3	54.7	74.9	49.3	60.1	45.0	51.3	42.9	30.5	114.6	658.9	501.9
Water supply facilities.....	32.7	31.7	29.0	43.4	29.9	28.9	76.2	44.0	33.3	38.3	30.6	26.7	29.1	441.1	393.6
Utilities.....	33.4	33.6	28.6	28.4	20.9	30.2	118.2	27.7	31.6	23.1	11.2	20.0	29.1	402.6	433.8
Electric power.....	16.4	11.2	17.9	17.8	9.0	15.1	103.6	8.6	7.9	12.4	2.6	5.7	15.4	227.2	247.4
Other utilities.....	17.0	22.4	10.7	10.6	11.9	15.1	14.6	19.1	23.7	10.7	8.6	14.3	13.7	175.4	186.4
All other State and locally owned.....	17.6	6.6	7.4	19.0	14.8	19.9	16.5	11.7	14.5	18.8	17.7	9.0	8.7	164.6	129.4

¹ Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Includes major force account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments.

² Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category.

³ Less than \$50,000.

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)									
	1957	1956							1956 ²	1955
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Jan.	Total	Total
All building construction.....	1,107.7	1,048.4	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,732.7	1,716.7	1,183.5	18,760.7	18,939.0
Private.....	975.9	924.2	1,192.8	1,483.0	1,308.9	1,591.3	1,559.3	1,057.2	16,884.7	17,264.3
Public.....	131.8	124.2	147.6	169.8	131.7	141.4	157.5	126.3	1,876.0	1,674.7
New residential building.....	540.8	527.5	682.6	878.5	772.7	969.8	896.6	642.6	10,280.6	11,690.1
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	533.3	518.6	674.7	863.5	761.4	946.9	887.1	635.0	10,138.5	11,535.1
Privately owned.....	527.9	512.7	667.8	836.6	740.9	942.4	881.0	625.3	9,962.1	11,386.4
1-family.....	465.3	453.9	609.3	774.9	688.4	869.6	824.3	581.6	9,211.3	10,643.1
2-family.....	12.7	11.8	15.7	17.8	16.4	18.6	18.4	13.8	214.8	208.4
3- and 4-family.....	8.0	5.4	7.2	9.8	7.6	7.7	6.9	5.1	87.9	84.0
5-or-more family.....	41.9	41.5	35.5	34.1	34.4	46.4	31.4	24.7	448.1	451.0
Publicly owned.....	5.4	5.9	6.9	26.9	14.6	4.5	6.1	9.7	176.4	148.7
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	7.5	8.9	7.9	14.9	11.3	22.9	9.5	7.6	142.2	161.1
New nonresidential buildings.....	448.3	411.2	526.4	607.6	525.3	581.0	636.7	427.2	6,649.7	5,593.7
Commercial buildings.....	115.9	135.8	153.0	177.1	163.4	187.6	192.8	137.7	2,078.0	1,858.7
Amusement buildings.....	7.2	5.3	10.6	8.9	10.2	7.5	12.7	6.7	113.4	99.4
Commercial garages.....	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	3.6	5.1	7.0	2.8	60.0	66.7
Gasoline and service stations.....	12.5	10.7	13.9	17.2	15.4	15.5	13.6	9.8	165.5	140.0
Office buildings.....	38.0	57.3	56.1	44.0	57.5	67.1	78.4	53.2	734.4	553.4
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	53.9	58.5	67.8	101.2	76.7	92.4	81.1	65.2	1,004.7	999.1
Community buildings.....	168.1	145.2	175.6	208.5	180.9	190.5	208.9	153.0	2,225.7	1,946.2
Educational buildings.....	110.9	99.6	120.6	125.0	106.6	102.6	110.7	108.1	1,407.1	1,242.3
Institutional buildings.....	30.3	16.3	24.4	41.5	32.2	47.5	52.6	20.0	367.8	307.7
Religious buildings.....	27.0	29.2	30.6	42.0	42.1	40.4	45.6	24.9	450.8	396.2
Garages, private residential.....	5.2	6.4	13.8	23.4	22.4	23.9	21.8	6.0	201.9	187.6
Industrial buildings.....	87.5	59.7	105.5	122.9	97.7	105.2	125.2	79.7	1,293.5	1,330.4
Public buildings.....	24.6	19.9	29.1	26.7	21.4	24.4	30.6	19.5	326.9	306.6
Public utilities buildings.....	35.0	28.4	27.5	29.9	23.2	32.4	37.1	18.4	326.7	273.1
All other nonresidential buildings.....	11.9	15.9	21.8	19.1	16.3	16.9	20.3	12.9	229.9	191.0
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	118.7	109.8	131.4	166.7	142.5	181.9	183.4	113.7	1,830.4	1,649.1

¹ These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects;

construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

² Revised.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)									
	1957	1956							1956 ²	1955
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Jan.	Total	Total
All building construction ¹	1,107.7	1,048.4	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,732.7	1,716.7	1,183.5	18,760.7	18,939.0
Northeast.....	196.1	242.6	251.2	346.8	337.6	363.5	341.5	214.2	4,047.8	4,129.6
North Central.....	242.0	258.0	387.0	537.3	446.6	548.2	535.7	283.8	5,670.7	5,715.4
South.....	337.7	272.0	317.0	386.3	335.0	398.2	394.1	333.1	4,462.6	4,667.7
West.....	331.9	275.9	345.2	382.4	321.4	422.8	425.4	352.4	4,579.7	4,426.2
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	533.3	518.6	674.7	863.5	761.4	946.9	887.1	635.0	10,138.5	11,535.1
Northeast.....	86.8	116.8	151.2	192.6	168.5	194.5	187.3	114.8	2,196.6	2,500.1
North Central.....	106.7	127.1	193.9	267.2	255.5	306.4	291.3	157.7	3,137.0	3,488.5
South.....	170.7	132.6	149.9	202.5	171.5	214.8	200.1	174.6	2,347.1	2,700.9
West.....	169.1	142.1	179.7	201.2	166.0	231.2	208.3	187.9	2,457.9	2,845.7
New nonresidential buildings.....	448.3	411.2	526.4	607.6	525.3	581.0	636.7	427.2	6,649.7	5,593.7
Northeast.....	83.3	99.2	111.4	115.9	133.8	124.1	113.9	77.4	1,431.6	1,233.8
North Central.....	110.0	99.0	157.5	213.2	146.8	186.9	209.6	97.2	1,991.4	1,748.7
South.....	130.7	108.3	130.1	138.6	125.1	128.1	140.0	120.6	1,591.5	1,455.4
West.....	124.3	104.7	127.5	140.0	119.6	141.8	173.2	131.9	1,635.2	1,155.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	118.7	109.8	131.4	166.7	142.5	181.9	183.4	113.7	1,830.4	1,649.1
Northeast.....	24.7	24.1	27.5	34.1	33.3	42.7	39.2	20.6	394.1	364.9
North Central.....	24.8	30.1	34.0	53.2	40.6	52.3	52.0	27.8	510.2	449.2
South.....	35.3	29.4	34.8	41.6	36.0	45.8	50.2	36.1	481.9	451.1
West.....	33.8	28.1	35.2	37.8	32.5	41.1	42.0	29.2	444.2	383.9

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.

² Revised.

³ Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F-5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)										
	1956									1955	1956
	Dec.	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Dec.	Total
All States.....	1,048.4	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,732.7	1,716.7	1,841.9	1,902.1	1,863.0	1,093.0	18,760.7
Metropolitan areas ³	840.3	1,032.0	1,294.1	1,101.4	1,350.2	1,330.7	1,453.6	1,504.3	1,441.7	875.7	14,667.4
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	208.1	308.4	358.7	339.2	382.5	386.0	388.3	397.8	421.3	217.3	4,093.3
Alabama.....	11.0	14.7	14.3	14.1	14.2	15.6	14.5	17.0	13.9	10.0	166.5
Arizona.....	11.4	16.3	19.7	12.4	18.0	16.7	18.4	19.3	12.2	13.7	165.8
Arkansas.....	3.4	3.7	4.5	3.3	5.3	4.3	5.0	5.7	5.7	2.9	54.3
California.....	203.5	242.0	253.6	205.7	291.6	314.1	281.9	286.7	269.8	192.5	3,065.1
Colorado.....	17.0	23.0	41.2	16.8	23.7	17.9	28.8	20.7	25.5	15.9	279.2
Connecticut.....	22.6	37.1	33.0	29.8	34.6	30.9	41.1	37.9	37.6	22.1	375.1
Delaware.....	3.4	6.5	7.8	3.2	6.2	3.8	6.3	5.0	5.2	2.2	66.0
District of Columbia.....	2.4	4.4	17.9	8.9	3.6	6.1	4.5	5.5	3.1	1.8	70.2
Florida.....	57.8	65.7	77.5	61.7	79.3	72.9	75.0	73.8	69.1	51.6	834.8
Georgia.....	12.8	17.4	19.2	20.2	23.7	24.2	23.2	26.7	20.0	12.5	250.1
Idaho.....	1.3	3.3	3.3	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.6	6.3	4.4	2.3	39.6
Illinois.....	75.2	92.6	118.8	106.9	117.3	119.5	125.0	138.6	138.5	59.5	1,333.8
Indiana.....	20.5	30.7	40.1	34.1	51.2	38.4	41.0	45.2	39.9	19.0	432.0
Iowa.....	7.6	13.0	21.6	16.7	15.6	14.9	18.9	21.4	21.1	7.3	181.9
Kansas.....	8.7	14.2	13.3	11.4	10.3	13.0	10.9	13.2	14.6	7.7	151.9
Kentucky.....	10.1	10.6	11.2	13.9	15.6	22.3	14.1	20.0	19.4	24.9	168.2
Louisiana.....	18.6	14.9	21.7	19.7	24.2	21.5	20.5	30.5	27.6	16.0	273.1
Maine.....	.8	2.7	2.7	3.9	2.8	3.9	4.5	4.6	2.8	2.5	33.9
Maryland.....	28.5	28.0	36.4	26.5	49.1	33.7	40.1	46.1	39.5	32.1	429.8
Massachusetts.....	25.9	39.5	42.5	47.2	40.0	46.4	39.2	45.1	50.2	24.3	470.0
Michigan.....	38.9	72.8	114.2	81.4	112.6	113.9	98.2	124.5	119.4	59.4	1,084.6
Minnesota.....	15.0	22.5	30.8	40.2	38.1	35.2	41.0	51.9	46.0	14.3	376.2
Mississippi.....	3.0	3.5	4.1	5.2	4.1	5.1	3.8	5.0	6.2	3.3	52.5
Missouri.....	15.3	19.4	29.9	22.4	30.3	27.7	28.4	26.6	37.4	19.9	306.7
Montana.....	.9	2.3	3.2	5.9	3.2	4.2	5.5	5.0	3.4	2.3	41.5
Nebraska.....	2.6	5.6	8.7	6.2	8.3	10.2	8.0	7.2	8.9	7.0	82.0
Nevada.....	2.3	3.7	3.0	5.7	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.9	5.1	7.4	45.5
New Hampshire.....	1.6	3.1	4.4	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	6.2	4.2	1.7	37.8
New Jersey.....	55.6	54.1	73.6	62.8	68.8	64.0	72.4	83.8	90.9	48.7	810.5
New Mexico.....	5.4	7.2	6.5	7.0	7.1	6.6	5.9	6.8	6.1	5.5	77.2
New York.....	85.7	100.8	120.8	129.6	140.9	116.4	166.6	133.8	167.3	94.0	1,470.0
North Carolina.....	11.9	14.9	16.7	14.4	20.4	20.4	17.5	29.5	19.1	13.5	221.4
North Dakota.....	.9	1.8	3.5	4.0	6.0	3.9	6.6	5.0	7.1	.5	40.5
Ohio.....	53.5	78.8	111.1	83.5	116.1	138.0	139.8	132.0	119.8	71.1	1,202.0
Oklahoma.....	8.2	15.9	9.4	13.0	13.4	12.0	13.5	13.9	11.4	8.7	143.2
Oregon.....	7.2	11.9	13.4	16.3	17.5	16.9	21.1	23.9	16.9	6.4	182.0
Pennsylvania.....	47.2	48.6	65.5	55.1	67.2	67.8	93.9	84.1	94.9	40.2	780.7
Rhode Island.....	3.1	4.6	3.6	3.5	4.9	8.1	14.1	4.4	4.7	4.0	59.6
South Carolina.....	5.3	4.7	6.8	5.1	5.4	6.5	6.0	7.7	6.5	5.8	75.8
South Dakota.....	1.0	1.6	4.5	3.2	2.6	3.3	5.3	4.5	4.7	.9	37.4
Tennessee.....	13.6	17.0	15.7	15.5	16.5	24.4	19.1	20.3	21.4	14.2	213.0
Texas.....	56.1	64.9	76.1	71.9	75.2	78.1	75.1	84.3	77.1	62.6	916.9
Utah.....	4.3	9.0	8.1	12.6	14.8	8.7	13.1	12.0	11.3	4.9	145.2
Vermont.....	.2	.6	.6	2.8	.6	.5	1.5	1.9	.7	.3	10.1
Virginia.....	23.2	24.8	40.7	31.2	36.1	37.3	55.5	58.0	46.0	28.3	432.4
Washington.....	20.7	25.7	24.8	32.7	37.4	32.8	51.7	35.9	39.2	20.0	390.6
West Virginia.....	2.8	5.2	6.2	5.1	5.8	5.9	7.9	6.2	6.0	3.2	64.4
Wisconsin.....	18.8	34.0	40.9	36.6	39.7	38.9	43.6	52.6	59.6	21.3	442.0
Wyoming.....	1.9	.8	3.4	2.0	2.7	1.8	3.1	2.1	2.2	.7	25.6

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.² Revised.³ Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

TABLE F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started								Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location ³					Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metro- politan places	Nonmetro- politan places	North- east	North Central	South			
1950 ⁴	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(7)	(7)	(7)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	358,700	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,700	14,544,647	14,343,829	198,818
1956 ⁵	1,118,200	1,094,600	23,600	779,800	338,400	(7)	(7)	(7)	13,095,844	12,832,038	263,806
1953: First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
Third quarter	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
Fourth quarter	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
1954: First quarter	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,900	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
January	66,400	65,100	1,300	49,700	16,700	13,800	13,300	22,500	618,313	603,951	12,362
February	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	21,700	13,300	16,200	28,100	701,934	687,594	14,340
March	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	23,200	29,000	920,201	902,735	17,466
Second quarter	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	3,454,571	3,398,898	55,673
April	107,700	106,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	29,300	1,106,809	1,095,557	11,252
May	108,500	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	21,600	32,900	30,000	1,137,562	1,128,751	8,811
June	116,500	112,600	3,900	87,500	29,000	24,000	34,400	31,600	1,210,200	1,174,590	35,610
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	262,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	75,800	3,590,396	3,528,471	61,925
July	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,500	28,500	25,300	35,300	32,200	1,213,311	1,182,830	30,481
August	114,300	113,000	1,300	82,600	31,700	24,800	32,600	31,700	1,186,019	1,175,769	10,250
September	115,700	113,400	2,300	82,700	33,000	22,400	31,900	36,000	1,191,036	1,169,875	21,161
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
October	110,700	110,500	200	80,400	30,300	21,600	30,100	31,800	1,160,300	1,158,338	1,962
November	103,000	103,300	300	75,700	27,900	19,000	28,800	31,500	1,083,449	1,080,578	2,871
December	90,600	88,900	1,700	69,700	26,900	15,300	20,000	27,300	949,103	933,469	15,634
1955: First quarter	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,600	89,600	63,900	82,800	92,800	3,376,198	3,343,959	32,239
January	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	19,500	16,000	15,600	30,900	892,794	880,922	11,872
February	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	954,570	934,585	19,985
March	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	1,228,834	1,210,282	9,552
Second quarter	404,400	397,900	6,500	295,400	109,000	89,700	116,600	109,600	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128
June	134,800	131,400	3,400	94,900	35,900	30,600	38,500	35,800	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter	362,200	357,800	4,400	263,300	98,900	75,300	108,000	99,400	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
July	122,600	121,900	700	88,300	34,300	27,000	35,600	32,700	1,372,150	1,363,092	9,058
August	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	38,000	34,800	1,369,948	1,346,848	23,100
September	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	23,400	34,400	31,900	1,283,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	83,000	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
October	103,800	104,800	1,000	76,500	29,300	23,500	29,000	28,500	1,178,899	1,168,229	10,670
November	88,400	88,400	0	64,600	24,600	17,700	23,000	27,800	993,986	985,891	8,095
December	76,200	73,500	2,700	54,700	21,500	14,300	15,600	27,700	853,928	817,469	36,459
1956: First quarter	251,900	244,600	7,300	183,800	68,100	45,700	58,200	53,300	2,847,118	2,761,446	85,672
January	75,000	73,700	1,300	54,300	20,700	12,400	15,700	27,300	812,162	800,665	11,497
February	78,200	77,000	1,200	57,600	20,700	14,400	16,400	26,800	885,855	871,700	14,155
March	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	1,149,101	1,089,081	60,020
Second quarter	332,400	323,300	9,100	228,200	104,200	72,300	98,100	68,900	3,923,942	3,844,192	79,750
April	111,300	109,900	1,400	76,100	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,000	1,308,033	1,293,488	14,545
May	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	1,346,513	1,312,890	33,623
June	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	1,268,496	1,237,614	30,882
Third quarter	298,900	292,900	6,000	202,900	96,000	61,800	86,700	87,000	3,534,804	3,471,787	63,017
July	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	1,201,352	1,179,266	22,086
August	103,900	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	1,227,269	1,222,281	4,988
September	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	27,600	28,600	1,106,183	1,070,240	35,943
Fourth quarter	235,000	231,800	3,200	164,900	70,100	45,700	58,200	53,300	2,789,980	2,754,613	35,367
October	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,500	1,104,081	1,078,142	25,939
November	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,300	22,700	930,589	925,991	4,598
December	64,000	63,600	400	45,200	18,800	(7)	(7)	(7)	754,410	750,480	3,930
1957: First quarter											
January	65,000	62,200	2,800	45,800	19,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	761,635	727,740	33,895
February	65,000	62,500	2,500	46,200	18,800	(7)	(7)	(7)	777,220	743,750	33,470

¹ The data shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing, if permanent.

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Beginning with January 1954 data, the estimating techniques for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series were revised to combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 80 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional estimates. Data on type of structure (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 98,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger.

² Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for periods before January 1954 are available upon request. Annual metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location data not available before 1950; monthly figures not available before 1953; regional data not available before January 1954.

³ Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

⁴ Housing peak year.

⁵ Preliminary.

⁶ Not yet available.

⁷ Revised.

G: Work Injuries

TABLE G-1: Injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries

Industry	1956 ²						1955				1954	Annual average		
	Fourth quarter				Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	1956 ¹	1955
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Quarter										
Average, all manufacturing.....	12.1	10.8	9.9	11.0	12.3	11.9	12.0	11.7	13.1	12.1	11.3	11.2	11.9	12.1
Food and kindred products:														
Meatpacking and custom slaughtering.....	19.5	17.0	17.2	17.8	19.3	19.4	18.9	18.4	20.8	18.1	18.3	20.2	19.1	18.9
Sausage and other prepared meat products.....	27.4	20.8	28.5	25.6	24.0	23.4	24.1	17.7	21.7	20.6	20.9	17.0	24.0	20.2
Poultry and small game dressing and packing.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	36.8	35.1	39.7	32.9	35.9	39.1	32.3	28.1	32.1	36.7	34.3
Dairy products.....	18.4	15.5	15.2	16.4	17.3	18.1	15.1	16.2	16.5	19.3	17.6	14.8	16.8	17.4
Canning and preserving.....	21.1	18.5	17.2	19.2	26.4	20.8	19.2	22.1	26.1	20.3	19.9	18.7	22.6	22.8
Grain-mill products.....	16.9	13.4	15.7	15.3	17.0	16.1	13.8	16.5	19.6	15.0	14.5	18.9	15.9	16.5
Bakery products.....	18.7	17.2	14.5	16.9	16.1	15.7	16.1	15.3	18.3	14.9	16.3	14.6	16.2	16.2
Cane sugar.....	17.8	13.7	8.9	13.6	17.0	21.3	21.5	19.9	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.3	18.3	17.0
Confectionery and related products.....	8.5	14.1	10.2	10.9	12.1	12.5	12.5	13.2	14.7	12.1	13.3	12.8	12.1	13.3
Bottled soft drinks.....	14.1	16.2	17.3	15.8	23.9	27.6	19.4	19.1	28.9	25.4	21.4	22.3	22.1	24.0
Malt and malt liquors.....	11.8	8.8	14.5	11.7	17.9	18.1	12.9	14.2	18.4	18.3	18.2	16.9	15.3	17.4
Distilled liquors.....	5.9	5.4	4.1	5.3	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.7	9.6	9.0	7.4	5.5	6.9	8.4
Miscellaneous food products.....	13.3	13.4	13.9	13.5	13.7	14.3	13.9	13.4	15.7	12.9	13.4	11.1	14.2	13.8
Textile-mill products:														
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	9.4	8.0	6.9	8.2	9.0	9.3	8.3	8.1	8.6	8.3	8.4	7.6	8.6	8.3
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	6.8	5.9	8.3	7.0	7.2	6.2	6.8	6.8	7.6	6.5	6.4	7.2	6.8	6.8
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	17.3	16.7	17.5	17.2	18.6	19.1	17.7	18.2	17.4	16.7	15.3	14.5	18.2	16.9
Knit goods.....	5.7	5.0	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.3	5.0	6.5	6.3	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	13.4	8.4	15.0	12.3	14.2	13.1	15.0	16.2	15.8	12.6	11.4	12.4	13.7	14.0
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	16.3	18.3	12.6	15.8	16.9	17.5	16.9	16.1	20.5	17.5	18.1	15.2	17.2	18.0
Apparel and other finished textile products:														
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	6.7	6.9	5.4	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.0	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.3	5.1	6.3	6.8
Clothing, women's and children's.....	4.9	5.9	4.8	5.2	5.6	4.9	4.2	5.4	6.0	4.8	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.4
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	6.5	6.8	5.5	6.1	8.4	8.0	7.4	4.5	5.6	7.4
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	13.3	12.0	7.2	11.1	12.1	12.7	10.9	11.7	13.9	15.5	11.5	10.1	11.8	13.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):														
Lumber.....	71.8	59.7	63.5	65.4	71.4	63.6	72.5	74.3	79.9	67.7	68.6	69.6	69.4	73.5
Sawmills and planing mills.....	38.3	34.4	39.1	36.4	42.8	44.6	41.0	38.7	45.5	43.1	38.6	44.0	41.3	41.5
Millwork and structural wood products.....	20.3	18.6	15.4	18.3	20.7	21.7	21.2	21.0	24.5	22.6	24.5	19.8	20.8	23.1
Plywood mills.....	21.8	24.4	19.7	22.0	25.8	25.8	22.4	26.9	30.5	28.9	32.3	28.4	24.2	29.6
Wooden containers.....	27.2	26.9	21.0	25.2	28.3	27.2	27.4	29.7	29.0	26.0	25.2	27.3	28.0	28.0
Miscellaneous wood products.....	30.7	22.8	25.1	26.3	31.2	29.2	27.4	27.8	31.2	32.0	27.3	28.2	28.9	29.5
Furniture and fixtures:														
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	16.5	15.2	17.7	16.4	17.7	17.7	17.8	18.6	19.3	18.7	16.0	19.0	17.4	18.2
Metal household furniture.....	13.7	20.4	9.0	14.4	14.6	13.4	13.0	18.6	13.1	14.1	17.1	11.4	13.9	15.7
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	20.8	14.3	15.4	17.1	19.3	19.4	20.2	17.3	20.1	14.9	16.9	14.0	19.0	17.4
Office furniture.....	11.9	17.3	16.8	15.3	15.3	17.8	16.7	14.4	21.8	21.7	16.2	15.4	16.6	18.4
Public-building and professional furniture.....	16.8	23.6	9.2	16.5	26.1	16.1	15.0	21.1	20.1	19.1	13.9	18.1	18.5	18.6
Partitions and fixtures.....	17.7	22.0	29.3	22.7	21.3	21.8	19.3	22.2	22.9	12.7	16.7	19.4	21.5	18.6
Screens, shades, and blinds.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.9	16.1	17.6	13.8	16.2	18.0	12.4	17.9	13.4	14.6	16.0
Paper and allied products:														
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	11.3	10.4	9.4	10.4	11.7	10.6	10.9	10.5	12.0	11.0	11.4	11.1	10.9	11.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	17.5	13.1	13.4	14.7	14.4	12.5	13.4	13.9	14.4	15.6	14.5	14.8	14.4	14.6
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	14.8	13.2	11.5	13.3	13.3	11.6	13.5	14.2	15.4	14.2	14.5	12.4	12.8	14.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:														
Newspapers and periodicals.....	9.0	9.0	6.6	8.2	9.2	9.5	10.0	8.2	9.4	9.6	8.8	8.2	9.2	9.0
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.5	8.9	9.9	8.9	9.3	9.7	8.5	8.3	7.9	8.9	8.9
Chemicals and allied products:														
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	5.3	3.9	5.9	5.0	7.1	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.8	4.9	5.3	6.4	5.6	5.3
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	4.2	3.8	2.6	3.5	4.2	3.7	3.5	4.4	5.4	4.1	4.3	5.3	3.7	4.5
Synthetic rubber.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.2	.9	2.7	3.5	2.7	(1)	(1)	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.6
Synthetic fibers.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.9	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.4
Explosives.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.2	3.5	1.5	3.3	3.0	2.6
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.7	4.0	5.0	3.7	4.1	2.8	4.1
Drugs and medicines.....	7.8	6.7	4.5	6.4	7.6	8.5	8.0	6.1	8.5	7.7	7.9	6.9	7.6	7.5
Soap and related products.....	8.1	7.1	6.4	7.2	8.5	7.1	7.2	6.3	8.8	7.5	7.9	9.1	7.5	7.6
Paints, pigments, and related products.....	8.4	8.5	11.6	9.4	10.1	9.1	9.3	7.9	9.8	11.6	9.5	11.0	9.4	9.7
Fertilizers.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.6	16.0	11.0	14.0	16.4	14.1	14.8	15.2	15.7	14.6	15.1
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	26.4	26.4	20.2	24.5	20.6	19.0	19.1	21.4	23.6	20.2	23.7	18.8	20.9	22.2
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.9	4.3	4.6	4.7	14.0	9.5	15.7	5.7	4.0	5.2	11.3
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.....	16.4	15.1	10.2	14.0	17.0	15.0	15.3	14.7	15.6	16.4	16.0	13.2	15.2	15.7
Rubber products:														
Tires and inner tubes.....	3.6	5.0	1.0	3.2	4.2	3.5	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.8
Rubber footwear.....	5.2	5.0	7.1	5.7	5.9	5.4	4.8	4.1	3.3	4.0	3.4	3.6	5.5	3.7
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	8.5	10.7	8.0	9.0	10.8	11.1	12.9	9.7	11.1	10.2	10.1	10.6	11.3	10.2
Leather and leather products:														
Leather tanning and finishing.....	19.0	17.8	14.1	17.1	23.8	20.3	23.4	20.8	27.0	21.3	21.1	20.2	21.2	22.5
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.1	20.8	16.3	18.9	17.6	20.3	23.2	21.9	(1)	18.7	20.7
Footwear (except rubber).....	9.4	8.2	7.5	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.2	8.8	10.4	8.1	8.0	7.6	8.4	8.8
Miscellaneous leather products.....	12.4	17.9	16.0	15.4	11.5	12.7	15.7	13.4	12.2	11.3	16.1	9.1	14.1	13.2
Stone, clay, and glass products:														
Glass and glass products.....	7.7	8.7	8.4	8.2	9.8	8.1	7.7	10.2	10.0	9.5	9.5	8.8	8.7	9.7
Structural clay products.....	28.4	30.7	16.6	25.6	33.1	34.0	30.1	34.3	39.1	32.8	34.1	34.2	31.3	35.1
Pottery and related products.....	14.5	13.9	18.2	15.5	15.0	14.5	15.6	14.8	15.8	15.4	18.6	16.6	15.1	16.1
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool.....	23.9	19.9	16.9	20.4	30.4	28.0	24.2	25.2	31.7	25.1	25.4	22.4	26.2	29.6
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	14.2	13.9	12.5	13.6	11.9	11.9	13.6	13.5	17.2	17.2	14.5	13.5	12.9	15.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE G-1: Injury-frequency ¹ for selected manufacturing industries—Continued

Industry	1956 ²					1955				1954	Annual average				
	Fourth quarter				Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	1956 ²	1955	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Quarter											
Primary metal industries:															
Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	4.8	4.5	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8
Gray-iron and malleable foundries.....	29.6	22.5	23.7	25.4	29.1	26.9	29.2	27.5	32.5	26.7	24.4	23.8	27.8	27.7	27.7
Steel foundries.....	22.7	22.2	20.8	22.0	25.8	23.8	23.1	22.8	20.9	19.0	15.8	15.5	23.8	19.9	19.9
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying.....	9.5	12.5	10.3	10.8	9.0	10.9	13.0	11.8	11.6	13.2	11.0	12.2	11.1	11.9	11.9
Nonferrous foundries.....	13.3	16.4	11.1	13.7	18.0	17.0	15.5	17.3	19.6	18.0	18.7	16.6	16.1	18.3	18.3
Iron and steel forgings.....	18.4	13.5	14.4	15.5	19.6	18.1	19.0	18.2	16.4	17.7	19.5	14.9	18.0	18.0	18.0
Wire drawing.....	9.5	10.3	9.0	9.6	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.9	11.6	13.7	12.4	12.6	11.5	12.4	12.4
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe.....	9.3	11.7	14.0	11.6	11.6	9.1	8.5	10.3	12.6	10.1	8.8	8.0	10.1	10.1	10.1
Cold-finished steel.....	13.5	10.9	9.6	11.4	12.2	14.6	16.0	13.3	17.5	16.8	15.3	7.2	13.7	15.7	15.7
Fabricated metal products:															
Tin cans and other tinware.....	11.4	4.4	4.4	6.9	9.0	9.0	7.9	7.0	5.9	7.0	7.2	10.7	8.3	6.8	6.8
Cutlery and edge tools.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.1	19.2	12.4	17.0	15.2	18.0	14.1	14.7	13.2	16.4	15.5	15.5
Handtools, files, and saws.....	17.8	16.0	12.5	15.5	14.9	17.3	16.3	15.1	15.8	15.7	14.7	15.9	16.0	15.0	15.0
Hardware.....	11.7	8.0	7.9	9.3	10.5	10.1	11.6	10.3	9.6	10.8	10.3	8.8	10.3	10.3	10.3
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	13.3	16.1	12.5	14.0	11.9	17.0	15.6	16.3	15.6	17.0	16.1	11.0	15.0	16.3	16.3
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus.....	17.8	15.8	15.3	16.4	20.4	15.0	16.1	15.9	18.4	16.5	13.0	11.8	17.1	16.0	16.0
Structural steel and ornamental metal work.....	24.1	24.4	21.7	23.4	24.4	22.3	21.7	20.3	28.0	21.8	21.8	20.1	22.9	22.9	22.9
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim.....	26.8	22.5	10.2	20.1	18.3	18.8	15.7	12.4	14.0	15.0	12.9	13.7	18.2	13.6	13.6
Boiler-shop products.....	26.2	22.0	14.3	21.1	23.4	24.3	22.9	22.7	23.6	24.5	20.1	20.5	22.9	22.8	22.8
Sheet-metal work.....	16.6	19.2	20.8	18.7	24.5	19.2	23.9	22.4	23.6	22.7	18.6	20.2	21.3	21.9	21.9
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	10.1	11.1	11.2	10.7	11.0	10.5	12.2	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.6	11.3	10.8	10.8
Metal coating and engraving.....	22.5	13.2	20.6	18.8	23.7	15.6	21.2	16.7	22.4	25.6	21.2	(1)	19.3	21.4	21.4
Fabricated wire products.....	16.8	17.7	18.5	17.7	18.9	16.6	17.2	15.5	19.2	18.3	15.6	14.7	17.5	17.1	17.1
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.0	12.8	14.0	15.4	16.9	17.2	19.9	8.5	5.8	12.4	15.8	15.8
Steel springs.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.3	15.1	14.0	15.3	19.6	14.8	14.7	14.7	15.3	15.5	16.0	16.0
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	16.5	10.7	11.7	13.0	14.9	13.7	13.9	14.2	14.8	13.2	12.1	14.0	14.0	13.6	13.6
Screw-machine products.....	21.4	11.6	9.9	14.3	12.9	13.9	11.9	11.6	12.2	14.6	12.8	12.4	13.2	12.8	12.8
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	9.6	8.5	9.8	9.2	14.4	10.7	10.1	10.5	12.5	11.2	11.1	10.1	11.1	11.4	11.4
Machinery (except electrical):															
Engines and turbines.....	11.8	9.3	7.5	9.5	10.1	10.3	11.2	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.1	7.9	10.3	8.7	8.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	8.2	7.5	7.9	7.8	7.9	9.6	9.9	9.3	8.6	10.7	9.4	8.5	8.9	9.5	9.5
Construction and mining machinery.....	18.3	13.8	16.8	16.3	18.2	19.3	17.5	16.1	17.1	17.2	15.4	14.3	17.8	16.5	16.5
Metalworking machinery.....	11.7	9.8	9.3	10.3	10.7	10.5	11.0	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.2	10.7	9.8	9.8
Food-products machinery.....	17.9	17.2	13.2	16.2	17.2	15.4	16.1	15.1	16.4	16.3	11.4	14.2	16.1	14.8	14.8
Textile machinery.....	11.7	12.8	7.2	10.8	11.3	8.1	8.9	11.5	12.8	8.5	8.4	8.8	9.7	10.2	10.2
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery.....	15.9	12.1	16.8	14.9	16.8	17.7	16.3	15.1	14.0	13.3	13.0	14.3	16.3	13.9	13.9
Pumps and compressors.....	11.2	15.9	9.3	12.1	14.4	12.4	14.3	12.9	13.4	13.9	15.0	12.3	13.3	13.8	13.8
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	18.1	14.4	14.0	15.5	16.5	15.4	16.2	16.1	15.5	14.2	13.0	9.4	16.0	14.7	14.7
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings).....	11.6	14.5	9.2	11.9	13.2	16.9	14.0	11.4	13.6	13.8	10.8	9.8	14.0	12.4	12.4
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery.....	16.1	10.7	9.7	12.3	12.8	13.1	12.6	11.9	13.7	14.4	11.4	11.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
Commercial and household machinery.....	6.4	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.9	6.1	5.7	7.0	7.1	5.9	6.5	5.7	6.4	6.4
Valves and fittings.....	17.4	16.8	13.5	15.9	18.8	16.7	15.9	14.9	16.5	15.2	11.1	12.8	17.0	14.4	14.4
Fabricated pipe and fittings.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.3	11.2	13.7	15.2	13.3	20.2	15.5	15.9	(1)	13.5	16.2	16.2
Ball and roller bearings.....	13.0	8.9	12.2	11.3	10.8	10.3	10.4	10.9	11.6	9.2	9.4	8.7	10.9	10.3	10.3
Machine shops, general.....	10.1	12.1	11.4	11.2	12.1	12.4	13.5	13.4	13.7	15.6	13.2	13.0	12.5	14.0	14.0
Electrical machinery:															
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	6.1	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.9	6.3	7.1	6.8	7.1	6.3	6.1	6.8	6.2	6.6	6.6
Electrical appliances.....	6.4	5.9	4.9	5.8	4.2	5.8	8.1	7.3	8.1	5.4	5.9	7.4	5.9	6.6	6.6
Insulated wire and cable.....	13.6	15.9	9.2	13.1	15.0	14.5	15.2	10.8	10.9	15.5	13.9	11.9	14.5	12.8	12.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	4.9	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.4	4.1	4.4	3.5	4.8	5.2	3.3	3.7	4.5	4.5
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.4	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.6	3.9	2.6	3.8	3.0	3.1	3.1
Radio and related products.....	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.1
Radio tubes.....	3.2	2.5	1.8	2.5	2.0	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Miscellaneous communication equipment.....	3.9	2.6	3.7	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
Batteries.....	11.7	13.1	10.6	11.9	10.6	8.8	11.7	11.8	14.4	11.6	13.1	13.8	10.8	12.7	12.7
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.1	8.3	10.5	6.8	5.3	4.2	5.1	7.1	(1)	8.7	5.5	5.5
Transportation equipment:															
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	6.3	6.3	5.8	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.9	7.2	5.9	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.5
Aircraft.....	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8
Aircraft parts.....	3.8	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.4	5.0	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.7	4.4	4.8	4.8
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	16.8	17.5	13.6	15.9	15.4	18.6	20.3	15.8	19.1	19.8	17.3	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.0
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	26.6	26.1	23.5	45.4	30.3	36.0	26.5	26.9	32.7	32.7	29.6	29.6
Railroad equipment.....	10.6	8.7	6.7	8.6	9.9	9.3	10.4	10.0	10.7	9.1	8.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6
Instruments and related products:															
Scientific instruments.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.5	6.1	8.5	5.0	4.2	5.1	6.6	5.2	4.0	5.9	5.2	5.2
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	6.8	5.1	6.8	6.3	5.2	6.3	6.3	5.5	7.1	6.3	4.9	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9
Optical instruments and lenses.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.0	3.3	7.1	6.3	5.8	6.6	4.0	5.6	5.6
Medical instruments and supplies.....	4.5	4.4	2.7	4.6	10.5	8.2	8.4	6.2	8.2	7.4	7.2	5.6	7.9	7.3	7.3
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	4.5	5.1	3.6	4.4	5.9	6.2	5.3	6.3	6.6	4.4	4.7	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5
Watches and clocks.....	5.8	6.0	4.6	5.4	4.8	6.1	4.6	6.1	6.0	5.7	7.0	7.7	5.8	6.2	6.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:															
Paving and roofing materials.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.9	12.6	15.2	10.3	17.4	12.5	11.6	9.5	8.7	12.6	12.8	12.8
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	8.2	5.3	6.3	6.6	4.9	5.8	7.1	5.0	6.6	8.0	7.8	12.1	6.1	6.8	6.8
Fabricated plastics products.....	15.2	11.1	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.8	13.4	13.9	11.8	11.4	13.9	14.3	13.2	12.7	12.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	12.9	11.0	11.6	11.8	11.1	13.2	13.7	13.2	13.7	12.6	12.9	11.9	12.8	13.1	13.1
Ordnance and accessories.....	3.5	5.2	3.7	4.2	5.0	5.5	4.6	6.1	6.8	7.1	4.5	5.2	4.9	6.1	6.1

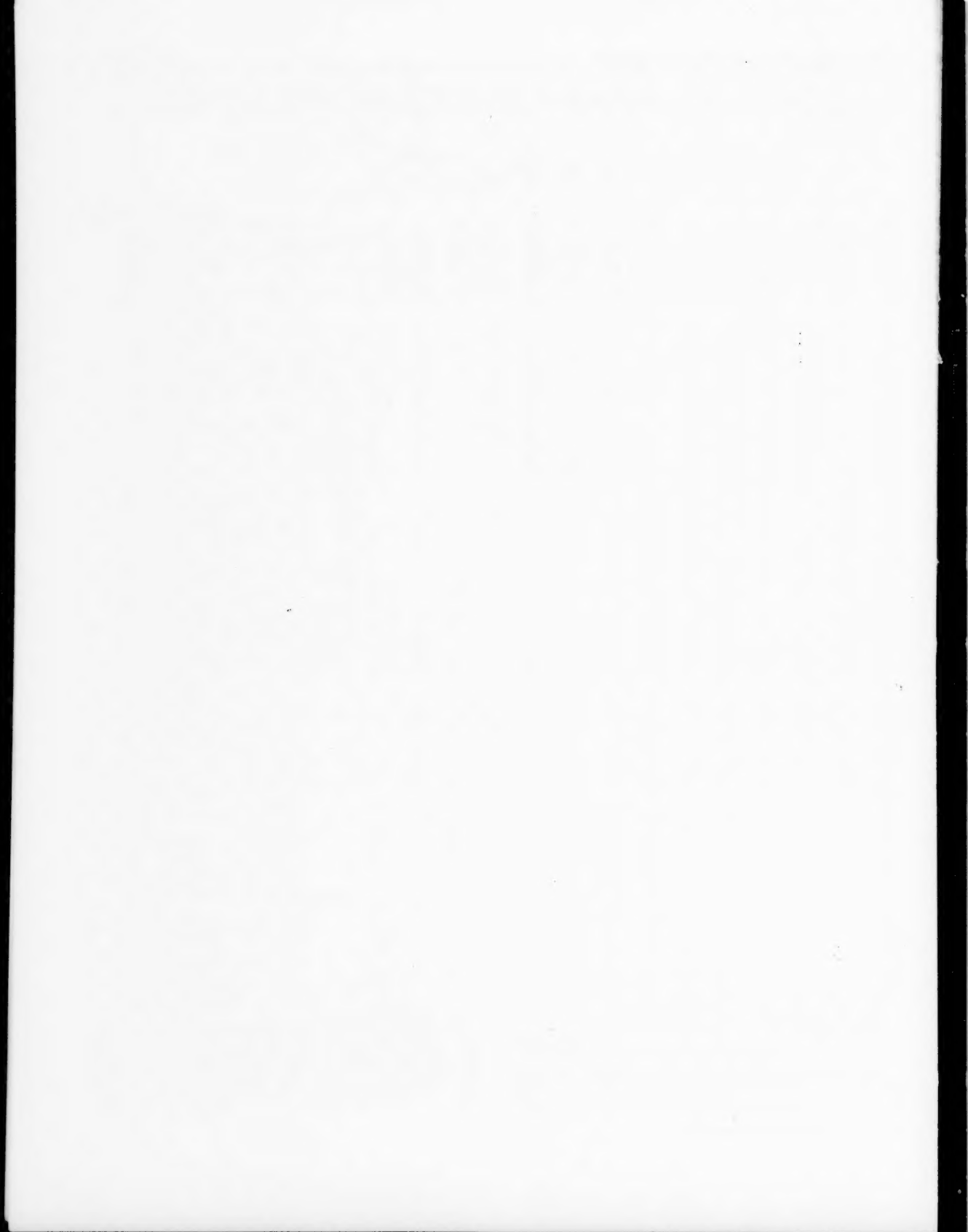
¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job which is open and available to him throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational disease.

² Rates are preliminary and subject to revision when final annual averages become available.

³ Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

NOTE.—These data are compiled in accordance with the American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience, approved by the American Standards Association, 1954.

Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (pp. 33-41).



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